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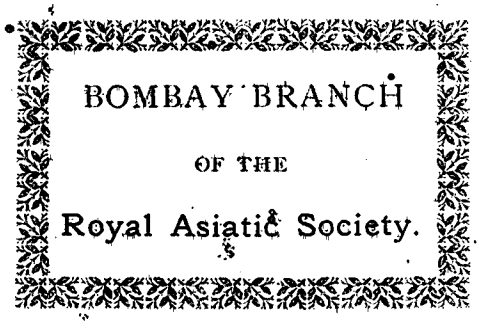

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No. CLXIX.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

134767

THE BARODA STATE

For 1878-79.

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1878-79.

No. 4292, dated Baroda, 22nd May 1880.

From—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State, prepared by the Minister, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., for the year ending the 31st July 1879, together with the usual returns required from me, and the reports submitted by my Assistants and other officers as noted in the margin.

By the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli.
By the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Okhamandal.
By Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar.
By Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta.
By Boundary Commissioner.

2. *Cause of delay.*—The Minister's report reached me on the 10th May 1880, or at least five months after the proper time. For this delay an ample explanation is to be found in the terrible fever which prostrated whole establishments during the months of September and October 1879, in the all-engrossing marriages of the Gaekwar and his sister which were celebrated in the following December and January, and in the visit which it was necessary for Sir Madava Row to make to Okhamandal in February and March.

3. *Personal.*—The office of Agent to the Governor-General was held throughout the year by Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I.; Captain F. H. Jackson, the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, took two months' leave of absence from

the 4th September 1878, and Mr. P. S. Fitzgerald acted for him; and when Major R. G. Mayne, the Assistant in Amreli, proceeded on furlough to Europe in February 1879, Captain Jackson was appointed to officiate for him; Major H. L. Nutt, of the Bombay Political Service, taking Captain Jackson's place as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

4. The Agent to the Governor-General, as well as the Baroda Administration, sustained a heavy loss in the death in November 1878 of Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vithal, the experienced, able and honest detective officer who was at the head of a small body of British police acting under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. Gajanan Vithal was succeeded by his son, Krishna Rao, a young man who gives promise of doing well.

5. *General character of the seasons.*—The year under report followed a year of great scarcity, and it was characterized by an excessive but ill-distributed rainfall, which did almost as much injury as would have been experienced from a very deficient monsoon. Locusts in many quarters aggravated the damage caused by floods, and the people in the Gaekwar's Kathiawar possessions suffered from a fatal type of fever. As regards the seasons, therefore, the year may be said to have been a bad year, though the cold weather crops following the monsoon of 1878 were in some places fair, and grass was generally abundant.

6. *Loyal offer of the Baroda Administration.*—In November 1878, when hostilities with Afghanistan became imminent, Sir Madava Row tendered, on behalf of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, an expression of the most loyal devotion and attachment to the British Government, and he intimated the readiness of the Baroda Administration to provide for the protection of the Residency, the British Treasury, and the Cantonment at Baroda by employing the troops of the State, in order to set free the British troops at Baroda for employment elsewhere. I was directed to inform Their Highnesses of the satisfaction with which the Governor-General in Council had received the loyal offer of the Baroda Government.

7. *Ceremonials.*—A Durbar was held on the 1st January 1879 in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen. In the same month the foundation stone of the new High School, or possibly College,

was laid by His Highness the Gaekwar; and His Highness on the same day declared the People's Park at Baroda open. The design for the High School, prepared by Mr. C. Chisholm, the Government Architect at Madras, is very fine, and the building will take another three or four years to complete. The People's Park is capable of being made a picturesque and pleasant place of resort for the townspeople, and now that a European gardener has been entertained, there are good reasons for expecting the attainment of that result.

8. *Marriage negotiations.*—Negotiations were concluded for the marriage of the Princess Tara Bai Saheb, daughter of the late Gaekwar Khande Rao, to His Highness the Sir Desai of Sawantwari, and, this alliance having been settled, a contract of matrimony was arranged between His Highness the present Gaekwar, who was seventeen in March 1880, and the paternal niece of the husband of Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, C.I. The bride elect is an orphan and belongs to the Mohite clan of the Marathas. Since the death of her parents she had been under the guardianship of her uncle at Tanjore.

9. *Political relations.*—The relations between Baroda and the surrounding British authorities are now of a generally friendly, and nowhere of an unfriendly, character. There are no difficulties in regard to extradition or any other matter of business.

10. *Important cases decided.*—The Minister has given an account of the principal matters of importance which have been settled or discussed during the year under review in paragraphs 29-47 of his report. The following are the only matters which need comment here.

(Para. 39.) The principle that a boundary line fixed between Baroda and another Native State is also the boundary of the jurisdiction of those States was contended for by Baroda in opposition to the views advanced by a series of Political Agents of the Mahi Kanta in the case of a boundary line between several villages of Baroda on one side and of the Thakur of Mansa on the other. The boundary had been fixed several years previously by a British officer, but some lands fell on the Baroda side of the boundary which belonged to Mansa people and *vice versâ*, and it was desired by the Mahi Kanta officers that the rights of persons in lands thus cut off from their own State should be guaranteed.

Such a course would obviously have led to interminable difficulties, and the conclusion arrived at, in communication with the Government of Bombay, is, that the full authority of the Baroda Government and of the Mansa Thakur extends on either side respectively up to the line of boundary, and that all lands, whoever may be the holders thereof, must be held subject to the general laws and system in force within the State of which they form a part. There are, however, some of the lands on the Baroda side of the boundary held by payers of tribute to the Gaekwar, and to such land the indirect guarantee of the British Government extends, thereby protecting their owners from any demand beyond what has been customary, in the same way that giras and wanta lands held by Mahi Kanta tribute payers in Baroda are protected (Resolution of Government of Bombay, No. 6096, dated 30th December 1879).

(Para. 40.) Correspondence had been going on for a long time with the Government of Bombay regarding the machinery for deciding criminal cases arising out of affrays occurring on the border of Baroda and her neighbours. The result is, that where the scene of the offence is clearly on one side of the border, the State having jurisdiction on that side of the border shall try the case, provision being made as between Baroda and another Native State for invoking the action of the Political Officer attached to the trying State by the Political Officer of the adjoining State if any subjects of the latter State are affected by, and are dissatisfied with, the decision. Where the scene of the offence is doubtful, or where it lies on both sides of the border, then, if the border is common to a British district and Baroda, the British Magistrates alone have jurisdiction; but if the border is common to Baroda and another Native State, then a special court is to be convened, composed of a nominee of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda and of the Political Officer of the other State, the Agent to the Governor-General being left to decide the case in the event of the officers of the special court disagreeing. An appeal lies to the Agent to the Governor-General from the concurrent decision of the officers composing the special court; and the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General on such appeal is subject to the supervision and control of the British Government (Government of India No. 1354 I.P., dated 22nd July 1879, and Resolution of Government of Bombay, No. 3763, dated 13th August 1879).

(Para. 41.) Allusion is made to the question of the Inam Committee tax on tora giras payments made from the Gaekwar's treasury. The final settlement of this question is, that Baroda may* levy such tax on giras rights which are unguaranteed by the British Government. The rate has been reduced last year by the Baroda Administration from two annas to one anna per rupee. The question of readjusting the rate on unguaranteed giras lands still remains for consideration.

* As decided by the Secretary of State—see despatch to Government of Bombay, No. 2, dated 16th January 1869.

(Para. 42.) The wording of this paragraph of the Minister's report might lead to a misconception. The agreement now subsisting between Baroda and the British Government is, that "such arms, ammunition, and military stores as the Baroda State may from time to time require will be supplied by the British Government, free of duty, on the condition that the State does not procure such articles from any other quarter, or manufacture them for itself." (Letter from Government of India, No. 80 I.G., dated 5th May 1879.)

(Para. 44.) The postal service of the Baroda State is almost entirely performed by the Imperial Postal Department. The Baroda Administration gives every facility for the extension and improvement of the service, and there is no friction or difficulty with the postal officials. The superior officers of the department invariably act with courtesy and consideration, and no troubles have arisen during the year between the subordinate officials and Baroda people. I am indebted to the kindness of the Postmaster-General of Bombay for the following information, which is extracted from detailed statements he has sent me, about Baroda:—

	31st July 1878.	31st July 1879.
Post Offices	... 36	... 43
Mail lines	... 25	... 32
Runners ...	... 90	... 99
Letter boxes	... 107	.. 105

The decrease in the number of letter boxes is nominal, Post Offices having been opened in their place. There is scope for an extension of the benefit thus afforded to Baroda, but this must probably await the removal of the existing pressure on the Imperial finances.

11. *Public tranquillity.*—Public tranquillity existed during the year. Highway robberies and dacoities have

decreased. Matters in this respect have greatly improved, and since the close of the year there have been no grave offences of the kinds mentioned.

12. *The Sirdars' petition.*—In paragraphs 49—114 of his report Sir Madava Row sets forth the substance of an important written representation which was made to the Agent to the Governor-General during the year by certain Sirdars, and makes his comments thereon. He has also extracted the essential portions of the written reply given to the Sirdars by the Agent to the Governor-General. The subject of this representation was reported to the Government of India at the time.

13. *The ex-Gaekwar.*—Affairs in the *ménage* of the ex-Gaekwar at Madras have progressed quietly during the year. Dr. Seward continues to merit the utmost confidence by his careful management of expenditure, and by his unceasing kindness and vigilance.

14. *Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta.*—Mr. J. King, of the Bombay Civil Service, who was the Special Settlement Officer first appointed, left on promotion in June 1879 and was succeeded by Mr. G. B. Reid, of the same service, whose report on the operations of the year will be found in the Appendices. The number of cases decided during the year was 598, of which nearly all were claims relating to tora giras. Of these cases, the claims in fifty-three were dismissed, and the rest involved an annual payment of Rupees 4,934 by the Baroda State, and the payment of arrears to the amount of Rupees 45,781. But unfortunately the decisions are not yet all complete, as the status of each holder, whether guaranteed or unguaranteed, has yet to be fixed in most cases. Seventy-three appeals preferred against old decisions by Baroda were decided, and there were none of such appeals left pending. Two specially referred cases out of thirteen were decided. These are cases which had been submitted to the Government of Bombay in years preceding the existing administration, and were transferred for disposal to the Special Settlement Officer, when that officer was appointed. No appeal was made up to the end of the year under report against the decisions passed by Mr. King and Mr. Reid. The number of cases pending at the close of the year is nominally given as 1,544, but old claims are constantly coming to the surface which are hearable under the rules, and often what is supposed to be

one claim turns out to be a claim for many different matters, each of which in reality constitutes a separate claim. The wanta cases, which will involve protracted inquiries, have still to be decided, but very few having been settled. It is impossible to fix any term to the operations of the Special Settlement Officer. The work will probably occupy two or three years more. The Agents deputed by the Government of Bombay on behalf of the girassias and by the Durbar to represent its own interests have performed their duties satisfactorily; and Messrs. King and Reid have been painstaking and thorough in their work.

15. *Boundary Commissioner.*—Major G. L. Warden was appointed Boundary Commissioner for the settlement of disputes between Baroda and the neighbouring British districts and Native States. He entered on the duties of his office on the 27th August 1878, and took the field in October of that year, returning to Baroda in June 1879 on account of the monsoon. Thus he was only engaged in the active part of his work for about eight months. There were 165 boundaries to be settled, and of these twenty-three only were done. Of these twenty-three, there were only two in which the intervention of the Boundary Commissioner was not required. All the cases on the Mahi Kanta frontier were decided except one; all those with the Ahmedabad district and part of those with Kaira. Boundary pillars were erected in nine cases; in five temporary marks were put up pending the decision of appeals; three boundaries were left to be done in the following season; in two instances the boundary was indicated by a broad river, pillars being therefore not required; in two cases the demarcation was deferred pending the interchange of lands intermingled on the boundary; and two cases were struck off the list as not involving any dispute. The outturn of work looks small, but I am aware that some of the cases were intricate, and of Major (now Colonel) Warden's knowledge, industry, and aptitude I have the fullest assurance. The figures given in paragraphs 133—135 of the Minister's report do not tally with those given by Colonel Warden.

16. *Judicial.*—The Agent to the Governor-General tried a registered dacoit during the year and sentenced him to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment. The trial was completed on the forty-seventh day from commitment by the Extra Assistant General Superintendent at Baroda of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department. This was the only case

committed to the Agent to the Governor-General during the year. Five criminal appeals from the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda were decided on an average duration of fourteen days. No cases of any kind were pending at the close of the year.

17. (Paras. 146—148.) The machinery for administering civil and criminal justice is now fairly complete throughout the State, and it works exceedingly well. The cost of all these Courts during the year was Rupees 4,08,000 (Baroda currency), and the receipts from stamps, fees, and fines amounted to Rupees 2,93,000. The figures here stated of the cost will not be found to tally with those shown in the financial statement (paragraph 695), because here a proportion of the salary of revenue officers employed in judicial work has been included, whereas in the financial statement the whole salary of such officers is charged to the revenue department.

18. *Civil Justice* (paras. 146—183).—There were 11,947 original civil suits for disposal, and these were all decided except 1,904. The average value of the suits instituted in the year was Rupees 263. Thirty per cent. of the cases disposed of were compromised, decreed on confession or settled by arbitration; and 28 per cent. were decided *ex parte*. In last year's report the percentage of *ex parte* decisions was 34. The average duration of contested suits was 180 days against 230 of the preceding year, and of uncontested suits sixty-seven days against seventy-six. On the pending file at the close of the year there were 201 cases of over a year's duration, sixty-four over two years, fifty-one over three years, and two over five years, which is somewhat better than the result shown in 1877-78. Of the suits instituted during the year, about 93 per cent. were for money and 5 per cent. for immoveable property. The value of the suits in three-fourths of those instituted during the year was under one hundred rupees. Both as regards value and number of suits, the Baroda city and district have the largest amount of litigation. It is gratifying to know that the Sirdar Court is now working, and that gradually the spirit of opposition that was shown towards it by some of the Sirdars is disappearing.

There were 7,433 decrees for 34 lakhs of rupees in round numbers before the Courts for execution. Of these, 2,200 decrees were disposed of by complete execution or other-

wise representing a value of Rupees 6,28,330; 1,693 decrees were partially executed, the value realized being Rupees 1,70,972; and 3,540 decrees were not executed at all, their value being Rupees 20,90,045. And the file of cases remaining for execution, either in whole or in part, at the end of the year was 5,223 cases representing a money value of Rupees 26,03,970. A new form, Appendix G, has been sent with the Minister's report this year, based on the unit of the decree sought to be executed. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to continue this statement, because in execution of decrees the basis of action of the Courts is the application for execution. What has to be looked to is the way in which the application is disposed of. By giving separate statements for decrees and applications, there is almost the certainty of confusion and inaccuracy. Applications are struck off on default, and when this is done, the decree should also be removed from the statement; but in practice it will be hopeless to expect accuracy in attending to such minute details.

There were 1,470 appeals for disposal, and 1,059 were decided, leaving a balance of 411 at the end of the year. Of the pending appeals seventy were of more than one year's duration and nineteen were above two or three years' duration. This is an improvement on the preceding year. Notwithstanding that there was an increase of original civil suits over the preceding year, the number of appeals was slightly less.

The result of the operations of the year in this department may be said to be good. Sir Madava Row has made detailed remarks, which will be of benefit to the Courts and of interest to the general reader.

19. *Criminal Justice* (paras. 184—223).—There were altogether 10,606 cases for disposal, being nearly the same number as in the preceding year. Of these cases 10,367 were disposed of, the balance at the close of the year being 239 cases. The average rate of disposal of original cases was in the Varisht* Court forty-nine days against fifty-four in the previous year; in Sessions Courts forty-six days against thirty-three; in Magistrate's Courts thirteen days against seventeen; and the general average for all the Courts was fifteen days against eighteen. The increase of duration in Sessions Courts is not satisfactory, the work having been less

* Referred cases.

in those Courts than in the preceding year. And in the Sessions Courts the average duration of miscellaneous criminal cases rose from twenty-two to 101 days. Still, the general average is fair. Of persons brought to trial, 17 per cent. were let off under compromise, being the same ratio as in the previous year; the cases of 2 per cent. were "struck off the file" as compared with 3 per cent. of the previous year; 27 per cent. were acquitted or discharged to 30 per cent. in the last return; and there were 54 per cent. convicted to 50. This is satisfactory. There were, in addition to the cases mentioned above, 3,838 miscellaneous cases for disposal, and all were decided save 128, the average duration being eighteen days. A good many of these cases relate to marriage, and possession of immoveable property. The general character of crime is light. Except in the Karri Division serious offences against the person are rare, and petty thefts and robberies are the most common offences. There were thirty-six cases of murder filed during the year against fifty-nine of the previous year. Cases filed of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were sixteen to twenty-four; of grievous hurt ninety-one to 144; of dacoity thirty-one to thirty-nine as compared with the previous year. The number of cases filed during the year of robberies has increased from 425 to 573; of house-breaking from 152 to 188; and of thefts from 3,137 to 3,723. Thus there has been a decrease in cases filed of crimes of aggravated violence, and an increase of those of crimes against property. Considering that the year under report was the second year of scarcity, and that the people suffered from protracted want, this increase is not surprising. Including cases of the previous year, there were forty-seven trials for murder, twenty-six of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 3,696 of theft, 552 of robbery, and fifty-four of dacoity. The ratio of convictions to the number of accused tried was 32 per cent. in offences against the person and 59 per cent. in offences against property. In cases of murder, the percentage of conviction was thirty-nine in cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder it was fifty-three; in thefts sixty-three; in robberies seventy; and in dacoity fifty-three. Coming now to punishments, out of fifty-two persons convicted of murder, thirteen were sentenced to death by hanging, with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General. One most important case of dacoity with murder in the Karri Division resulted in the execution

of four of the dacoits, of whom one was a noted outlaw belonging to the Ahmedabad District. Three of the four were from that district, and the fourth was a Baroda subject. The execution of these men at Karri has had a most marked effect in stopping dacoities by mounted robbers—the usual type in the Karri Division.

Thirty persons were sentenced to life imprisonment, five from seven to fourteen years, and 202 from two to seven years. There was a marked increase in the severity of punishments over those inflicted during the previous year; but this increase is attributable to the Karri Division, where it was very necessary to deal decisively with the mounted and other marauders. As a general rule, the punishments are light. Of the 9,500 persons convicted, 5,179 or 54 per cent. were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment not exceeding a year. Fines are still happily fixed low, more than half the persons fined being mulcted in not more than five rupees apiece. Out of the fines realized, a sum of Rupees 8,116 was paid as compensation to complainants, and this payment was awarded by nearly all the Courts. There were 715 appeals and revision cases for disposal, of which all were decided but thirty-seven, on an average of duration of fifty-one days. The amount of appellate work was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the average duration in that year was fifty-four days. The miscellaneous appellate work was performed, leaving pending balance of only thirteen cases, but the average duration of the cases decided was 101 days against 77 of the previous year.

The Judicial Department of the State is now established in a firm basis. It is sufficient for the work, is well paid, is officered, except in some of the posts in the lower grades, by thoroughly qualified men, many of whom have been trained in the British service, and the work is done generally in a highly satisfactory manner. The Judges of the Varisht Court and of the Sessions Courts would do credit to any service. There is of course still room for improvement in regard to despatch and precision. There is certainly no branch of the Administration which gives greater satisfaction to the people than the judicial.

20. *Jails* (paras. 224—259).—The daily average number of convicted prisoners in all the jails of the State was 1,640, and the number in jail at the end of the year was 1,889 as compared with 1,403 at the close of the previous year. The

death rate in the Central Jail was 11 per cent. of the daily average number against 9 per cent. of the preceding year; in the eight district jails it was 7 per cent. against 4; and in the thirty-five talookas or subordinate jails it was 10 to 3½. There were five deaths among convicted prisoners from cholera. Considering that 14,038 prisoners were admitted during the year and 13,552 were released, it is evident that the prison population fluctuated largely, and the cause of the high mortality may be to a great extent attributed to the enfeebled condition at the time of admission of the prisoners, who were now in the second year of scanty food. In the superior jails of the Bombay Presidency the mortality in proportion to the daily average of prisoners was 12·4 per cent. in 1878. The prisoners in the Baroda jails are well treated and well fed. The cost of diet in the different classes of jails ranges from Rupees 54-6-10 to Rupees 56-3 Baroda currency per prisoner for that year. The work of the new Central Jail progressed fairly, and will probably be completed and occupied before the end of 1880. The prisoners were almost exclusively engaged in extra-mural labor. It would be satisfactory if in future reports the number of escapes from jail were stated.

21. *Police* (paras. 260—381)—The entire police force of the State consists of five Superintendents, sixty-one Inspectors, and 5,121 subordinate officers and men, of whom 4,518 are foot and 603 mounted. The cost of this force during the year was Rupees 7,61,836. The details of the composition of this force are given in the Minister's report, from which it appears that there are 2,644 Hindoos, 2,233 Mahomedans, twelve Parsis, and two Christians. There are thus about 300 unaccounted for, probably because there are vacancies to this number. Amongst the Hindoos there are 585 Brahmins, 410 Rajpoots, and 680 Marathas. There is thus a fair admixture of different castes. In the Karri Division there are twenty-two Waghers, who have been employed in the force for about three years, and there are seventy-two Kolis and sixty-four Bhils. Discipline has been well maintained. Punishments as well as rewards have been freely used, as shown in Sir Madava Row's remarks on each separate division. The number of offences reported by the police was 9,953 against 10,213 of the previous year, the noticeable features being a large decrease in the Karri Division and a considerable increase in that of Amreli. There were 10,517 cases of offences, including those pending from the previous

year, in the hands of the police, and of these 6,832 cases involving the arrest of 14,744 persons were sent to the Magistrates for trial. The following figures show the main results of the disposal of these persons :—

Division.	Percentage of persons arrested who were	
	Discharged without trial by the Magistrate.	Convicted.
Baroda City	22·49	46·59
Baroda Division	19	52·23
Nausari „	18	47·13
Karri „	26	44·38
Amreli „	22	51·44

Property to the amount of Rupees 2,24,608 was alleged to have been stolen against Rupees 2,76,411 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of over Rupees 40,000 in the Karri Division. Of the stolen property, Rupees 1,02,251 were recovered as compared with Rupees 1,01,220 in the previous year, the percentages being 45·52 and 36·63 respectively. This improvement is found in all the divisions except Amreli, where there was a falling off in recoveries of 5½ per cent. It is a matter of gratulation that in the large city of Baroda, containing 1,12,000 inhabitants, there should have been no case of murder or culpable homicide throughout the year. Thirty murders appear to have been committed in the Baroda, Karri and Amreli Divisions, and in five of these cases only the offenders were undetected. There were twenty-six cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In the Karri Division there were thirty-nine cases of dacoity, and nine in the rest of the territory. Of highway robberies there were 103 in the Karri Division against 223 in the previous year. Elsewhere this crime is practically unknown. This is a sensible reduction; and it may here be noticed that the efforts of the police have been increasingly successful since the close of the year. Of the 103 cases of highway robbery, sixteen were perpetrated by mounted robbers, but of these only three occurred in the second half of the year. In four cases only out of the sixteen were the offenders brought to

justice. Of the eighty-seven cases perpetrated by foot highwaymen, the offenders were brought to trial in fifty-five cases, and convictions were obtained in thirty-nine of those cases; acquittals having been recorded in ten cases, and six cases remaining undecided. Thus there were thirty-two cases in which the offenders were undetected at the end of the year, but it is said that since then some have been arrested and brought to trial. One notorious leader of these highway robberies was caught and heavily sentenced (paragraph 352), and there can be no doubt that the Karri police, has succeeded, with the co-operation of the Ahmedabad police, in checking, if not almost entirely stopping, this great evil. The commendation bestowed by the Minister in paragraph 354 of his report on the local head of the police in the Karri Division, Mr. Parshotam Trimbak, is well deserved.

22. *Currency Note forgery.*—A man was arrested by the Baroda authorities in the city of Baroda with a complete photographic apparatus and a beautiful negative plate of a British currency note for 1,000 rupees. Six notes taken from that plate were also found in his possession, and a forged note for 10 rupees. An experienced man would not have been deceived by these notes, but they were quite well enough executed to pass with the unwary. The forger and his two associates were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from fourteen to seven years. The notes and plate were sent to the Government of India with a report, and an expression of the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council was communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General in a letter, No. 1551 I.G., dated 22nd October 1879.

23. *Piracy.*—Piracy on a somewhat serious scale showed itself on the coast between Damaun and Broach in the hot season of 1878-79, and some subjects of the Gaekwari villages on the Danti-Umrat coast were implicated therein. Vigorous measures were taken by the Government of Bombay, and the Baroda authorities also used special efforts, and the result was that the evil ceased and has not since reappeared.

24. *Mail Robberies* (paras. 341—346).—There were three mail robberies in the Karri Division during the year. No portion of the mails was unrecovered, and no property was lost. In one case no clue was found to the would-be robbers; in one case a man was convicted and sentenced; and in the third case the offenders were traced to a village of Palanpoor, extradited to Baroda, and convicted, the chief offender

being imprisoned for five years. The Baroda police did good service in connection with three other mail robberies that occurred in the previous year in Palanpoor, the Mahi Kanta, and Karri. The details of these cases will be found in paragraphs 344—346.

25. *Improvement in Police.*—There is an evident improvement in the efficiency of the police during the year.

26. *Extradition* (paras. 382—391).—The figures given in the Minister's report are correct, but they do not include cases belonging to Kathiawar. The following is a complete statement of extradition during the year:—

Extradited to Baroda.

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
From British districts	103	272
„ Native States in Gujrat proper ...	58	133
„ „ „ in Kathiawar ...	14	40
	175	445

Extradited from Baroda.

To British districts	62	113
„ Native States in Gujrat proper ...	30	62
„ „ „ in Kathiawar ...	12	38
	104	213
Certificates issued under Section 9 of Act XXI of 1879 for the trial of British subjects in British India ...	7	17

Two hundred and twenty-one persons, being British and non-British subjects in eighty-seven cases, were surrendered and brought to trial in the Courts of the Baroda State during the year on warrants issued by the Agent to the Governor-General under Section 11 of Act XXI of 1879, and the result of the trials as communicated by the Minister was as under:—

	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.
Convicted and sentenced... ...	69	151
Acquitted or discharged... ...	18	70
	87	221

During the same period two hundred and eighty-six (286) persons (British and non-British subjects) in one hundred and nine (109) cases were tried. These figures include the cases in which, though the accused were surrendered from British districts in the previous year, they were not put on their trial in that year. The result of the trial of these 286 persons as communicated by the Minister was as follows :—

	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.
Convicted and sentenced...	84	195
Acquitted or discharged ...	21	91
	105	286

To the one hundred and ninety-five persons the punishment awarded during the year was as under. The sentences are legal and are not unduly severe.

	Persons.
Sentence of imprisonment of one month and under ...	51
from one month to six months	56
„ six months to nine „	1
„ nine „ to 12 „ or one year ...	10
„ one year to three years	34
„ three years to five „	15
„ five „ to seven years	10
„ seven „ to ten „	3
Sentence of imprisonment for life	5
„ of capital punishment	7*
„ „ simple fine	3
Total ...	195

[* *N.B.*—Of these seven prisoners, two were Baroda subjects; but as they were extradited on a warrant issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, they are included in the number of persons surrendered from British districts. The other five persons were British subjects, four of whom belonged to Viramgam and one to Prantej Talooka in the Ahmedabad District. In the case of the four Viramgam men, a relation of one of the prisoners, named Dosla Bana, of Hausalpoor, made an appeal to the Government of India, but the sentence passed by the Administration with the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General was not interfered with.].

The proceedings sent to the Agent to the Governor-General by the Minister for the purpose of obtaining extra-

dition are uniformly well prepared. And generally all extradition business now works smoothly.

27. *Military* (paras. 392—410).—The strength of the regular force was not altered during the year. It cost Baroda Rupees 7,73,455, or Rupees 40,486 less than in the preceding year. The reason for this diminution of cost is to be found in the absence of expenditure for arms and uniform, and a reduction in the price of grass.

The strength of the irregular force, including the contingent, has undergone no material change, but the cost has fallen to Rupees 25,93,487, being Rupees 1,86,000 less than in the foregoing year—a reduction which is chiefly attributable to the lower rates of extra batta which it has been necessary to give during the year under report on account of the dearness of provisions.

28. *The Contingent.*—The question of the Contingent is still under consideration, but it will shortly be brought to a definite conclusion. The reports on the Contingent from the Rewa Kanta and Kathiawar are satisfactory. Those from the Mahi Kanta and Palanpur are less so, complaints being made of want of proper clothes and of the inferior condition of the horses and other minor matters which it is difficult to set right in view of the impending charge of the force.

29. *Public Works* (paras. 411—431).—The expenditure under this head for the year by the department under the State Engineer has been Rupees 12,62,000 Baroda currency. Since the introduction of the present administration the total expenditure incurred is Rupees 32,73,639 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Military buildings	1,96,760
Civil, including revenue and judicial buildings, jails and hospitals	16,09,768
Communications, the chief item being railways ...	11,50,775
Miscellaneous	3,16,336
Total ...	32,73,639

The most important works completed or under construction are the central jail at Baroda, four district jails, two district hospitals, the Jamnabai Dispensary at Baroda, the new palace, the new High School or College, court-houses and schools in various directions, and the railway extensions.

Something of permanent benefit was also done in the Amreli Division by the poor who were employed on relief works opened in consequence of the famine which prevailed there. At Baroda very great benefit accrued to the able-bodied poor from the employment open to them on the many large works in progress there. The work of devising a scheme for supplying the Baroda City with water having come to an end, the services of Mr. L. P. S. Crosthwait, C.E., were dispensed with in March 1879. His scheme was most carefully and elaborately prepared, but there were so many elements of doubt as to its sufficiency, that it has been shelved, and it is doubtful whether anything will ever come of it. The fact is, that the city of Baroda and the surrounding country are so level, that it is very difficult to get a sufficient pressure for distribution. The commendation given by the Minister to Mr. G. K. Hill, the State Engineer, is well bestowed. The character of the work done under Mr. Hill's supervision is decidedly good. As said above, the expenditure on works under the State Engineer was Rupees 12,62,000. The financial statement however (paragraph 695) shows a total expenditure of Rupees 13,98,179. The difference is owing to the fact that the financial statement includes charges on account of Mr. Crosthwait's water and drainage schemes, and also works done by other civil agency.

30. *Municipal improvements* (paras. 432—443).—The expenditure on the city of Baroda for conservancy, watering, repairs of roads, &c., was Rupees 1,79,334, and on fifteen towns in other parts of the territory it was Rupees 52,000, the total expenditure thus being Rupees 2,31,334. The Baroda City is well kept; it is fairly lighted at night, the main roads are always plentifully watered, and the conservancy arrangements are in course of being made fairly sufficient. There are numerous fire-engine stations at various parts of the city, and the engines are in working order. Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir, the head of the Municipality, has continued to earn the approval of the Minister for his zeal and intelligence. The difference between the figures here given and those of the financial statement is attributable to the fact that here the figures are of liabilities incurred in the Baroda City, whereas those of the financial statement are actual cash outgoings. Further, the expenditure here shown on district towns is in mixed currencies, whereas in the financial statement the figures are reduced to Baroda (Babashahi) currency.

31. *Railways* (paras. 448—482).—It is very gratifying to be able to say that the construction of that part of the Western Rajpootana State Railway which traverses Baroda territory has been completed down to the end of the year (shortly before the line was opened for traffic) without a single complaint or difficulty of any magnitude. This result is equally to the credit of the Railway officers and of the Baroda Administration.

The Kathiawar State Railway intersects a part of the Gaekwar's Amreli Division. Land was given free by Baroda, and the work began during the year.

The Gaekwar's State line on a two feet six inches gauge between Miagam and Dabhoi was worked successfully during the year, and the extension from Dabhoi to Chanode was opened for traffic on the 15th April 1879. The net profit on the open lines was Rupees 16,869 British rupees (equal to Rupees 19,279 Baroda currency) for the year, being by far the largest return ever received, and representing a percentage of 3·83 per cent. on the capital outlay. There is, however, some doubt whether the Minister has not unduly raised the figures showing the capital and thus depressed the percentage of profits. The length of the open line during the year was 31¼ miles. The gross earnings were somewhat less than in the previous year, but the deficiency was more than covered by the decrease in expenditure. The goods traffic, though yielding more than in any year before 1877, fell short of the receipts in that year. On the other hand, the passenger returns both as to numbers and receipts were higher than ever before. There is no clear explanation as to the cause of the decline in goods traffic beyond the generally bad character of the season. Grain and mowra are the two chief articles conveyed, and although grain was scarce, the mowra crop was notoriously the finest that had been experienced for many years. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company manage the Gaekwar's State Railway, and that Company deserves ample acknowledgment for the highly satisfactory and business-like way in which it has both managed the open lines and carried on the execution of the extensions during the year under report. The extension from Dabhoi to Bahadarpur, length 9¾ miles, was nearly brought to completion during the year, and a survey was made for a line from Dabhoi direct to Baroda, the length being about 18½ miles. A sum of three lakhs of British rupees was paid for the extensions during the year.

32. *His Highness the Maharaja* (paras. 483—494).—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot's report on the progress of the Maharaja in his studies is appended. It is dated the 24th April 1880, and covers the ground up to that time, instead of being merely for the year under report. As Mr. Elliot went to Europe on furlough in May 1880, he probably thought it better to make his report up to the date of his leaving. The result, then, of the studies of His Highness during the year is found to be decidedly good. He has made great progress in the knowledge of the English language; in Marathi he is proficient; in Guzerathi fairly so, and in Hindustani a beginning has been made. His knowledge of the subjects of study, such as history, political economy, arithmetic and geography, is good and sound as far as it goes. Physically, he has developed into a powerful and muscular young man, but his stature will be short. He is addicted to manly exercises, which are practised more or less every day, and he has happily taken kindly to billiards, which he plays for an hour or so every day in the school-house under the guidance of the best Parsee performer Bombay could produce. His conduct throughout the year has been such as to give complete satisfaction in every respect. There is only one of the sixteen boys or thereabouts who are fellow pupils in the Maharaja's school who can be classed with him in his studies, and fortunately this is a good boy, between whom and the Maharaja there is free competition. Mr. Elliot has throughout the year continued to devote himself to the work of educating the Maharaja and presiding over the Maharaja's school, and he has my warm acknowledgments for the success that has attended his pleasant labors.

33. *Education* (paras. 495—563).—The sum paid on education, excluding the cost of buildings, was Rupees 1,15,869, and including buildings it was Rupees 1,87,894 Baroda currency, being an increase over the expenditure of the previous year to the gross amount of Rupees 69,345, which is ascribed to the opening of Anglo-Vernacular schools and the building of the new High School. The Baroda High School has pursued the even tenor of its way under the excellent management of Mr. T. Tait, the Principal. The students increased from 327 to 373, and four passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Every boy learns English, and there is a good gymnasium attached to the school. His Highness the Gackwar presided, as usual, at the annual distribution of prizes.

The Anglo-Indian Institution is getting on fairly well; the number of pupils is only twenty-one, as in the preceding year. Five new Anglo-Vernacular schools were opened during the year in outlying parts of the State, thus increasing the number of such distant schools to six; and the Minister expresses his readiness to establish similar schools in all towns where there is a fair demand for English education. It is observable that there are only four Mahomedan pupils in these schools. Mr. Bhogi Lall continues to be the efficient Director of Vernacular education, for the spread of which there are 104 State schools attended by 10,469 children. The attendance was thus less by 767 than in the previous year, a result which is attributed to the bad season. In the seven girls' schools, however, the daily average of attendance was 573, or 128 in excess of that for the previous year. One new girls' school was opened. State education is freely extended to all castes, the percentage of Brahmin pupils being thirty, of Banias twenty-one and a half, of Kunbis sixteen and a half, of Marathas eight, and of other castes and creeds twenty-four; and it is a favorable sign that about seventy-five children of Sirdars, Darakdars, and others attached to the court attended the Vernacular schools for the first time. It is of the highest importance that gentlemen of these classes should hasten to give their children a good education, for if they fail to do so, employment in the State may hereafter become difficult of attainment. The fees collected in all the schools amounted to Rupees 10,146, or Rupees 101 less than in the preceding year. The work of the Vernacular college of science was duly carried on. The number of students was forty-nine, or thirteen fewer than at the end of the previous year. The medical students have begun practical anatomy. The stock of books in the State Library was increased from 841 to 1,244 volumes, of which 560 were English. The Library and its branch in the city of Baroda are becoming more and more valued and used. On the whole, the condition of the educational machinery of the State may be said to be prosperous. The difference between the figures here given as having been spent on education, *viz.*, Rupees 1,15,869, and those given in the financial statement (paragraph 695) is owing to the fact that the figures here are of liabilities incurred, whereas the financial statement shows the cash payments; and also to the inclusion in the financial statement of money spent on account of the Maharaja's education and State Library—charges which are not shown here.

34. *Medical* (paras. 566—589).—The State medical establishment was organized by Dr. T. Cody, of the Bombay Medical Service, and to him gratitude is due for the excellent way in which he performed this work. He reverted to employment under the Government of Bombay in January 1879, and he was succeeded at Baroda by Dr. Bhalchandra, a most able gentleman, whose services were obtained from the Government of Bombay. He has carried on the duties of chief Medical Officer of the State with general approval. Eight new dispensaries were opened during the year, at the end of which there were thirty permanent hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State; and at these institutions 121,484 patients were treated, being an increase of 40,613 over the preceding year. The average cost per patient was Rupees 0-14-10 against Rupees 1-3 in the previous year. Rupees 1,25,892 were spent on the medical department, including vaccination, or Rupees 18,048 above the expenditure of 1877-78. Primary vaccinations fell off from 66,572 to 49,716, but the ratio of successful vaccinations improved from 90 to 97 per cent. The financial statement figures differ from those here given, because the former do not include pensioners, whereas the latter do.

35. *Palace* (paras. 590—605).—The expenditure has again increased, the amount this year being Rupees 17,38,260, or Rupees 52,363 Baroda currency, above the expenditure for 1877-78. In the *household* expenses the increase is shown as being Rupees 42,385 nominally, but really Rupees 56,035, as an item of Rupees 13,000 has been transferred from this head to the head of Dawasthans. The increase of the household expenses is partly (Rupees 13,737) due to the Royal family having spent less time away from Baroda than usual, expenses of living when away from Baroda being charged to a separate account called *sowari*. An item of Rupees 3,800 is nominal, being a transfer of account from the State offices to the palace. The chief item of increase is Rupees 39,000 for grain (*kothi*) and clothing (*jamdarkhana*). There is nothing in the range of prices to account for this excess on an already high rate of expenditure. The palace establishments are under the control of Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai.

In *karkhanas*, by which are meant establishments of elephants, stables, athletes, &c., &c., there is an increase of Rupees 7,904, which is satisfactorily explained to be due to the purchase of horses and carriages to the value of Rupees

16,700, such purchases being necessary as none had been made for some considerable time.

The expenditure on the *State gardens* has fallen from Rupees 42,349 to Rupees 39,362.

In *Dharmadayas*, or grants for religious purposes, the net reduction of expenditure is Rupees 8,591. But really the reduction was more, for an item of Rupees 3,900, "anniversaries of pious men," was transferred from the State to the palace account. It is most satisfactory to know that a permanent reduction of Rupees 10,300 was made in the expenditure of the institution for feeding Mahomedans called *Gyarmi*.

Under the head of *Dawasthans*, or grants to temples, there is only a nominal increase of 13,000 from household, as explained above.

Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai no doubt finds it very difficult to regulate the issue of daily rations in the palace, so as to exclude those who have no proper claim to them. All sorts of influences are brought to bear on Her Highness to refrain from curtailing and to add to the roll, and she doubtless finds it very unpleasant to take the unpopular course of action. While giving every weight to this consideration, we have, on the other hand, to look for reasonable economy and carefulness. No doubt prices were high during the year, but so they were in the year which preceded it. It must be explained that the figures given in regard to the palace here do not tally with those in the financial statement (paragraph 659), because the palace figures show all liabilities incurred, whereas the financial statement shows only cash payments. Moreover, in the financial statement the disbursements for *Dharmadayas* and *Dawasthans* are not grouped under the head of palace, but are shown under the head of religious allowances.

36. *Season and rainfall* (paras. 606—613).—The fall of rain was generally double, and in some places greatly more than double that of an average year. But the rain came all at one time, or in other words, it was badly distributed, and the consequence was that all the kharif crops, except rice, suffered enormously. The staple food of the people is bajri and jowar, and to these the excessive wet was very injurious. Locusts and grubs did much injury in parts. But the rabi, or cold weather, crop was good. In Baroda, however, the rabi is an insignificant harvest generally as

compared with the kharif. Prices ranged pretty much as during the preceding year, that is, they were about twice as high as in an ordinary year. Bajri sold during the year at an average rate of 15¼ lbs. per Baroda rupee, and rice at 13 lbs.

37. *Famine relief operations* (paras. 614—625).—During the hot season, from March to the opening of the monsoon in June, considerable distress was found to exist, amongst the non-agricultural classes especially, in parts of the Nausari and Baroda Divisions. No actual famine relief measures were found necessary in Nausari, but in the city of Baroda there were large crowds of most miserable people collected. For those who were unable to work, a kitchen was opened in the city, and I can say from personal knowledge that it was well administered. Those capable of labor found employment on the many extensive public works in and near to the city. No relief works were opened in the Baroda Division. In the Amreli Mahals (Kathiawar), however, the distress was far greater, and in the Korinar Mahal particularly, the crisis was that of a real famine, in which thousands would have died had not the State come to their help. As soon as the gravity of the situation became known at Baroda, instant steps were taken for opening relief kitchens for the gratuitous distribution of food on the Bombay famine scale to those unable to work; several relief works, *viz.*, roads and excavation of tanks, were set going in different places, and a general supervision over the whole of the measures was delegated by the Minister to my Assistant in the Mehals, Captain F. H. Jackson. The instructions sent by the Agent to the Governor-General to Captain Jackson were based on the principles of famine administration adopted in British India, and monthly reports were sent by the Agent to the Governor-General to the Government of India until the cessation of relief operations in August 1879. Captain Jackson's remarks will be found in paragraphs 2—5 of his annexed report. Sir Madava Row estimates that during the continuance of the distress about 20,000 men, women, and children obtained food gratuitously, or received payment for labor on public works; but clearly this number must be taken as the maximum daily average for a very short time at the height of the distress. The total cost of famine relief operations to the State during the year was Rupees 99,000 Baroda currency. Eight orphans were left on the hands of the State in the Amreli Mahals, and the local Subah made arrangements for their maintenance.

38. *Land Revenue* (paras. 626-635).—The total demand was Rupees ninety-six lakhs in round numbers, including twelve lakhs of "Miscellaneous" demands and nearly two lakhs were remitted, owing to the badness of the season. Thus there were ninety-four lakhs for collection. About 82¾ lakhs were collected, leaving an uncollected balance of Rupees 11,64,175 Baroda currency. This balance is slightly in excess of the balance of the previous year, *viz.*, Rupees 11,32,975, which is still outstanding, and is not brought on to the demand for the year under report. Thus, for these two years the balances amount to about twenty-three lakhs, and in addition there are outstanding balances of previous years of which no account is given. As far as the balances of the two years are concerned, they are unavoidable under the circumstances of the seasons; but with regard to the balances of previous years, I have requested the Minister to have them examined, with a view to the remission of such as are not reasonably capable of being paid; and it is hoped that a complete statement of all outstanding balances will be given in the next report. It is remarkable that in such a year over nine lakhs of rupees should have been collected on account of arrears of land revenue. That this is the case appears from the financial statement given in paragraph 695 of the Minister's report. Waste lands were cultivated during the year at an assessment of Rupees 60,000.

39. *Customs* (paras. 636-648).—From the 1st January 1879 all transit duties were abolished in the Petlad Talooka, a tract which is much intermixed with the British district of Kaira. The only remaining customs duty is an export duty on tobacco, for which that part of the country is famous. During the year also, transit duties in the Amreli, Dhari, and Damnagar Mahals (Kathiawar) were entirely done away with. These three Mahals comprise all the Gaekwar's Kathiawar possessions except Korinar and Okhamandal which were unavoidably left for further consideration. The various measures of reform in this direction in the year under report and in previous years, combined with two years of scarcity, have materially reduced the customs income of the State, and it will take time for the recovery which may be fairly expected to occur from the great comparative freedom which trade now enjoys. Thus the income for the year fell from Rupees 8,68,963 to Rupees 8,08,495. But there were further realizations of balances due chiefly by farmers for previous

years, and thus the total income of the year was Rupees 8,65,010 as compared with Rupees 8,82,513 of the previous year.

40. *Opium* (paras. 649-663).—The monopoly of opium was satisfactorily worked by the Administration during the year. Only 1,790 acres were sown with poppy in the Karri Division. The cultivators were alarmed at the change of system, but later experience has shown that they will soon lose fear. They were fairly and punctually paid for the juice, and in future years, provided the same just treatment is followed, I do not doubt that as much land will be cultivated with poppy as the State may desire. Altogether lbs. 35,032 of juice were purchased during the year, but this juice was not ready for conversion into opium till after the close of the year. There were lbs. 67,339 of opium in the State stores, of which lbs. 25,742 were issued to licensed vendors for retail sale, and there remained in the State stores at the end of the year, after deductions for dryage, lbs. 41,079.* The net profit to the State for the year on the retail sale was Rupees 1,59,263. Of the lbs. 25,742 issued to vendors, lbs. 24,848 were sold by them, or at the rate of 0·49 tolas per head of the population, there being forty tolas to a pound. This is probably a lower rate than will be found to exist hereafter, because there were doubtless old stocks of concealed opium possessed by the people, and moreover the monopoly system of sale was not introduced into the Karri Division till the 1st October 1878, or two months after the year began. On the other hand, the Baroda population returns are believed to be considerably lower than they should be. Eighty-one persons were convicted of offences against the opium law, and 668 pounds of opium and juice were confiscated. The financial statement shows a net cash income of Rupees 2,87,550 from opium for the year, and this is believed to be the correct result. It is not possible, however, to reconcile these figures with the figures given by the Minister in his detailed remarks on opium, nor in his explanations of the financial statement (paragraph 695). There was a considerable income derived from the duty of Rupees 135 per chest which the State levied on the export of opium by merchants to Ahmedabad during the year in accordance with old usage, and the same rate of duty was levied from the sellers of chests of old opium to the

* *Note.*—In the half-yearly returns the balance was shown as lbs. 41,460, but then only a portion of dryage which actually occurred in the half-year had been written off.

State. The State paid the market rate to the sellers, and recovered from them the duty which the sellers would have had to pay had they taken the opium to the scales at Ahmedabad for export to China instead of selling them to the State. The details of the opium dealings are complicated by the existence of stocks of opium on hand for which payment was made during the year; and thus if the net profits from the retail sale are added to the receipts on account of duty, the sum total will not correspond with the net balance of cash accruing to the State as shown in the financial statement. The duty of Rupees 135 per chest has now ceased with the complete introduction of the monopoly system.

41. *Forests* (paras. 669-675).—This was the first year in which measures were in operation for conserving forests, and those measures are restricted to the Nausari Division, where alone there are large jungle tracts. It may be doubted, however, whether the area of the Nausari forests can be nearly so much as 600 square miles. Demarcation of forests in the vicinity of eleven villages was completed and stone marks erected. The revenue realized was British Rupees 14,713, and the expenditure Rupees 16,925.

42. *The Mint* (para. 676).—The same causes were at work as during the preceding year, *viz.*, the cessation of the export of grain owing to the bad seasons, and the non-demand for Baroda rupees owing to there being no grain to export; and the results were that there was hardly any silver brought to the Baroda Mint, and that Baroda rupees being very cheap, it was profitable to traders to take them to the Bombay Mint for conversion into British rupees.

43. *Taxes abolished* (paras. 677-689).—The visit of the Minister to the Amreli Division in the year was productive of great benefit in many ways. It resulted in the abolition of many petty and vexatious imposts, and in other parts of the territory also some local and injurious taxes were either abrogated or reduced. The details will be found in the Minister's report.

44. *Financial* (para. 695).—The total receipts in Baroda currency were Rupees 1,31,20,642, or say 131 lakhs against 120 lakhs of the preceding year. The disbursements amounted to Rupees 1,32,11,310, or say 132 lakhs against 122 lakhs of the previous year. An apparent deficit is therefore shown of Rupees 90, 648; but interest due on Government Paper was left undrawn to an amount more than equal.

to that sum. The Minister has given explanations of the causes of variation in the amounts of the different heads of receipt and expenditure, and I have occasionally supplemented these explanations in the preceding part of this report. Considering the unfavourable character of the seasons, the financial result may be regarded as satisfactory. The cash balance at the end of the year was 73½ lakhs in Baroda currency as compared with 79¼ lakhs of the previous year, in round figures; and the sum invested in Securities of the Government of India was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 102 lakhs and 22 thousand rupees.

45. *Her Highness the Maharani.*—I desire to add my acknowledgments to those recorded by Sir Madava Row for the continued help given by Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai. Her watchfulness over the physical well-being of the young Gaekwar was unremitted, and I repeat, what I have often before said, that it is to that watchfulness that temptation to stray from the path of virtue was not put in the Maharaja's way.

46. *Acknowledgments.*—The Minister, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., continues to merit the confidence of the Government of India in the fullest sense. He is the mainspring of the administrative machine, and he has been fortunate in surrounding himself with a first-rate staff. Indeed, the exhibition of men of such honorable character as well as ability as heads of departments and in many cases holding subordinate positions, is in itself a powerful agent for raising the general tone of the administration and of the subjects of the State. I would particularly mention Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, Rao Bahadur Venaik Rao, J. Kirtane, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rastomji, and Rao Bahadur Janardan S. Gadgil. And the work which Sir Madava Row and his colleagues are doing is sound, honest work, not opposed to the sentiments of those of the population who are well-wishers of the State, and not incompatible with the practical views of any decent Gaekwar.

47. *Amreli.*—I now come to the report on Amreli written by my Assistant, Captain F. H. Jackson, which will be found as an appendix. The prominent event was the visit of the Minister, accompanied by Mr. Kazi Shahabudin, and testimony is borne by Captain Jackson to the excellent effects of this visit.

48. *Absence of serious crime.*—Notwithstanding the severity of the distress under which the people were suffering during several months of the year, and notwithstanding the increase of crime generally, there was an absence of organized attempts to plunder grain.

49. *The Amreli Giras Court.*—The arrangement made by the present Administration for the settlement of Giras claims in Amreli continues to work smoothly. There are happily but very few cases brought before the Court.

50. *Disputes with Foreign States.*—An old dispute between Baroda and Wanode regarding the jurisdiction over four villages was decided during the year, the decision being in favor of Wanode. The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli and the Political Officer in Jhalawar jointly decided the case, and the Government of Bombay confirmed the decision. There are two pending disputes with Bhaunagar, and one case of proposed exchange of villages between Baroda and Nawanagar.

51. *The Amreli Police.*—Captain Jackson remarks on the apparently inadequate strength of the Amreli police and of the insufficiency of pay of a portion of the foot police, reference being here made to those of the men who receive only 7 Babashahi rupees a month. There is probably truth in both these strictures. The number of offences reported during the year increased 33 per cent. over those of the preceding year; and the ratio of recoveries of stolen property fell; but the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was good. Possibly the fact that there is a deficit of income over expenditure in the Amreli Mahals (paragraph 742 of Minister's report) has had a powerful influence on the scale of the police.

52. *The Dhari Regiment.*—The Dhari Regiment was maintained at its usual high standard of efficiency, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Harrison, and the command of Captain F. Nissen of His Highness the Gaekwar's service.

53. A useful road was made as a famine relief work from the town to the harbour of Korinar.

54. Captain Jackson has written a thoughtful and suggestive report.

55. *Okhamandal.*—As stated in previous reports, and as again prominently brought to notice by Captain W. Scott, the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, the

outlying district of Okhamandal has suffered from continuous neglect. But the next report will show a long category of measures adopted in consequence of the visit paid to this district by the Minister in the cold season of 1879-80.

56. *Revenue balances due by Waghers.*—It is desirable that the Administration should examine the outstanding balances of land revenue said to be due by Waghers to the amount of about Rupees 12,000, which equal about two and a half years' revenue. The greater portion will probably be found to be irrecoverable, and the sooner such portion is struck off the better.

57. *The Police.*—Captain Scott speaks favorably of the small police force. There were no grave offences committed by the Waghers, but, as was to be expected from the character of the seasons, crime generally has increased.

58. *Jurisdiction of the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.*—The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, who has criminal jurisdiction over the Wagher and cognate tribes, tried fifty-six persons, of whom all but one were convicted. The Waghers were the class chiefly brought to trial.

59. *The Okha Battalion.*—This regiment of the Gaekwar, under the command *ex-officio* of Captain Scott, has continued to show its wonted degree of efficiency. The regimental school and library are reported by Captain Scott to do much and increasing good.

60. *The Waghers.*—This naturally turbulent clan seems to be taking more and more each year to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

61. *Visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Dwarka.*—Dwarka was visited in February 1879 by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency.

62. The Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General in Amreli and Okhamandal have uniformly maintained harmonious relations with the local officials and the neighbouring Political Officers.

63. Up to the close of the year fourteen printed maps containing 2,239 square miles of Baroda territory had been received from the Superintendent of the Survey of India.

Appendix A

Form II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, and principal members of their Court.

Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
His Highness Maharaja Svaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Baroda.	Baroda.	Ruler of State, minor	Mahratta Hindu ...	16	Being educated by Mr. Elliot, C.S.	In education ...	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I. ...		Minister	Ditto	...	Madras University ...	In the duties of their office.			
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin ...		Revenue Commissioner	Mahomedan ...	...	Bombay				
Ditto Pestonji Jehanghir ...		Settlement Officer ...	Parsi	...	Ditto				
Ditto Carsetji Rastomji ...		Chief Justice ...	Ditto	...	Ditto				

Appendix B.

The Press.

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Baroda	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Baroda,
22nd *May* 1880.

(Sd.) P. S. Melvill,
Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

Appen

Annual Statement of Europeans and Eurasians employed

No.	Names.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
1	F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., C. S.	Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja	1st December 1875
2	T. S. Tait, Esq., B.A., B.S.C.	Principal, High School	26th April 1877
3	G. F. Hill, Esq., C. E.	State Engineer	12th July 1875
4	J. N. Rehling, Esq.	Master, European and Eurasian School	18th „ 1876
5	Miss Rehling	Mistress, European and Eurasian School	Ditto
6	S. A. De Silva	Draftsman	March 1875
7	W. Symms	Clerk	27th August 1875
8	J. D. Remedios	Ditto	1st October 1876
			STATE TROOPS.
9	J. Dovine	General	December 1852
10	A. Hardie	Colonel	Ditto
11	J. Hykoop	Ditto	September 1859
12	Mr. Harrison	Adjutant	Ditto
13	G. Nissen	Captain	January 1861
14	E. Lyan	Ditto	June 1867
15	G. E. Wood	Ditto	October 1868
16	A. Lynn	Ditto	December 1867
17	M. Ballantine	Ditto	January 1869
18	F. Misson	Ditto	„ 1864
19	W. Lynn	Ditto	September 1865
20	C. De Cunah Dumar	Ditto	December 1864
21	G. Wilcox	Ditto	July 1868
22	G. E. Wagentrieber	Lieutenant	„ 1879
23	A. F. McCally	Ditto	June 1870
24	J. Watson	Ditto	September 1878
25	H. Cormack	Ditto	December 1864
26	T. Ballantine	Captain	March 1860
27	H. Brooks	Ditto	July 1865

BARODA,
22nd May 1880.

dix C.

in the Baroda State, as they stood on the 31st July 1879.

Salary.		Remarks.
British Rupees.	Babashahi Rupees.	
1,350 0 0	.....	A sum of Rupees 324 per month is paid into the Residency Treasury as contribution towards pension, in addition to the salary.
500 0 0	.....	A sum of Rupees 50 is paid in addition for house-rent.
850 0 0	.....	
.....	175 0 0	A sum of Babashahi Rupees 50 is paid as house-rent in addition.
.....	75 0 0	
.....	100 0 0	
.....	40 0 0	
.....	30 0 0	
.....	750 0 0	General Commanding the State Troops.
.....	500 0 0	Artillery Colonel.
.....	500 0 0	Infantry Colonel.
400 0 0	.....	Adjutant Okha Battalion.
350 0 0	.....	In charge, Dhari Battalion.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding the Maharaja's Body-Guard.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' Gold and Silver Gun Battery.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' Risalah.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 1st Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 2nd Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 5th Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' Light Field Battery Artillery.
.....	225 0 0	His Highness' Risalah.
.....	225 0 0	His Highness' 1st Regiment Infantry.
.....	225 0 0	His Highness' 2nd Regiment Infantry.
.....	225 0 0	His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry.
.....	100 0 0	His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry, Invalid Establishment.
.....	100 0 0	His Highness' Risalah, Invalid Establishment.

(Sd.) P. S. Melvill,
Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

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Introduction.—It now devolves on me to submit a narrative of the progress of the Baroda Administration for the official year 1878-79 ending the 31st of July 1879. The state of things which existed prior to the advent of the present Administration, the pressing necessity for reform in many directions, the difficulties to be encountered in the course of political reconstruction, and the principles and plan proposed to be followed in this arduous work, have been more or less touched upon in the three preceding published Administration Reports. These documents have shown what practical progress had been made during a period of over three years in the development of our chosen programme. Future reports may, therefore, afford to be more brief and less minute. Conscious as we are, of having tried to the utmost of our power to deserve public confidence, and of having been rewarded with such confidence in no stinted measure, we may perhaps be permitted hereafter to recognize in some measure the needlessness of repeatedly producing elaborate evidence, and to entertain the hope of being generously credited with unabated earnestness and devotion to the work to us entrusted.

2. *Imperial Proclamation Anniversary.*—The anniversary of this great historical event was celebrated on the 1st of January 1879 by a grand Durbar and a State banquet. The Durbar was held at the Nazar Baugh Palace. The young Maharaja, Syaji Rao Gaekwar, and Mr. Melvill, the Governor-General's Agent, formed as usual the most conspicuous figures on the occasion. The hall was crowded, and the presence of crowds of people in the adjoining streets indicated the interest felt in the ceremony.

3. The Dewan, Raja Sir Madava Row, K.C.S.I., rose and addressed the assembly as follows:—

"Mr. Melvill and gentlemen,—I need not remind you on behalf of His Highness that we are now assembled here in honor of the anniversary of a signal event, namely, the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. At this great and pleasant gathering we are all naturally in the best temper, and are peculiarly disposed to do justice to others—to please and conciliate others—by frankly and liberally conceding to them superiority over ourselves in many respects. For instance, we may admit that Travancore is at present superior to us in popular education, Indore in general economy, and Bhaunagar in public works. But there is one thing in which I decline to admit the superiority of any Native State whatever. There is no Native State which is a whit superior to Baroda in respect of sincere attachment and deep devotion to the British Crown. Our sentiments in this respect are by no means the outcome of a blind adoration of mere physical force, they are the result of an intelligent appreciation of the great blessings which India is deriving from her connexion with the British Empire. Empires there have been in the past, huge fabrics that rose in imposing grandeur, overshadowed mankind, and in process of time bowed to fate and bit the dust. But which of these by-gone imperial agglomerations contained in its composition so much of justice, wisdom, and benevolence, so much of a self-renovating capacity—a capacity to increasingly adapt itself to the progressive interests and

expanding wishes of subject millions? It is this happy combination which imparts boundless stability to the British Empire. It is this which makes the British Empire not only consistent with, but positively necessary to, the progress of the human race. Let us hope that this Afghan war which has come to interrupt the work of peaceful development will soon reach its destined end. The hoary heights of old Safeid Koh have already reverberated the thunders of British science and British valour. The softer language of British moderation and British statesmanship will soon succeed. The results in prospect certainly are the inviolable security of India, the innocuous independence of Kabul, and a fair equilibrium of political forces in the Asiatic continent."

4. The troops of the State paid all due military honors.

5. Her Highness the Maharani participated in the ceremony by being present in a back room with some other ladies of the palace and some European ladies of the station.

6. The Durbar concluded, as such Durbars usually conclude, by the distribution of uttur and pan to the guests.

7. The State banquet took place the same evening at the Moti Baugh Palace. The usual loyal toasts were proposed. Mr. Melvill offered a few appropriate remarks, beginning with a survey of the past and a hopeful anticipation of the future. He dwelt with satisfaction on the educational progress of the young Maharaja and on the tender care taken of His Highness by his mother, the Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb. He justly complimented Mr. Elliot on the success which had attended his labours in educating his royal pupil.

8. *Baroda College, Foundation.*—The ceremony of laying the foundation of this important structure took place on the 8th of January 1879. The State Engineer had made every preparation, and the scene was gay and gorgeous. European and Native gentlemen assembled in great strength, and some ladies, too, graced the gathering. The Gaekwar's troops attended to do honour and to add to the pomp and circumstance of the occasion.

9. With His Highness the Maharaja's permission, the Dewan, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, delivered the following address:—

"Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen,—There is everything in the circumstances of this gathering calculated to emphasize the significance of the occasion. Rulers and subjects, Europeans and Asiatics, Liberals and Conservatives, all more or less marked with diversities, have united at this moment to render homage to the great cause of education. This in a Native State is a peculiarly interesting and encouraging spectacle. The fact is, education is all important to India. This is the lever—the only lever—by which this vast country can be extricated from that stationary condition in which it has remained through incalculable ages. Education, it is therefore the duty of every one earnestly to promote everywhere. The education of the masses is certainly very important. But my profound conviction is that the higher education, though necessarily of a small number, is still more important in the present condition and circumstances of India. I feel convinced that one Native to whom high education has been imparted at an expense of Rupees 1,000 contributes

infinitely more to the general progress of the community than 333 natives only slightly or superficially educated at a charge of Rupees 3 per head. I purposely put it in the dry arithmetical form. The truth is, a certain force is required to break the iron chains of intellectual bondage, and mere elementary education fails to generate the required force. In this connexion, I am reminded of a simple apparatus known as the Hydraulic Bellows. This illustrates how a large mass of water may be made to press upwards by means of a small quantity of the element, provided this small quantity is maintained at a much higher level than the mass. The force exerted by the high yet thin column is immeasurably multiplied on the mass below. Just so in regard to education. I have availed myself of this opportunity to give expression to my conviction in this respect all the more readily, because there seems to be latterly a disposition in certain parts of India to advocate breadth of education at the expense of its elevation. This is neither the time nor the place to enter into any argument or controversy on the subject. I have simply expressed my personal conviction, and will only assure you that it is the result of careful observation and reflection, and of some Native insight into the conditions of the problem. While then we exert ourselves commensurately with our resources to give lateral expansion to education, we recognize even more fully the superior importance of a vertical development of the same. Hence it is that we are this day to lay the foundation of a building which will, indeed, at first accommodate our High School, but which has been really designed to answer the more extensive requirements of a College, which is fairly in prospect under the able and zealous direction of our Principal, Mr. Tait. I may here inform you that the College building has been designed by the able Mr. Chisholm, of Madras, in an acceptable Oriental style, and is expected to cost about four lakhs of rupees. Let us hope that the sustained energy of Mr. Hill and of his staff will hasten the day when we shall meet here again for the opening of the completed fabric. Let us hope that long before a single hair of His Highness's head assumes the silver hue, His Highness will enjoy the proud satisfaction of seeing himself surrounded by numbers of his countrymen of high intellectual training of unsurpassed probity and principle, and of abundant practical ability to assist him in the good government of his kingdom—all gratefully owning themselves the Graduates of the Baroda College."

His Highness the Maharaja and the Governor-General's Agent, followed by the company, then proceeded to the spot where the ceremony was to take place and where everything was in readiness. His Highness performed the ceremony with evident delight, and immediately after received the cordial congratulations and good wishes of Mr. Melvill. This high authority appropriately availed himself of the opportunity to express his earnest hope and trust that His Highness would always foster educational agencies in his dominions.

10. *Opening of the People's Park.*—The ceremony of laying the foundation of the New College over, His Highness the Maharaja and Mr. Melvill, accompanied by the whole party, drove to the People's Park amidst many emblems of festivity. The general beauty of these grounds was enhanced by the mellow radiance of the setting sun. All

assembled again near the Band Stand, when Sir Madava Row rose and said—

"Your Highness, Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen,—After dealing with educational matters, it is a natural transition to those of recreation. The garden in which we stand at this moment is obviously auxiliary to the latter purpose. I will not anticipate what Your Highness is going to say regarding the destination of this garden, but will just give a few particulars regarding the garden itself, as they will, no doubt, afford some interest to those who are assembled here. It is a very fortunate circumstance that we have been enabled to secure so excellent a site. It is close to the city and close to the camp. It is healthy and open to abundance of fresh air. We have fine views of some ancient edifices. We have many already grown-up trees, affording grateful shade and picturesque beauty. The Wishwamitri wanders through in a most wayward manner, apparently forgetful of her progressive duties. We have not been sparing in the requisite outlay to fully utilize such an advantageous site. In the first place, the acquisition of the site itself, which is about 77 acres, cost about Rupees 18,000. Works to carry off the drainage, to protect the banks, to keep off extraordinary floods, &c., have cost about Rupees 8,000. The pavilion for Your Highness, the pigeon-house, the band-stand, the house for the Garden Superintendent, and other appurtenances, cost about Rupees 65,000. The buildings for lions, tigers and other animals have cost about Rupees 15,000. The roads and walks, about five miles in length, have cost about Rupees 13,000. The bridges and culverts have cost about Rupees 13,000. Works for irrigation, including the engines and pipes, have cost about Rupees 40,000. Miscellaneous items have cost about Rupees 3,000. The total cost heretofore thus comes to about Rupees 1,75,000. While some further outlay will, of course, be required, I may say that we have got through the greatest part of the more difficult and costly work. To our State Engineer, Mr. Hill, is due the credit of the various works just briefly enumerated, as well as that of finding the special agency of Von Stumpff to design and execute them under his instructions in a manner characterized by good taste, elegance, and neatness. It has not been our object to construct a garden for scientific purposes, a luxury which we must forego for the present at least. Our main aim is to provide a park for public and popular recreation, large areas of grass being interspersed with patches of shrubs and flowers. For the better effectuation of this aim, we shall probably soon arrange that a gentleman of special capacity and experience shall occasionally visit the garden and guide its operations. It is to be hoped that in a year or two the whole garden will become a worthy memorial of Your Highness's eventful reign."

11. After a short pause His Highness the Maharaja stood up and, with an inborn grace and dignity peculiarly his own, addressed the assembly as follows:—

"Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen,—We all like 'fresh' air, green grass, and pretty flowers. But in this large city there are many people, and they live very close to each other. Many are not rich enough to have gardens attached to their houses, and no one is so rich as

to have a large garden like this. All, therefore, may come here, with their children, spend a little time pleasantly, and return home in better health and better temper. Excepting the pavilion, which must be reserved to myself, I have great pleasure in dedicating for ever the whole of this garden to my beloved people and to the public in general."

12. The young Maharaja resumed his seat amidst loud applause, and from that moment the community of Baroda acquired an indefeasible right and title to the People's Park, while he himself acquired an equally indefeasible right and title to the gratitude of that community. The ceremony closed with a grand illumination of the spacious grounds.

13. *Marriage negotiations.*—In the year under review Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, as the head of the Gaekwar family, had much to do by way of inquiries for a suitable bride for the young Gaekwar, and for a suitable bridegroom for young Tara Bai. Match-making is fraught with pleasant anxieties for any mother, and, in the present instance, the mother is one of the highest ladies of the land. Trusted emissaries started from Baroda and went to divers countries, some travelling in disguise and others with pomp and circumstance. In a short time, descriptive letters, illustrative photographs, and complete horoscopes wonderfully showing all the planets in their best behaviour, poured in upon the Maharani in almost embarrassing abundance. The blessing of the tutelary deities was devoutly invoked, the good-will of the priests was propitiated, and astrologers in solemn conclave were bidden to unerringly interpret the mystic influences of the zodiac. But the Maharani was also desirous of fulfilling more prosaic conditions, and she had to satisfy in her choice such worldly persons as the Governor-General's Agent and the Dewan of the State.

14. After anxious consideration and counsel, Her Highness made up her mind to offer the hand of Princess Tara Bai to His Highness the young Raja of Sawantwari. The offer was made and accepted. The terms of the coming marriage were carefully discussed, settled and recorded.

15. But the selection of a fitting bride for the young Gaekwar was found to be a far more difficult and delicate matter. What was required was a girl of adolescent age, of health, of beauty, of some education and accomplishments, and belonging to a high family. Maratha girls are generally married young; and as the Gaekwar's marriage had been deferred, the area of choice was necessarily circumscribed. It was difficult to find a girl approaching to the required ideal, and yet remaining unmarried or unengaged. Again, it was difficult to arrange for the Maharani herself seeing any of the girls recommended to her, as the poorest parents were proud enough to disdain to send their daughters to Baroda as if on inspection, even on the chance of being married to the first Maratha Prince in India. The young Maharaja himself loyally felt or feigned that he had no right whatever to meddle in such a matter as the selection of a consort for himself, a matter which exclusively belonged to his affectionate mother.

16. Her Highness Jamna Bai Saheb, therefore, desired the Dewan himself to render her his utmost personal assistance. As requested by

her, the Dewan, accompanied by some of her close relations and dependents, visited Poona for a short time. It had been arranged that, just at that time, several girls, reported eligible, should happen by pure accident to be present at Poona. We saw them; but we could not decidedly approve of any.

17. This result perplexed Her Highness not a little. The quarters supposed available had been exhausted. The marriage of the Maharaja could not be postponed beyond the next season; and yet the most plastic Shastrees of the palace could not cite authority to perform the marriage without a bride. Her Highness, therefore, directed the Dewan to extend the politico-æsthetic exploration beyond the Bombay Presidency. This was, of course, done; and the predestined sharer of the young Gaekwar's fortunes was at last found on the banks of the Cauvery.

18. This proposed alliance met with the concurrent approval of all concerned, including the Maharaja himself. It is an alliance decidedly popular among the Sirdars and Maratha people generally, as these well know the Tanjore family to which the bride belongs.

19. The actual marriages of His Highness the Gaekwar and of Princess Tara Bai are events which belong to the year next to that under report.

20. *Maharaja's trip to Nausari.*—This has become an annual event. Indeed, the Royal Family have no better place in these territories to go to during the hot weather. For natives, Nausari may be said to be cool enough, as a copious sea-breeze tempers the heat; and it can neither be convenient, nor economical, nor politically expedient that His Highness the Maharaja should be frequently leaving his dominions and the scene of his duties for purely personal objects, except under the compulsion of imperative necessity.

21. His Highness the Maharaja with Her Highness Maharani Jamna Bai and the Princess Tara Bai arrived at Nausari on the 12th April 1879, and they all returned to Baroda on the 2nd June following.

22. *Relations with the British Government.*—These continue as cordial and satisfactory as ever. With the public good as the sole common aim, and guided by recognized fundamental principles, the Agent to the Governor-General and the Dewan can hardly have any wide or material differences of opinion in regard to the affairs of the Baroda State.

23. It has been a considerable advantage in the peculiar situation and circumstances that the present representative of the British Government and the present representative of the Baroda State are both able to bring a fresh and unprejudiced mind to bear on public affairs as they arise. They are not, to any degree, fettered by opinions previously expressed or by conclusions previously formed. They have been free to judge of matters on their intrinsic merits and according to recent lights. This circumstance has largely facilitated the rectification of past errors and anomalies, and favored the establishment or acceptance of proper principles for future guidance, a process which went on uninterruptedly, and bore its share of fruits during the year under report.

24. The results accomplished in this direction during these four years are of sufficient number and value to induce a wish for their preservation. I would, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to suggest for consideration that the correspondence on important settled matters may be carefully collected at the Residency, and that, after being looked over by Mr. Melvill and the Dewan, the same may be printed at the cost of the Baroda State as "Selections from the records of the Baroda Residency."

25. The extent of the correspondence with the Residency in the year under report in comparison with that of the previous year is observable from the following particulars :—

In what language.	Description of communications.	Number for 1877-78.	Number for 1878-79.	Remarks.
English	Received from Residency ...	2,001	3,617	The figures do not include English demi-official correspondence which is not inconsiderable.
	Sent to Residency ...	1,878	2,995	
Vernacular	Received from Residency ...	2,823	3,715	
	Sent to Residency ...	2,373	2,500	
	Total ...	9,074	12,827	

26. It will be seen that work in this branch of business has increased on the whole by more than 40 per cent. The increase in the English correspondence, which is the more important, is no less than 70 per cent.

27. Ordinary routine work may and must increase with the development of thoroughness and exactitude in our administration. But I do hope that the remaining more difficult and trying work will diminish when pending questions will have reached settlement, for as things stand at present, there is no doubt that very considerable time of the Administration is given to the Residency correspondence.

28. The English Office of the Hoozoor Cutcherry is a very important department which requires to be always well manned. It has been very well managed by Mr. Padmanabha Pillay, of whose special capacity and indefatigable industry I cannot speak too highly.

29. In the year under review, I had to report on several cases well known here as jewel cases, in reply to petitions preferred to the Government of India. That Government finally disposed of several of these cases.

30. Questions still pending and connected with the Zemindari of Chandode were either settled, or advanced towards settlement.

31. A correspondence was initiated with a view to emancipate from divers vexatious impost the traffic, through Chandode, to and from our Railway Station there. The actual attainment of this public object will be recorded in the next report.

32. A discussion was raised by the Rajpeepla State in relation to our village of Warkhad on the southern bank of the Nerbudda. The conclusion arrived at was that, if Rajpeepla want that village of ours, it should offer us an acceptable territorial equivalent in exchange.

33. The State of Palitana made a serious attempt to reopen a long-settled dispute between the villages of Rupavati and Bhandaria. We had to show cause why the past settlement should not be interfered with. Though the conclusion of the correspondence belongs to the next year, it may be stated here that the Government of India, after hearing both sides, declined to reopen a settlement now many years old.

34. In pursuance of the final conclusion which had been reached after long discussion, His Highness's Government asserted its right of civil and criminal jurisdiction over wanta lands, by issuing in the year under report the necessary notification and regulating the exercise of that jurisdiction. It is a measure which is fortified by the sanction of the Government of Bombay, and also by that of the Government of India. It is a measure which has arrested the corrosion of the Gaekwar's authority in his own dominions.

35. In this connexion, the Rewa Kanta authorities raised the question whether we were right in including in the aforesaid notification the hamlets of Ambao and Jeatalawadi as wantas. The question underwent full discussion, and was submitted to the Government of Bombay with the result (which properly belongs to next year) that that Government declared that we were right in the course taken.

36. An important discussion took place in regard to the principles and limits which should apply to the granting of remissions in the tributes, &c., payable to us by certain Native States and zemindaries. A just and clear understanding in this respect is sure to obviate recurring correspondence and to save vexation on the one side, and disappointment on the other.

37. We were asked to grant the land required for the Kathiawar Railway, which has been undertaken by the States of Bhaunagar and Gondal, and which traverses a portion of our territories. We agreed to make the concession on certain terms which will be found duly recorded.

38. The long disputed case of the Mogallai Huck of the Bukshi of Surat was brought to a close, the result being unfavorable to us.

39. It cost us some trouble to demonstrate and to get recognized by our neighbours the apparently self-evident proposition that, when a boundary between two States has been decided and demarcated, the jurisdiction of each State concerned is limited by that boundary line; that, in other words, the State on the one side of the line cannot still claim to exercise its jurisdiction on the other side of the same. The simple yet important proposition had to be affirmed by the authority of the Government of Bombay.

40. The procedure under which border affrays should be dealt with had been long uncertain and undefined. Clear rules were framed and agreed upon in this respect.

41. For a series of years there had been a dispute pending, regarding the competency of the Gaekwar to levy in his own territories what is locally known as the Inam Committee tax on tora giras payments made from His Highness's treasury. The Government of India, it may be stated here, recognized the competency of the Baroda State in this respect.

42. An understanding was come to, by which we could readily obtain from British Depôts such arms and military stores as we require from time to time for our use.

43. In the year under report, we afforded extra assistance to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department. We sanctioned the construction of a jail and subsidiary buildings at a cost which will be about 20,000 rupees.

44. Every year we have permitted the multiplication of British Post Offices in these territories, and the year under report has been no exception.

45. Our precautions against the robbery of the British mails are taking increasing effect. The time is not distant when we may be able to affirm that the security of the mails in these territories is quite equal to that in British territories themselves.

46. Such are the salient points which engaged attention during the year under review, on the part of the Baroda State in its relations with the British Government. I need not apologize for not giving an exhaustive enumeration of all topics.

47. Our business relations with the neighbouring British Collectors and Magistrates and with the several British Political Agents have greatly improved. We assist each other cordially and in a just and liberal spirit. Matters relating to the extradition of criminals between Baroda and neighbouring territories will be found noticed in another part of this report.

48. *Public tranquillity.*—Public tranquillity has now so completely taken the place of chronic complaints and disorders, that any special remarks on this head may be dispensed with hereafter. The country as a whole distinctly feels that the new order of things is a decided improvement on the past. The adherents of the *régime* superseded have mostly despaired and dispersed. The predatory or turbulent tribes embraced in our population see that there is nobody to court their aid in raising disturbances, and that, in the presence of a just, ubiquitous and strong Government, they cannot take any sinister action with impunity. Patels of turbulent villages find that the days are gone by when they could indulge the ambition of influencing the political destinies of the country, and they feel that they had better confine their attention to their humbler and more legitimate duties in connexion with their respective villages. Bad characters in the neighbouring territories have become convinced that they can no longer make Baroda territory their raiding ground, for, under a regular system of extradition, they can be generally made responsible to the law. In short, in respect of public tranquillity, not much remains to be done. What has been accomplished has only to be steadily maintained.

49. *Sirdars, &c.*—The most noteworthy occurrence under this head, during the year, was that a body of Sirdars framed a petition of some length and presented the same to the Governor-General's Agent, the petition purporting to be an exhaustive expression of their supposed grievances. The occurrence shows the liberty of complaint accorded to the class, and it was a good thing that that liberty was exercised on the occasion.

50. It is desirable that I should offer some remarks on that petition, because the matters concerned are of more than transitory significance. What I am now going to place on record will be of use for future information and guidance in case any of those matters are brought forward again.

51. The petition purports to have been preferred by, or on behalf of, forty-three persons. It bears the signature of twenty-five Sirdars, and Karkoons have signed for eighteen. The petition was got up by a few leading persons who have spared no pains to swell its importance in various ways. For instance, the petition purports to embody the supposed grievances of the Darakdar class, and some space in the petition is devoted to these grievances. Yet, the Darakdars have not signed the petition. Indeed, I am credibly informed that, though earnestly solicited, they declined to take part in the movement. Again, with the view of multiplying signatures, several members of the same family have been induced to add their signatures separately. The names of mere boys are not wanting among the signatures. A proportion of signatures is of mere Karkoons purporting to be on behalf of their masters. Some signatures are of very insignificant persons. Many are of persons who have no individual grievances of their own to put forth.

52. The whole petition shows signs of the excessive influence their Vakils and Karkoons exercise over some of the Sirdars. The more the Sirdars think and judge for themselves, and the less they permit themselves to be led astray by others, the better will it be for their own interests.

53. The petition takes a wide range, and extends its scope to matters in which the Sirdars are known to feel no substantial or immediate interest.

54. It is particularly noteworthy that, while the whole petition is made to look like a statement of complaints against the present Administration, it is, in reality, a collective statement which also covers the far wider area of the reigns of the late Maharajas Khunde Rao and Mulhar Rao. In point of fact, complaints against these Rulers, and complaints against the present Administration, have all been put together, so as to swell the category considerably.

55. Having touched upon these circumstances which are calculated to help in forming a correct estimate of the petition, I proceed to notice the contents of the same. Here, it is necessary to observe that, inasmuch as many of the allegations made in the petition are general, they can be met only in a general manner.

56. It is alleged in the petition that the Minister has refused interviews to the petitioners, and has thus put it out of their power to

make their views and wishes known to him. It is difficult to reconcile this allegation with undeniable facts. As a rule, the Minister sees the Sirdars every Thursday. They call on other days also if there be special occasion, and sometimes even without special occasion. On business they are at liberty to meet the Minister any day at his Office. In short, they do meet the Minister frequently and give expression to their feelings and sentiments. In this respect my belief is that they are indulged more now than before. In regard to measures which affect their interests, they are certainly consulted. For instance, they were repeatedly consulted in regard to the Sirdar Court Rules. They were consulted not only by the Minister, but by the Agent to the Governor-General. They had thus every opportunity given them to make their views and wishes known, and they did fully avail themselves of the opportunity. Indeed, the Sirdar Court Rules actually underwent certain changes and modifications with reference to discussions held with the Sirdars. This part of the petition, therefore, appears, to say the least, untenable.

57. The petition asserts generally that time-honored customs and usages are being set aside. I can only say that the Administration has felt and manifested every anxiety to maintain customs and usages compatible with good government. Custom and usage cannot, of course, be pleaded to perpetuate abuses. And I am bound to add that, even in checking flagrant abuses, the Administration has shown all due care and consideration.

58. The petition speaks as if the Administration has sweepingly reduced the cash allowances of the petitioners. This, I submit, has not been done. The allowances of by far the largest number have been continued. In some instances, they have been reduced, because it was only right and proper that this should be done. The petitioners would apparently have every kind of allowance continued for all time and for all generations without scrutiny and without alteration. But this would be incompatible with the duty of the State which has to provide for the gradual reduction of extravagant and wasteful expenditure, consistently with the avoidance of undue personal hardship.

59. The petition also conveys another incorrect impression, namely, that a general reduction of horse and foot establishments, affecting all or most of the petitioners, has been carried out. Such is not the case. Indeed, very few, if any, of the petitioners have been subjected to reduction in this respect. On the contrary, more forbearance has been shown to the petitioners than they have a right to. I must here explain that some of the leading petitioners have expressed to me their view that the State has no right whatever to reduce the horse and foot establishments which constitute the standing army of the State. This is a view which I have been unable to accept. The State can scarcely be expected to abdicate the most essential right of regulating the strength of its forces as circumstances require. If public interests demand a reduction of the forces, the said right of the State must be exercised, provided serious hardship on the part of individuals be duly guarded against. Obviously, the forces exist for the State, and not the State for the forces. This important though elementary principle has been kept alive by its occasional and moderate assertion, as for instance, on occasions of vacancies occurring in the course of nature.

60. The petitioners dwell on "the Hindu law of adoption" in support of their contention against the reduction of the forces of the State. What the petitioners really mean in this connection must needs be clearly brought out. Suppose Sirdar A was appointed Captain of thirty sowars and sixty foot. After the death of A, his son was appointed to succeed to the command; and after the son, the grandson. Suppose that A's line becomes extinct. Then, what the petitioners mean is, that, even when there is a failure of natural heirs and the family is recruited by means of an adopted son, the State is bound to appoint the adopted son also to the command, and is also bound to keep up the said horse and foot without reduction. The petitioners contend that the State has no liberty of action in the matter, though the State may find every reason to do away with the useless Captain and to reduce the effete sowars and footmen.

61. The petitioners, in this manner, apply the law which relates to the inheritance of private property, to State offices and to State forces. A difference between the one and the other, there certainly is. But it is the instinct or the interest of the petitioners to seek to eliminate the distinction. It is, however, the duty and the right of the State to maintain the distinction. The fact is, in the illustration given above, A himself had no right, like that of private property, to his office. If A's son was appointed to succeed him, it was a matter of consideration and of policy exercised by the State, and not a matter of right analogous to that of private property, on the part of A's son. Much less, therefore, could a merely adopted son claim any such right.

62. The most singular part of the petitioners' singular contention is that which claims it as their right that the State shall not reduce the sowars and men who are, be it noted, paid by the State and maintained for its use.

62. Former Gaekwars by no means admitted any such right. The acts of the former Gaekwars being studied, it is clear that they did not admit any such right. Former Gaekwars made reductions whenever they desired to do so, and whenever they were able to do so. When they abstained from reductions, it was often as a matter of policy or to show favor to relatives, favourites and dependents, or to those who tempted them with large nuzzeranas.

64. The course pursued by the present Administration is this. When a Sirdar's family becomes extinct, and has to be renewed by means of the adoption of a son (and such cases cannot happen very frequently), the previous history of the family is studied. If it is an old family and long favoured by the former Gaekwars, a good part, and sometimes, though rarely, almost the whole, of the personal allowances, is granted to the adopted son; and, as for the establishment of sowars and foot, generally a reduction is made. If it is not such an old family, proportionately less indulgence is exercised. Each case is treated on a careful review of its particular merits and circumstances, the object kept in view being to reconcile, as much as possible, the interests of the State with those of individuals. A variety of general and special considerations guide the disposals, which have been quietly, and often gratefully, acquiesced in by the parties most interested.

65. The occasion of a family failing in heirs and requiring to be renewed by the artificial means of an adopted son is a very legitimate occasion to be availed of by the State to effect reductions in the excessive military expenditure. No reasonable expectations are disappointed thereby, for the boy who is adopted could not previously have foreseen his adoption, and could not, therefore, have formed any expectations founded upon, or derived from, the adoption. The whole thing appears so obvious, that further argument would be superfluous.

66. The Sirdars give expression in their petition at considerable length to their views regarding the Sirdar Court and the rules laid down in connexion with this tribunal. They dislike the arrangements. It would seem that, while they desire to have legal remedies against others, they do not wish that others should have legal remedies against themselves. It would be impossible for any State, pretending to the least sense of public duty, to listen to any such suggestions of unilateral justice. The arrangements made are perfectly fair and equitable, and contemplate the utmost possible consideration and indulgence to the Sirdars. As matters had stood before, justice, where Sirdars were on the wrong side, was precarious and sometimes quite unattainable.

67. Unwilling to submit to the ordinary demands of justice, the Sirdars desire that they should be held exempt from the jurisdiction of any constituted Court, and that every matter against them should be the subject of investigation and adjudication personally by the Maharaja and the Minister alone. But it is obvious that it would never do for the Maharaja or for his Minister to dispense with the machinery of civil and criminal justice in the instance of the Sirdars, and to undertake personally and primarily the difficult and detailed functions of a judicial officer. Physically, this would be impossible. Practically, it would be inexpedient in the highest degree. Judicially, it would be extremely objectionable. In the first place, the Maharaja and the Minister of a large State cannot have time to spare for such subordinate duties. In the second place, they cannot be expected to possess the necessary juridical knowledge and professional training. In the third place, they are not always in that serene atmosphere in which pure justice is to be found. In the last place, they ought not to be placed in a position in which they must, in process of time, inevitably displease one Sirdar after another as adverse decisions come to be given in the course of justice. The Maharaja and the Minister wish, and ought to wish, to cultivate friendly relations with the Sirdars, and it cannot be consistent with this wish that they should be personally charged with the duty of exacting justice from the Sirdars.

68. The petitioners lay stress on their being a military class, and as such, they claim exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals. The petitioners are no doubt descended from a military class and retain its character or complexion. So far, however, as general justice is concerned, it is difficult to discern any substantial or material distinction between the petitioners and other respectable members of the civil community. Yet, a certain distinction has been conceded with a view to conciliation, and a Special Court for the Sirdars has been established with special rules for its guidance. One brief remark may

be added here. The petitioners seem hardly capable of committing purely military offences for the simple reason that they scarcely perform military functions.

69. Where military offences are concerned, by all means let the Sirdars be dealt with by Military Courts on military principles, if they so desire. But, in matters of purely civil liability and civil offences, they are liable to be dealt with by the Sirdar Court. By way of illustration, I may instance a claim against a Sirdar for maintenance by a member of his family; or a claim for the partition of family property; or a claim on account of a sum of money borrowed from a sowkar; or a charge of adultery; or a charge of hurt; or a charge of fraud; and so on.

70. To proceed to another point of the Sirdars' petition under comment; the petitioners desire that the same exceptional consideration that is shown to them in judicial matters should be shown to their followers and dependents also. Compliance appears not possible when it is borne in mind that followers and dependents comprise bargirs, peons, cooks, dhobies, gorawallas, and a motley lot of personal and menial servants of all kinds, who come out of the ordinary population, who live in the city indiscriminately, and who are liable to be changed from time to time at the discretion of their masters. Not only is there no sufficient reason, but there is no reason whatever, for exempting such people from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Magistrates and Judges. There is every reason for the contrary. It is a matter of some surprise that these Sirdars apparently fail to perceive that the extension of their privileges to such people would only indefinitely depreciate the value of those privileges.

71. Another fact which has an important bearing on the point is that such followers and dependents of His Highness the Maharaja himself are held amenable to the ordinary courts; and so also such followers and dependents of the Prime Minister. Why, then, such followers and dependents of the Sirdars should be accorded a specially higher and exceptional status, is by no means clear.

72. The next wish expressed by the Sirdars is that, if any of their followers and dependents is found guilty and sentenced, the convict should be made over to themselves for the execution of the sentence. This, I submit, is what no civilized Government can possibly do. It is a matter of public concern that punishments legally pronounced should be duly executed. The public could have no confidence whatever that a Sirdar would execute properly a sentence passed on his own follower or dependent. Where the man was convicted on a complaint of the Sirdar himself, the Sirdar must be under temptation to carry out the sentence with vindictive severity. Where the man was convicted on a complaint by an outsider, the Sirdar must be under temptation to carry out the sentence with undue lenity. And, how would the system advocated by the petitioners operate in the, by no means impossible, instance of the man having committed the offence at the instigation of the Sirdar himself? The consequences which present themselves to reflection are plain.

73. Besides, it is difficult to see how the Sirdars could practically carry out such sentences. A short time ago, one of the retainers of a Sirdar drew his sword and inflicted serious cuts on another in the city. The culprit was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Suppose that this convict was made over to the Sirdar, his master. Even suppose for a moment that the Sirdar would desire honestly to carry out the sentence, where would he imprison the convict? How would he guard the convict against escape? How and where would he put the convict to hard labor? Who is to look after the diet, the clothing and the health of the convict? The whole thing appears so abnormal, so much of an anachronism, and so repugnant to the elementary ideas of good government, that I need not further seriously argue the matter.

74. Another complaint of the Sirdars is that their civil and criminal jurisdiction in their inam villages has been interfered with by the Administration. It is true that some action has been taken in this respect, but it affects a very small number of the petitioners. It was Sir Lewis Pelly who, while Governor-General's Agent here during the interregnum, found it necessary to pass orders suspending the jurisdiction which some of the petitioners used to exercise in their inam villages. The present Administration has restored the jurisdiction and has better defined and regulated its exercise for the purposes of public justice and public security. Appropriate checks have been placed on the arbitrary exercise of power.

75. The petitioners speak of jurisdiction in inam villages as if all, or a majority, of the petitioners were holders of such villages. But such is not the case. Only a very small proportion hold such villages.

76. The petitioners speak as if there had been a clear and recognized custom in the past in this respect. Careful inquiries have, however, shown that there was no such custom. Each inamdar had his own theory and his own fluctuating practice. Some exercised no jurisdiction at all. Some exercised petty criminal jurisdiction only, but not unfrequently advancing or receding according to the favor which they enjoyed at Court. Examples of the exercise of jurisdiction in both branches were few and far between. Everything was undefined and capricious. And the consequent confusion was, if possible, aggravated by the fact that the Sirdars scarcely distinguished between their capacity as Sirdars and their capacity as inamdars. In an inam village, the inamdar could properly act as inamdar only. But when the inamdar happened to be a Sirdar, he acted as a Sirdar, treating the ryots of the inam village almost as so many camp followers under military domination.

77. It must also be remembered that the Sirdars themselves exercised little jurisdiction. They have habitually resided at the capital. Their karkoons were left in the inam villages to do pretty much as they liked. It need not be a matter of surprise that many abuses prevailed. It is mainly these karkoons, then, that are affected by the action of the Administration, and not the Sirdars themselves.

78. In this connexion, it has to be remembered that, in these days of extensive and easy intercommunication, such jurisdiction has,

not unfrequently, to be exercised over British and other subjects who frequent these territories, and who would naturally expect justice to be dispensed by somewhat qualified and trained men.

79. These considerations notwithstanding, some criminal jurisdiction has been accorded to the inam holders, many of whom have taken advantage of the Sircar's offer to grant sanads in this respect. If any Sirdar shows himself sufficiently qualified, the Sircar will be only too happy to accord higher powers to him in the character of an Honorary Magistrate, provided he is willing to exercise those powers himself instead of abandoning them to his karkoons.

80. In the petition of the Sirdars under observation, it is sought to convey an impression that old hereditary servants of the State have been made to suffer. I am unable to call to mind any instances of Sirdars embraced in the category of hereditary servants having been dismissed by the present Administration; though the State, of course, has the right to dismiss even such if circumstances should at any time require and justify such a course. Had any cases of harsh treatment of the kind alleged really occurred, they would have been brought to the notice of the higher authorities by the aggrieved parties, and would have been willingly redressed. In the matter of dismissing even the most ordinary public servants who hold office at pleasure, the present Administration is entitled to aver that no administration can be more considerate and more forbearing.

81. The petitioners take occasion to complain of certain reforms introduced for the custody and preservation of public records. I hardly think that it is within the province or competence of the petitioners to give advice of any value in respect to the disposition of State records. These records used to be very badly kept, and were even regarded by their custodians as their private property.

82. The petitioners also plainly object to the new police which has been established by the present Administration. The country needed this measure more than anything else. No doubt, the new police is expensive; but without it, the State could not discharge its fundamental duty of protecting life and property. Life and property used to be, in large portions of our territories, in a fearful state of insecurity. Fields and highways, and even villages, were infested with impunity by organized gangs of inveterate and merciless marauders, both home-bred and foreign. Depredations in broad daylight and attended with serious wounding and loss of innocent life were of painfully frequent occurrence. Happily, this intolerable state of things has ceased, and this result is owing chiefly to the instrumentality of the new police.

83. The petitioners object to the new police chiefly because, according to their own judgment, instead of organizing the new police, the Administration should have increased the karkhanas of the Sirdars and increased the allowances of the Sirdars. I can only say that it is not possible to agree with the petitioners in this opinion which does not seem to spring from higher motives than those of self-interest. This divergence of opinion needs to be unreservedly recorded here. I certainly think that if the Administration had done what the petitioners say it should have done, it would have perpetrated an inexcusable blunder.

84. The petitioners take occasion to assert with surprising confidence that, in their opinion, the new police "scarcely performs its duties with half the success which used to attend our arms." But the petitioners are hardly competent to form a correct opinion on this point.

85. The petitioners deprecate all economies in the Dawastpan and Dharmada expenditure. The reply to this is that due discrimination has been exercised in this direction. Ancient and useful items, and those in which the public take a genuine interest, are maintained. It is generally the more recent and reckless growths of the optional and extravagant expenditure that have been, to some extent, reduced. Economy cannot be altogether excluded from this branch of expenditure as the petitioners desire. Indeed, there is need for vigilant economy in all branches, because the total revenue of the State has diminished, owing to the reduction of excessive taxation and the abolition or reformation of objectionable imposts; and at the same time increased funds are required for carrying out numerous improvements in all directions.

86. The petitioners, or rather a few of them who are interested in the matter, wish the present Administration to reverse a great measure carried out so long ago as in the reign of the late Maharaja Khunde Rao Gaekwar, a measure relative to which I beg here to quote and reaffirm paragraphs 38 and 39 of my Administration Report for A.D. 1875-76:—

"As a general rule, we have declined to re-open matters pertaining to what may be called the pre-Mulhar Rao period. This is a limit imposed by obvious considerations.

"Among matters pertaining to that period is the one of certain villages known by the appellation of 'Doomala.' The late Maharaja Khunde Rao resumed those villages and brought them under the Sircar's direct administration as a measure of public policy. The measure was successfully carried into execution by that Maharaja some years ago. It was right and proper in itself. It passed unchallenged at the time. It was submitted to by the interests thereby affected. It has precedents more or less in all States. Some few parties have prayed for the reversal of that measure. I have felt that compliance would be a palpably retrogressive step."

87. It would be obviously impossible, and if it were possible, it would be impolitic in a high degree, to overthrow deliberate settlements made in Maharaja Khunde Rao's reign, especially such settlements as are not in disaccord with modern views of good government.

88. The petitioners lay much stress on another complaint of theirs, namely, that the State under the present Administration declines to give its guarantee to sowkars whenever the petitioners borrow money for their private purposes. On this subject, the petitioners themselves refer to paragraph 56 of my Administration Report for A.D. 1875-76. I have no hesitation in reproducing and reasserting that part of my report. It is as follows:—

"There are disputes between the Sirdars and their bankers. Every Sirdar has his sowkar from whom he continuously draws more in accordance with his wishes than with his capacity to repay. These

accounts have been running on for years. On every loan made, small or large, the banker, of course, charges interest. At stated periods, the interest not being discharged, gets added to the principal, the consequence being that the debt increases at compound interest. The banker has obtained a promise from the Durbar to pay to himself the allowances due to the Sirdar in payment of the Sirdar's debts. As the Sirdar knows that he is not ordinarily liable to imprisonment or distress of property for non-payment of his debts, he has gone on borrowing faster than repaying. Matters reach a crisis. The banker stops lending. The Sirdar cannot draw his allowances from the Durbar, inasmuch as he had assigned them over to the banker. The Sirdar complains to the Durbar that he and his retainers are threatened with starvation. The banker complains that he is threatened with extinction from the insolvency of the Sirdar. Both parties, thus situated, look to the Sirdar, as a matter of course, to interpose and effect a compromise. Such references to the Durbar constantly arise owing to the vicious system and practices which have taken deep root.

89. Such grave evils as have thus been briefly delineated, demanded attention.

90. It is not clear why the State should give any kind of guarantee of its own to sowkars for private loans by them to the petitioners. On the contrary, there is every reason against the State undertaking such needless and mischievous responsibilities.

91. The petitioners, as a class, have been unfortunately too remarkable for their borrowing propensities. Some of the reasons for this are given above. It seems clear that the State should not actually encourage this infirmity of the class, much less encourage it by going out of its way and by infringing axiomatic principles. No State can stand security to sowkars for the repayment of the loans they make to Sirdars for their private purposes, without artificially stimulating extravagance and recklessness.

92. No doubt, the system of the State giving its guarantee for the private debts incurred from time to time by the petitioners did prevail before. It had its origin in the bad management of the public finances. When the State was unable to pay salaries and allowances at the time they became due, the military classes were exposed to difficulties. To obviate these difficulties, the State, in effect, told the military classes to borrow, and told the sowkars to lend, on the promise or guarantee to the latter that the salaries and allowances of the former would be paid over to the creditor in liquidation of the debt thus incurred. This arrangement enabled the military classes to get on even though the State was a very irregular paymaster.

93. Such was the origin of the system of the State guarantee under advertence. In process of time, many abuses grew up from the system and clustered round it. For instance, the Sirdar not unfrequently borrowed far beyond the salary and allowances due to him by the State. He was thus enabled to commute his future income for years into a present payment to feed his prodigality. There are instances in which the Sirdar must pay the debt of nature before paying the debt of the sowkar. Again, the Sirdar sometimes borrowed under the

guarantee, for the benefit of his friends and relations. Again, he borrowed also from unguaranteed sowkars, whose rights, therefore, came into conflict or competition with those of the guaranteed sowkars. In short, grave and sometimes inextricable complications arose. And one of the most pernicious results was that the rich and influential sowkars also became directly interested in opposing legitimate reductions in the military expenditure of the State, inasmuch as the recovery of the monies they had lent depended, under the system above described, upon the continuance of that expenditure. It was the radically vicious policy of the State guarantee that arrayed both the sowkar and the soldier against any measure of economy as regards military disbursements.

94. I should have to occupy more space still if I were fully to review the evils directly or indirectly incidental to the system. The whole furnishes a striking and instructive illustration of the fact that, when the State but once departs from a sound fundamental principle, it drifts inevitably into an ever-widening expanse of difficulties and embarrassments.

95. The subject forcibly attracted my attention at an early period. A remedy appeared to be imperatively necessary. The creation of fresh guarantees of the sort was therefore forbidden, while the past continuing guarantees were to be respected under their terms.

96. It would have been culpable for the State in these times to have continued such a system of guarantees for private debts. Whatever excuse or palliation the system had derived from the past bad management of the public finances, in consequence of which the Sirdars could not be paid their salaries and allowances as these became due, there could be nothing to support it now-a-days when, happily, the finances have been placed on a satisfactory footing, and the Treasury is enabled to pay the Sirdars with regularity and certainty.

97. The petitioners complain of the action of the Administration in this respect. But, if they would take the trouble to reflect and to look beyond the present, they would probably find that that action has their own benefit, among others, in view. It will prevent the reckless growth of their debts. It holds out a prospect of their being set free from past debts within an assignable period of time. It will enable them to transmit property to their children free from debt, or at least much less encumbered than would be the case otherwise.

98. The petitioners express, in the course of their petition under remark, a feeling that they are not treated with confidence by the Administration, and they exemplify this general allegation by allusion to the fact that none of them was utilized in the repression of crimes of violence in the Karri Division.

99. I do not think that the status of the petitioners in this respect has really undergone any material alteration injurious to their interests. But, in any circumstances, it seems manifest that public confidence is a thing which should be won, and not exacted. The Administration is willing to give confidence, but there is the correlative duty on the other side to deserve confidence. It has to be deserved on the part of the petitioners by the acquisition of knowledge, by the

exercise of judgment, by the constant exhibition of disinterested motives, and by sincere devotion to public welfare. This is a long and laborious process. . . . . .

100. With reference to the special illustration adduced by the petitioners, I must offer some detailed observations. The Administration would be only too happy to avail itself of the services of any of the petitioners in putting down an outbreak of crimes of violence, if only they were prepared to render such services as the occasion and circumstances would require. Having conferred with some of the petitioners on the subject, I fear they are not so prepared. They are hardly prepared to proceed to any part of the country that may be named; they wish to exercise their own choice in this respect. They are hardly prepared to proceed with a light equipage and with a small staff: they are rather addicted to what are analogous to processions of State. They are hardly prepared to move about in a moderately expensive manner; on the contrary, they desire to spend a great deal on entertainments, on nautches, in making presents, and generally on pomp and show. They are hardly prepared to move about in a manner inoppressive to the rural population: it is to be feared that their demands for impressed carriage, for forage and provisions, &c., &c., would be excessive and often intolerable. They are not prepared to act under the orders and restraints of the local Magistrates whom they superciliously regard as very much their inferiors in rank and dignity. Obviously, the Administration cannot let loose a number of Sirdars with bodies of armed followers to roam aimlessly over the realm without any guidance and control from the local Magistrates responsible for the peace of the country. Apart from all this matter, the Sirdars have yet to acquire the knowledge essentially necessary for acting rightly and within proper bounds, even in suppressing crimes of violence. It is essential to know, for instance, in what circumstances they could order their men to fire or to use any deadly weapons, and in what circumstances they would not be justified in so ordering. . . . . .

101. And there are other difficulties also. A Sirdar, if employed on the work of suppressing crimes, would have frequent occasion to give his evidence in criminal trials. But the Sirdars think it a great loss of *abru* (honor) to attend and give evidence.

102. Again, when persons are killed, an inquest must, of course, be held to ascertain that there has been no needless loss of life. It would devolve on the Sirdar to testify to the precise circumstances in which his action caused death. But the Sirdars are extremely averse to such proceedings. Their petition itself shows how unwilling they are to attend judicial investigations, and how unwilling they are that even their followers and dependents should attend such investigations. They desire for themselves and for all their relations, retainers, servants, and karkoons, exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

103. Again, a Sirdar, employed in the responsible work of suppressing crime, might really misconduct himself, or might be liable to a *primâ facie* charge of misconduct. The matter must be investigated by the local Magistracy. The Sirdar would, in such a case, have to be placed in the position of a defendant. The Sirdar who imagines it dero-

gatory to appear even as a witness would probably refuse to appear as a defendant before the local Magistracy. In this refusal he might be backed by his ignorant armed followers and dependents. It would then entail the necessity of sending another military force to reduce the recalcitrant Sirdar to obedience.

104. The result would be that the Sirdar would have to be punished, first, for his original misconduct; and, secondly, for his resistance to lawful authority. However measured and mild the punishment, his fellow Sirdars would consider it extremely hard and humiliating, and would afford their abundant and active sympathy to their compeer in trouble.

105. It is because I have carefully anticipated these and other difficulties and embarrassments, that I have not been eager to employ any of the Sirdars in the work of suppressing crime in the Karri Division. I regret to be compelled by duty to express my conviction that the employment of the Sirdars generally in such work at present would be a remedy far worse than the disease. Every consideration of duty and good policy induced me to decidedly prefer to intrust the work to our regular police. The regular police has done the work.

106. Among the motives which actuate me to abstain at present from employing the Sirdars in such work is certainly included one of kindly feeling to the Sirdars themselves. Such employment of them without the necessary preliminary training would only end in their dismissal one after another, a consummation which I devoutly deprecate.

107. Having thus noticed the salient points of the petition preferred by the Sirdars, I have only to say a few words more.

108. It will be apparent that the petitioners are, in effect, opposed to some of the most necessary reforms.

109. Yet, there is no disposition to treat them harshly or even inconsiderately. Every allowance must be liberally made for the fact that they are the product of the past. Every earnest effort is made to explain to them in a friendly and patient manner the motives and actions of the Administration and to conciliate them as much as possible. And I am happy to perceive indications that the effort is not altogether barren of benefit.

110. It is good that the Sirdars preferred the petition above commented upon. They thus made their feelings and views known to the higher authorities. Matters have been brought to a definite and final settlement. Minds may now rest in peace and quietude.

111. The petition was, as stated before, addressed to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. With the necessary explanations it was submitted to the Government of India. And, under sanction of that Government, the Governor-General's Agent held a special Durbar at the Residency for the signatory Sirdars and gave them a reply, from which the following extracts may here be usefully recorded :—

"Ancient customs and usages will be observed as far as possible, but they cannot be pleaded to perpetuate abuses, and they must give way in the interests of good government. Due consideration will con-

tinue to be shown to individuals who are injuriously affected by measures which are opposed to the old custom of the State.

"The Administration has power to make such reductions in personal allowances and in the establishments of horse and foot, as may be just and necessary. In doing this, every care has hitherto been taken, and will in future be taken, to prevent undue hardship to individuals.

"It is quite right that the State should take the opportunity afforded by the failure of lineal heirs and the introduction of adopted sons to make judicious reductions in the State establishments.

"The Sirdar Court has been introduced for the purpose of maintaining order and justice. The old practice was inconsistent with good government. The interests and wishes of the Sirdars have been most carefully and considerately regarded, and no alteration can now be made in the arrangement which has been carried out.

"In former times there was no regular rule about the exercise by the Sirdars of jurisdiction in inâm villages. One Sirdar had more, and another less, power according to his opportunity at the time. Sir Lewis Pelly suspended the exercise of all such jurisdiction. The Dewan, with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General, has issued rules for regulating and defining the jurisdiction to be exercised in future. The limits of this jurisdiction were necessarily placed low, because, in most instances, it is exercised by karkoons. But the Dewan is prepared to give extended powers in the character of an honorary magistrate, to any Sirdar who may be considered fit for the exercise of such extended powers by position and character, and who is willing to exercise them in person and on the spot. Particular attention is drawn to this intimation, the execution of which will give pleasure to the Dewan.

"There has been nothing like a general dismissal of hereditary servants. Indeed, it is difficult to find a single case in which a hereditary kamdar of importance has been dismissed. But the primary duty of the Administration is to provide for the proper administration of the several departments of the State, and when this result cannot be attained without the appointment of competent persons from outside, then such appointment is inevitable. Hereditary claims to subordinate offices in the State cannot be admitted as a matter of right.

"The arrangements made by the Administration for the custody of the State records are right and proper. The right of the Sirdars to object to these arrangements is not acknowledged. The Administration will make such further arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

"There is no fair ground of complaint against the present Administration in regard to the reduction of grants for religious purposes. The Administration is free to do what is necessary and just.

"No attachment or resumption of inam and dumala villages has been initiated by the present Administration. The acts complained of were carried out by Maharaja Khunde Rao. Acts done before the time of the ex-Gaekwar Mulhar Rao cannot now be disturbed.

"The Administration has acted wisely in refusing to make fresh guarantees for the payment of debts contracted by the Sirdars. Such

refusal is as much in the interest of the Sirdars as of good government. No old guarantees have been disturbed.

"The Administration has the power to employ the Sirdars to repress crimes of violence and lawlessness when it wishes to do so and when the necessity arises. Happily, there has been no such necessity, and the Administration finds that the police which it has formed is sufficient for the purpose of maintaining order.

"The Dewan has always felt desirous of showing to the Sirdars all proper courtesy and personal consideration. He has set apart one day in each week for the reception of visitors at his house, and he is always ready to receive visits at his Office from those who have business to transact with him. But the Sirdars should recollect that the Dewan, under existing circumstances, holds a very onerous position, and they should understand that the incessant labour devolving on the Dewan leaves him but little leisure for purely ceremonial purposes.

"In conclusion, the Sirdars are exhorted to remember the discredit which has in past times attached to the Baroda State because of misgovernment, and to lend their influence and cordial aid to the present Administration in its arduous duty of placing all the Departments of the State on a sound and healthy footing; a duty which has to a great extent been accomplished, but which it will yet take years to complete. The world does not stand still, and Baroda must also move in harmony with the spirit of the times."

112. These conclusions, announced to the Sirdars by the Agent to the Governor-General, have to be steadily kept in view by all concerned. They are calculated in a high degree to simplify and smooth the relations between the Sircar and the Sirdars, as will doubtless be found when the Maharaja will have attained his majority and assumed the reins of government.

113. The whole constitutes something like an epoch in the history of the Sirdars. It is to be hoped that it will be the starting point of a fresh career of usefulness on their part. The spirit of the age is intolerant of an uncompromising adherence to effete or obsolete ideas, and of immobility amid universal progress. Let the Sirdars, then, not think of putting forth extravagant pretensions to unattainable privileges. Let them show that they are not incapable of political elasticity and adaptability. Let it be noted that he who claimed association in the sacred work of ruling a community must rise above sectional or selfish views and care for the welfare of the great body of the people.

114. What is sincerely sought is to bend, not break, the Sirdars. The Administration is actuated by the most friendly solicitude for their healthy and honourable survival, and by a similar desire to see them incorporated as a useful element in the constitution of the State. They must cordially contribute their exertions towards this consummation.

115. *The ex-Maharaja.*—The remarks recorded under this head in the last report fully continue to hold good.

116. The establishment at Madras is more costly than it would otherwise be for one reason among others, namely, that the ex-Maharaja has naturally a special preference for Baroda servants. We re-

ceive frequently applications for these servants, who, as may be expected, charge very high for leaving Baroda and for serving at Madras. When they go to Madras, they do not stay there long, but wish to return on one pretext or another. Another set has to be sent to replace the first. This practice will no doubt diminish in process of time.

117. High rent is paid for the large house occupied by the ex-Maharaja and family at Madras, and the question was naturally raised why we should not purchase a good house and save the monthly rent. Upon careful consideration it was decided that the best course would be to leave things as they are. This decision is based on valid grounds which have been recorded, and it is here just touched upon in order that it may be referred to in the event of the same question presenting itself again in the future.

118. Dr. Seward, who looks after the ex-Maharaja at Madras, continues to exercise his characteristic vigilance, kindness, and firmness. If anything occurs at Madras as regards the family, of more than ordinary interest or importance, Dr. Seward is sure to communicate the same promptly to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

119. *Settlement Department.*—The varying and worrying work of this Department has been done in the year with the characteristic patience and thoughtfulness of its Chief. About 1,740 claims to warsassuns, Dawasthan allowances, assamies, &c., were investigated and decided in the year.

120. Nearly 120 claims of ninety-seven claimants, being paraks or sowkars, against fifty-four nemnookdars, involving upwards of eight lakhs of rupees, were settled.

121. As we have put an end to the practice of creating fresh guarantees for the private debts of the Sirdars, &c., these constantly apply for loans from the public Treasury. Transactions of the character of loans are, of course, refused, but advances on account of future allowances are, not unfrequently, granted with judicious liberality. These advances are generally limited to one year's allowances. Even these transactions give a great deal of trouble, for there is perpetual importunity for advances; accounts have to be specially kept; unpleasant recoveries have to be made in instalments; and before the recoveries are completed fresh solicitation for advances are made. The evil will probably last some time yet. It has to be curtailed by degrees.

122. *Special Giras Settlement.*—For the greater part of the year under report, Mr. J. King was in charge of the duties of Special Settlement Officer for giras. That gentleman left for a higher sphere and was succeeded by Mr. G. B. Reid in June 1879.

123. The number of giras cases for settlement were still more than 2,000, the bulk of which belonged to the Rewa Kanta.

124. In the year under review, very nearly 600 original cases, seventy-three appeals and two referred cases were disposed of, making a total of 675 cases.

125. As was to be expected in the circumstances, most of the settlements were in favour of the claimants. Heavy arrears were also

awarded. These, as the settlement work goes on, will amount to a serious demand on the public Treasury. It is an unavoidable evil which we have inherited from the past.

126. This special machinery for the settlement of giras cases was set in motion after much consideration and discussion. Yet we are unable to foresee when the work will end and what the expense will be. It was thought at the beginning that one year would suffice to finish the task; but experience has shown that that was too sanguine an estimate. One element which disturbs all calculation is that old cases are being from time to time discovered in numbers, and swell the file faster than it is reduced by disposals; nor is it clear when these discoveries will come to a close. In short, we are still quite in the dark as to the duration and cost of this special machinery, and this is a circumstance which cannot but cause a degree of uneasiness and anxiety to the State.

127. We find great relief, however, from the assurance which Mr. Reid conveys thus: "I can only say that both the Agents who work with me are, I believe, doing their best to get on with the inquiry, and that I am quite conscious of the heavy expense which it throws on the Durbar, and will do my utmost to complete the work as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness of inquiry."

128. The yearly cost to the State of this temporary and special machinery for giras cases comes to about 44,000 Babashai rupees.

129. In the year under review the Sircar did not think worth its while to appeal against any of the decisions. One remark however to which some of the decisions may possibly be liable is that, considering that giras allowances and privileges are political grants or growths, the decisions would seem to be too strictly judicial.

130. Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhataodekur, B.S., L.L.B, who represented the interests of the Baroda State before the Special Settlement Officer in the year under report, acquitted himself in a very satisfactory manner. He deserves much credit for his patience, zeal and research.

131. *Boundary Settlement.*—The arrangements described in paragraph 40 of the last Administration Report, for the settlement of pending boundary disputes, were carried out in the year under review, and Colonel Warden entered upon the duties of Boundary Commissioner in August 1878.

132. The number of disputes for settlement were 165, distributed as shown below—

With the Collectorate of Ahmedabad	3
„ „ of Kaira	18
„ „ of Broach	10
„ „ of Surat	27
„ „ of Kandeish	1
With the Panch Mahals	2
„ Surat Agency	27
„ Mahi Kanta	15
„ Rewa Kanta	16
With Palanpur	46
Total ...	165

133. Out of these 165 cases, twenty-six were disposed of in the course of the year under report, leaving a balance of 139 cases.

134. The aggregate area disputed in the twenty-six decided cases was nearly 5,000 beeghas.

135. The modes of settlement were the following:—

	Cases.
By trial	11
By agreement of parties	7
By arbitration, &c.	4
Struck off	4
	26

136. The salary of the Boundary Commissioner and pay of his establishment, and contingent charges, may be taken as nearly Rupees 18,000 in the year. Taking an equal amount as the salary, &c., of our Agents, and of their establishment, the aggregate expenses incurred in the year may be assumed to be about Rupees 36,000.

137. This aggregate charge being divided by twenty-six, which is the number of cases disposed of, we have Rupees 1,384 as the average cost of each disposal.

138. The aggregate charge being divided by eleven, which is the number of cases contested and disposed of by the Boundary Commissioner on trial of their merits, we have Rupees 3,272 as the average cost of each such disposal.

139. These averages will show and justify the anxiety felt for the speedy completion of the special work thus undertaken.

140. In ten of the decided cases the decisions were carried out in the year by demarcating the boundaries.

141. The Baroda State preferred no appeal in the year from the decisions of the Boundary Commissioner.

142. Three appeals were, however, preferred by the opposite parties.

143. All these appeals resulted in the confirmation of the decisions of the Boundary Commissioner.

144. Our boundary disputes with the British districts are very limited in number and specially in magnitude; but not so with the neighbouring Native States and zemindaries. On the part of the latter, there is (exceptions excepted) a somewhat general tendency to raise disputes on the chance of obtaining favourable decisions.

145. Mr. Ramchandra Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., L.L.B., who represents the interests of the Baroda State before the Boundary Commissioner, has done good and satisfactory service. He has worked with all the intelligence and assiduity which had been expected.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

146. *Civil Justice.*—The following judicial tribunals were at work during the year, *viz.*—

Designation.	No. of tribunals.	No. of Judges.
Varisht or High Court ...	1	2
Sirdar Court	1	3
District Judges' Courts, including therein the Courts of the City Judge, Joint Judge, and the Assistant Judges.	8	8
Munsiffs' Courts	16	16
Division Subahs' Courts ...	4	4
Magistrates' Courts ...	91	91
	121	124

147. The cost of the whole judicial organization for the year is roughly calculated at Rupees 4,08,000 against Rupees 3,73,000 for the last year. The salaries of the Magistrates, except the City and Town Magistrates, who have no revenue functions, are divided half and half, and those of the Subahs, one-fourth and three-fourths, between the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

148. The total receipts from stamps, fees, fines, &c., to be set off against the above cost amounted to about Rupees 2,93,000 against Rupees 2,81,000 for the last year.

149. The excessive rains of the year told unfavorably upon the business of the Civil Courts, as did the drought and consequent scarcity of the year previous. Though the number of the suits filed in the year under report is larger than that of the year 1877-78, the file has not come up to the number filed in 1876-77, whereas 8,159 original suits were filed in 1877-78. The file this year is 9,622, showing thus an increase of about 18 per cent. The file in the year 1876-77 was, however, 12,539.

150. The total numbers representing the file, disposal, and pending balance of original civil suits are as under—

Number of civil suits pending at the commencement of the year	1,978
Filed during the year	9,622
Re-admitted	213
Received by transfer or by remand	134
Total for disposal ...	11,947
Disposed of	10,043
Pending at the end of the year	1,904

151. Of the total number of original civil suits filed during the year, 9,152 suits, that is, about 95 per cent. were filed in the Munsiffs' Courts, and 470, that is about 5 per cent., in the higher Courts.

152. The total value of such suits was about Rupees 25,29,000, which divided by the number of suits, *viz.*, 9,622, gives about Rupees 263

as the average value of a suit. The average value last year amounted to Rupees 275, though in the year before last it amounted to only Rupees 130 per suit. The 470 suits filed in the Courts of the Judges represent a total amount of about Rupees 16,33,000, whereas the 9,152 suits filed in the Courts of the Munsiffs represent a total amount of only about Rupees 8,95,000.

153. As certain Sowkars, Sirdars, and others have been excused the payment, in the first instance, of Court fees, if they filed their suits within a specified time allowed them, in order that the change from the old to the new system of judicial administration might not affect them prejudicially, the receipts from Court fees are not proportionate to the total value of suits filed. These exemptions have told most upon the receipts of the Baroda City Judge's Court, in which claims amounting to about eight lakhs of rupees have been admitted on plain paper, in the first instance. In all suits or appeals representing an amount of more than 12¾ lakhs of rupees, are either pauper claims or claims in which the levy of Court fees has been suspended at the commencement for special reasons.

154. The total number of suits disposed of was 10,043. Of these, 3,008, or about 30 per cent. (the ratio in the previous year was the same), were either withdrawn by rajinama, or compromised, or decreed on admission, or by referring to arbitration. Amicable settlement of disputes is thus a point which continues to be encouraged by our tribunals.

155. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 2,861, which constitutes 28 per cent. of the total number of suits disposed of. The ratio last year was 34 per cent. Steps were taken during the year to minimize the number of *ex parte* decisions, and the result is appreciable. Even at the expense of a little delay in final disposal, it is considered of importance to discourage *ex parte* decrees, as experience shows that such decrees give rise to many evils and much dissatisfaction, and leave ground for the complaint that substantial justice has not been done to the party decreed against. Of the City and Karri Munsiff Courts which were unfavourably noticed last year in this respect, the City Munsiff Court shows no ground for such notice this year, as the ratio of *ex parte* decisions to the total number disposed of by it is less than 25 per cent. In the Karri Munsiff Court, however, there is considerable room for improvement, as in that Court the ratio comes up to about 47 per cent.

156. The number of contested suits disposed of was 2,411, which gives a ratio of about 24 per cent. The ratio in the Courts of the Judges is higher, as is to be expected, than in the Munsiffs' Courts. The City Munsiff Court retains its foremost place as having got through the greatest number of contested cases, and the Petlad and Nausari Courts follow the City Court, in their respective order, as they did last year.

157. The total number of suits disposed of was higher by 677 than the number disposed of last year. The pending balance at the end of the year under report was also less than last year.

158. The average duration of suits compares favorably with that for the last year, whereas the average duration for contested suits last year was 230 days, that for the present year is only 180 days. For other than contested suits, the average duration last year was seventy-six days, whereas for the present year it is sixty-seven days. The average duration in the Courts of the Judges is very large (428 days for contested and 101 for other suits). This is accounted for by the complicated and contested nature of the suits filed in those Courts, by the fact that several very old cases were pending therein, and chiefly by the fact that the majority of these Courts have heavy Sessions work, which leaves them very little time for original civil suits, in addition to the civil appeals which they have to dispose of. The Joint Judge's Court at Baroda has worked throughout the whole year, assisting the District and City Judges in deciding civil appeals and original suits. Notwithstanding this, it was found desirable to appoint an Assistant Judge in addition, for the last three months of the year, to clear off arrears. The very heavy Sessions work in the Karri District Court made it necessary to appoint an Assistant Judge there also for the last quarter of the year to clear off civil work. The very large area of that district and the heavy criminal work that may probably be expected there for some time longer, make it desirable to appoint a Joint Judge for that division, if not permanently, at least for some time to come.

159. The number of original suits pending at the end of the year was 1,904, the number pending at the end of the previous year being 1,978. Notwithstanding every effort made to clear off suits of long standing, there appear among pending suits two of more than five years' standing, and fifty-one of between three and four years' standing. All, except five of these pending suits, are in the Courts of the Judges. The Amreli Judge's Court figures unfavorably in this respect, as there are nineteen of such pending suits in that Court alone. The Karri Munsiff Court also is open to remark, as all the five cases of the Munsiff Courts are in this Court, and it is the only Court that shows pending suits above five years' standing.

160. Taking, however, the total number of pending suits above one year, it is found to be smaller than in the previous year. The number for the year under report is 318, that for the preceding year was 389, and that for the year previous to it was 470.

161. Of course, the greatest bulk of the suits instituted related to money, and the ratio this year is even greater than in the previous year. Out of the total of 9,622 suits instituted, 9,018 or nearly 93⅔ per cent. related to money, whereas 524 or nearly 5½ per cent. related to immovable property, and only 80 or $\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. related to other matters. The percentage of money suits last year was 90½. Of money suits, 4,870, or more than one-half, were on written obligation, those on account stated being 2,303, or nearly 25 per cent. More than 75 per cent. of the money suits were thus evidenced by bonds or stated accounts, and this is as was to be expected, in a commercial country like Guzerat.

162. As to pecuniary values, the very large majority of suits filed continues to consist of those under Rupees 100, their number

being 7,313 out of the total of 9,622 or nearly 76 per cent. Only 186 suits, or nearly 2 per cent., were above Rupees 1,000 each. Out of a total of Rupees 25,28,516, representing the pecuniary value of all the suits filed, the 186 suits above stated represent a pecuniary value of Rupees 16,47,006, whereas the remaining 9,436 suits represent only a pecuniary value of Rupees 8,81,510.

163. The City Judge's Court continues to have claims of the largest pecuniary value. The total amount of the suits filed in that Court was Rupees 9,27,536, which is more than one-third of the aggregate amount of the suits filed in the whole State. With the Sirdar Court and the City Munsiff Court, the amount for the City of Baroda comes to nearly one-half of the total pecuniary value of suits filed. Next to the Baroda City comes the Baroda District. The Nausari District takes the place of the Karri District this year in this respect, and the Nausari District Judge's Court shows the highest pecuniary value, after the Baroda City Judge's Court. Though the Amreli District comes last, the total value of the claims filed there comes to the respectable figure of Rupees 2,25,605, instead of Rupees 48,360, which was the figure for the last year.

164. As regards the number of suits filed, the Baroda District stands foremost. Next comes the Karri District, next to it the Baroda City, next to it again the Nausari District, and Amreli District comes the last, though there is an advance of about 35 per cent. over the file of that district for the last year. Among individual Courts, the largest number of suits was filed in the Karri Munsiff Court. The Baroda City Munsiff Court fell short of the Karri Munsiff Court only by a few cases, and the aggregate pecuniary value of the suits in the latter Court far exceeds the aggregate value of the suits in the former. The Petlad Munsiff Court comes third, and these are the only three Courts in which the file was above 1,000 suits.

165. The pecuniary value of the suits finally disposed of during the year was Rupees 19,08,438.

166. Proceeding to the subject of the execution of decrees, it has to be remarked that a new statement (Appendix G) has been prepared for the first time this year, to show the number and value of decrees filed for execution, executed, and remaining unexecuted at the end of the year under report. In previous reports the tabular statement showed only the number of darkhasts or applications for execution, filed and disposed of, with their values. Information as to the number and value of the decrees in reference to which the applications for execution were made was wanting. Besides, the value given in reference to each application necessarily involved repetition of the value of the decree to which the applications related. For instance, supposing that there was a decree of Rupees 500 which the decree-holder sought to execute by two successive applications during the year, and that in the first application he sought to recover Rupees 500, the full value of the decree, but that having succeeded in recovering only Rupees 200 by his first application, he sought to recover the remaining Rupees 300 by his second application, the total of the two applications made by him would appear as Rupees 800, whereas what he really sought to recover was only Rupees 500. To

avoid this source of error, and to give other useful information regarding decrees sought to be executed through the instrumentality of Courts, Statement No. 6, Civil (Appendix G), has been framed. It shows that there were 1,378 decrees pending execution wholly or partially at the beginning of the year, and representing an unrealised value of Rupees 23,27,415; that in the course of the year 6,040 decrees were filed for execution, the value sought to be recovered thereby being Rupees 10,72,143; and that the number of decrees received by transfer was fifteen, representing a value of Rupees 3,714; so that the total number of decrees for execution was 7,433, the total value sought to be recovered thereby being Rupees 34,03,272. Of these 2,200 decrees representing a value of Rupees 6,28,330 have been completely disposed of, and 1,693 more have been partially executed, Rupees 1,70,972 having been recovered on their account, while Rupees 5,13,925 remain still to be recovered. The number of decrees not executed at all till the end of the year is 3,540, and these represent a total value of Rupees 20,90,045. Adding to these the number and unrecovered value of decrees that have been only partially executed, the total number of decrees pending at the end of the year is 5,233, and the value remaining unrecovered on their account comes to Rupees 26,03,970. Put into percentages, the above results appear as follows:—

	No. of decrees.	Value.
Fully disposed of ...	29 per cent.	19 per cent. realized.
Partially executed ...	23 „	5 „ „
		15 „ unrealized.
Not executed at all ...	48 „	61 „ „

167. It thus appears that nearly half the number of decrees tendered for execution remained without any execution at all at the end of the year, whereas the results as regards value sought to be recovered are worse, only about one-fourth of the total value having been recovered, and the rest remaining unrecovered at the end of the year. It is premature to draw any inferences from these results, though they require the watchful attention of the Varisht Court, in order to ascertain whether our Judges and Munsiffs bestow sufficient care on execution matters. A decree is but a paper to the decree-holder till he succeeds in getting it fully executed. Of course, in carrying out execution, the circumstances of the judgment-debtor have to be looked to, and care is to be taken that he is not unnecessarily imprisoned and his property not unnecessarily put to auction. Even if the recoveries be slow, the decree-holder should have a pretty fair chance of recovering the whole amount in time. It is possible that some of the decrees shown as pending execution may have been satisfied without the intervention of the Court, as the local law, like the amended Civil Procedure Code of British India, allows of this, but there is no means at present of knowing the number or value of such decrees.

168. Of the total number of decrees filed during the year for execution, 5,807, or 96 per cent. related to money, the rest relating to immovable property or matters other than money.

169. For the execution of the above-noted 7,433 decrees, there were 8,421 darkhasts or applications, of which 1,397 were pending

disposal at the end of the previous year, 7,013 were filed during the year, and eleven were received by transfer. Of this total of 8,421 darkhasts, 7,018 or about 83 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 1,403 as pending balance at the end of the year.

170. Looking to the details of execution, it appears that 157 applications or only about 2 per cent. were disposed of by imprisoning the debtors. The ratio last year was 3½ per cent. In the case of 385 darkhasts, recourse was had to auction sale of the property of the debtor. This comes to 5½ per cent., which was also the ratio last year. The number of darkhasts struck off the file was 2,158, or about 31 per cent.; 1,771 or about 25 per cent. were disposed of under razinama, and 1,501 more or about 21 per cent. were got rid of as the parties applied for stay of execution. The number struck off seems to be large, and requires looking into in order to ascertain whether it is chiefly the result of parties not intimating to the Courts the fact of the private satisfaction of decree after application, or of other causes.

171. Of the 1,403 applications pending disposal at the end of the year, 1,097 are under one year, those above three years being forty-five, the majority of which belong to the Baroda District.

172. The Baroda City and Petlad Munsiff Courts continue to maintain their foremost position in the work of executing decrees. The former disposed of 1,335 applications, and the latter 1,229 applications. The amount realized by the former was, however, only Rupees 32,118, while the amount realized by the latter was Rupees 44,570. Among the Judges' Courts the largest amount realized was by the City Judge, being Rupees 3,08,390 out of 5,83,002, the total amount to be realized on account of the decrees filed for execution.

173. Civil Statements, Nos. 8 to 10 (Appendices I to K), give detailed information about the appellate work of the various Courts. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 838, which was less than the number filed last year (883), which again was less than the number filed in the year previous (1,324). The fact is striking, especially as the number of original suits filed during the year was greater by about 18 per cent. than the number filed last year. One way of accounting for it may be that as the judicial machinery has been in full working order for over three years since its new organization, the original Courts have got greater experience, and doubtful points of law have been determined, by the rulings of the Superior Courts—facts which increase the chances of correct decisions and lessen the necessity for appeals. The number of pending appeals at the beginning of the year was 589, and forty-three were re-admitted or received by transfer, thus making the total number of appeals for disposal to be 1,470.

174. The total number of appeals decided by the various appellate tribunals was 1,059 against 912 of the last year. The balance of pending appeals at the end of the year was 411, that for the last year being 589. The Varisht Court decided the greatest number of appeals; 347 appeals of the Baroda District Judge's file were disposed of. Out of this number twenty-seven appeals were disposed of by the District Judge himself, 259 by the Joint Judge, and sixty-one by the Assistant Judge. The

City and Karri Judges' Courts come next in order, both of which, however, had extra assistance for clearing off arrears. Out of the 182 appeals of the City Judge's file disposed of, the City Judge himself decided 137, and the Baroda Joint Judge decided forty-five (in addition to the 259 belonging to the file of the Baroda District Judge). Out of 149 appeals of the Karri District Judge's file disposed of, the Judge himself decided eighty, and the Assistant Judge decided sixty-nine appeals. The Nausari District Judge decided sixty appeals, leaving a balance of only five appeals at the end of the year. The Amreli Judge's appellate work is insignificant, but in addition, he takes original cases of any amount; while the other District Judges' Courts file suits only above Rupees 1,000. The Criminal Sessions work of the Karri and Baroda District Judges was heavy which will be noticed in its proper place. The Joint and Assistant Judges took up only civil work, leaving the whole of the criminal work to the Judges proper. The aggregate work disposed of by the Joint Judge was eighty-seven original suits, 304 appeals, and ninety-two miscellaneous cases. During the three months of office, the Baroda Assistant Judge disposed of twenty-seven original suits, sixty-one appeals, and one miscellaneous case; and the Karri Assistant Judge disposed of twenty-seven original suits, sixty-nine appeals, and seventeen miscellaneous cases.

175. The total value of the appeals filed during the year was Rupees 3,26,334, whereas last year it was Rupees 4,41,192. The diminished number of appeals accounts for the diminished total value.

176. The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 411. Of these, there is none above four years old, and those above two years and below four years are only nineteen. Last year there were 132 appeals more than a year old, whereas this year there are only eighty-nine. In the Varisht Court there is only one appeal from three to four years old which has been sent down to Amreli for further evidence.

177. The average duration of decided appeals was 272 days for contested and 210 days for other appeals. The respective averages last year were 202 days and 225 days. The long-pending appeals cleared off this year account for the increased averages.

178. There were 506 appeals filed from the decisions of the Munsiffs, who disposed of finally 9,339 original suits during the year. This gives a ratio of about 5 per cent. between appeals filed and original suits finally decided by the Munsiffs. The ratio last year was 7 per cent. In about 73 per cent. of the appeals decided, the decisions of the Munsiffs were confirmed or only modified, the reversals being about 27 per cent. The ratios last year were respectively 70 and 30 per cent. Last year the reversals of the decisions of the Munsiffs of Dabhoi, Sinore, Vyra, and Kathore were proportionately greater than of the decisions of other Munsiffs, but the Dabhoi Munsiff takes a decidedly good place this year. Though the number of appeals from his decision has been the greatest, the reversals are proportionately the least (less than one-fifth), as compared with the reversals of the decisions of other Munsiff Courts in the Baroda District. The Sinore Court also shows good results, the ratio of reversals being one-third, which is about the ratio of the other Courts in the district. It has to be noted that the

same incumbent holds office at Dabhoi who held it last year, whereas at Sinore there has been a transfer, the Munsiff of Dehegam having been transferred to Sinore and the Sinore Munsiff to Dehegam. The Vyra Munsiff also shows improvement over last year, but the figures for the Kathore Court show no improvement. The Kathore, Dehegam, and Okhamandal Courts show the worst results this year in respect of reversals, though it is to be noted that there have been very few appeals from their decisions. The Nausari Munsiff Court shows the best result, as the proportion of reversals of its decisions is the smallest, *viz.*, about one-twelfth. The Pattan Munsiff Court comes the next best after the Nausari Munsiff Court in this respect.

179. About 11 per cent. of the original decisions of the District Judges were appealed from to the Varisht Court. As to disposals, about 76 per cent. of the decisions appealed from, were confirmed or only modified, the reversals being about 24 per cent. The ratio of reversals last year was 27 per cent. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of was 242 days for contested and 352 days for other appeals. The figures for the last year were 122 and 154 respectively. The increased averages are accounted for by the greater number of long-pending appeals decided this year.

180. The proportion of special appeals filed in the Varisht Court to the number of regular appeals decided in the Judges' Courts comes to about 37 per cent. This ratio is far greater than the ratio (5 per cent.) of appeals to the Judges from the decisions of the Munsiffs. As regards disposal, in 77 per cent. of the special apeals decided, the decrees of the Lower Appellate Courts were confirmed or only modified, the reversals being 23 per cent. The average duration of decided special appeals was 269 days for contested and 174 for other appeals. The figures for the last year were 124 and 164 respectively.

181. The following statement presents in one view the civil work done by the various tribunals :—

Designation of Courts.	Original suits decided.	Miscellaneous cases decided.	Appeals from decrees decided.	Miscellaneous appeals decided.	Applications for execution disposed of.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Varisht Court	...	...	308	93	...	401*	*Besides this the Varisht Court disposed of 766 petitions presented to it praying for interference with the action of the Lower Courts.
Judges' Courts (including the Joint Judge and Assistant Judges)	852	159	751	140	517	2,219	
Munsiffs	9,391	835	...	...	6,501	16,727	
Total ...	10,043	994	1,059	233	7,018	19,347	
Result for the previous year ...	9,366	781	912	216	6,467	17,742	

182. The special Court for Sirdars has worked comparatively smoothly during the year under report. Though all the parties concerned cannot be yet said to be quite reconciled to it, still they are all

gradually and quietly acquiescing in its operation, and it is hoped that before long they will perceive that the institution of that Court has been the best provision which could have been made for securing justice and conserving the dignity of the individuals who are amenable to its jurisdiction. The amount of work in this Court is not yet much. Only sixty-two new suits were filed during the year, their aggregate money value being Rupees 1,27,096. The total number for disposal, including last year's pending balance and suits re-admitted or received by transfer, was 124, of which ninety suits of the aggregate value of Rupees 1,01,150 were decided, leaving thirty-four suits as the pending balance for the next year. Twenty appeals were preferred to the Varisht Court from its decisions, and of the twenty appeals decided, sixteen were confirmed, four only having been reversed.

183. During the year the First Judge of the Varisht Court was engaged for two months and sixteen days as a member of the Commission appointed by the Government of India for the disposal of Mir Baker Ali's case. No Judge of the Varisht Court, therefore, went on circuit in the year under report owing to pressure of work.

184. *Criminal Justice.*—The year under report commenced with the small balance of 237 pending cases, the balance for the previous year having been 301. The number of new cases filed during the year was 9,701, and the number of committed, referred, or transfered cases was 668, so that the total number of cases for disposal was 10,606. Of these cases 10,367 were disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 239 cases as the pending balance throughout the whole State for the next year.

185. The 237 pending cases of last year involved 532 persons as accused, the 9,701 new cases filed during the year involved 17,427 persons as accused, and the 668 cases received by committal, &c., referred to 1,362 persons as accused, so that the total number of persons as accused in the 10,606 cases for disposal was 19,321. The number last year was 21,258. The 10,367 cases disposed of referred to 18,814 persons, so that the 239 pending cases at the end of the year involved only 507 persons as accused.

186. The following presents a summary of the criminal work done by the Varisht or High Court:—

Description of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Referred cases	8	39	47	43	4	Besides the work noted, the Court disposed of 456 miscellaneous criminal petitions presented to it praying for interference with the action of the Lower Courts.
Regular appeals ...	3	42	45	45	...	
Special appeals	2	27	29	27	2	
Appeals against acquittal and for enhancement of sentence	16	99	115	104	11	
Revision cases	4	206	210	210	...	
Miscellaneous appeals ...	9	58	67	67	...	
Total ...	42	471	513	496	17	
Figures for the past year ...	53	434	487	446	41*	*One case was left out by mistake.

187. It will be observed from the above that the file and disposal was greater, and the pending balance less than in the last year.

188. The average duration of disposed of referred cases was forty-nine days, whereas last year it was fifty-four days; that of disposed of regular appeals was forty-two days, whereas last year it was forty-three days, and that of disposed of special appeals was thirty-two days, whereas last year it was sixty-one days.

189. The following presents a summary of the work done by the Sessions Courts:—

Description of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Original cases.					
Offence cases	35	340	375	342	33
Miscellaneous cases	5	38	43	36	7
Appeals.					
From decisions in offence cases ...	18	298	316	292	24
From decisions in miscellaneous cases ...	16	111	127	114	13
Total ...	74	787	861	784	77
Figures for the past year	116	897	1,013	939	74

190. The average duration of original offence cases disposed of, from the date of filing to the date of disposal, was forty-six days. The average duration of appeals in offence cases disposed of was thirty-nine days. The average durations last year were respectively thirty-three and forty-two days. The average duration for appeals disposed of has fallen slightly, but that for the original cases, most of which are Sessions cases, has increased considerably. Every Sessions Court shows greater delay in the disposal of these cases than last year. The average duration of miscellaneous, original, and appeal cases has also increased. That for original cases was 101 days, whereas in the previous year it was only twenty-two days; and that for miscellaneous appeals was 160 days, whereas last year it was only ninety-six days. The criminal appeals seem to have been disposed of earlier than last year at the expense of other cases, and the Varisht Court will direct its attention to this point to set matters right.

191. The total number of original offence cases for disposal this year was only 375, whereas last year the number was 497. The number filed during the year was 340, whereas last year it was 451. Out of the 340 cases, 310 were received by committal, reference or otherwise, whereas last year the corresponding number was 397. It thus appears that the Sessions work in the year under report was lighter than in the previous year. The District Courts of Karri and Baroda

show, however, no diminution in this respect, as the number of Sessions cases committed or transferred to them was nearly the same as last year.

192. The following presents a summary of the work performed by the Magistrates:—

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Original offence cases	194	9,990	10,184	9,982	202
Miscellaneous cases	122	3,673	3,795	3,673	122
Total ...	316	13,663	13,979	13,655	324
Figures for the past year ...	324	13,167	13,491	13,175	316

193. The 10,184 offence cases for disposal with the Magistrates involved 18,387 persons as accused, of whom the cases (9,982) against 17,954 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 433 accused in the 202 undisposed of cases pending trial at the end of the year. The pending balance of the accused and of cases last year was respectively 436 and 194.

194. The average duration of the cases disposed of in these Courts was thirteen days, whereas last year it was seventeen days. The average of the First Class Magistrates Courts was twenty-one days, while the least average that of the Town Magistrates was five days.

195. The general average duration per case for the total number of cases disposed of in all the Courts of the State comes to fifteen days, whereas last year it was eighteen days.

196. The total number of offence cases finally disposed of in all the Courts of the State was 9,787, involving 17,619 persons as accused.

197. The particulars as regards the disposal of these accused are as follows:—

DISPOSAL.	Number of persons.	Percentage in round number.	Last year's percentages.
Let off under Rajinama	2,927	17	17
Struck off the file	268	2	3
Acquitted or discharged	4,841	27	30
Convicted	9,500	54	50
Died, escaped, pardoned, &c.	83	...	...
Total number ...	17,619	...	...

198. The comparison of the percentages for this and the last year shows that the percentage of persons acquitted or discharged has fallen

from thirty to twenty-seven, and that there is an increase in the percentage of persons convicted from fifty to fifty-four. This is satisfactory.

199. The total number of witnesses examined was 31,576, which gives an average of about three witnesses per case. The number last year was 25,857, and gave an average of about two witnesses per case.

200. Out of 17,427 persons against whom charges were preferred during the year, 11,636 or 67 per cent. were arrested by the police, the rest either having been apprehended on warrant, or having appeared on summons or voluntarily.

201. The number of persons committed to the Sessions was 667, the total number of persons tried being 18,814. This gives a ratio of about 4 per cent. The number committed last year was 1,026, and gave a ratio of about 5 per cent. The number of persons whose cases were referred to higher authorities was 297, whereas last year it was 474.

202. There were 3,838 miscellaneous cases for disposal against 3,257 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 3,709 against 3,129 last year, leaving 129 cases as pending balance at the end of the year. The pending balance last year was 128. The average duration of these cases was eighteen days, whereas last year it was seventeen days.

203. Criminal Statement No. 3 (*vide* Appendix N) gives the classification of cases filed and disposed of according to the principal heads of offences, together with the number of accused involved in them. Out of the total number of 9,701 cases filed during the year involving 17,427 accused, 5,883 cases, that is about 61 per cent. were those against property. The ratio last year was 54 per cent. There were filed 3,723 cases of theft, which gives a ratio of about 38 per cent. to the total number of cases filed, against 32 per cent. last year. Most of the sub-heads under the general class of offences against property show greater numbers, which it is rather difficult to account for, but it may be worthy of notice that the cases of dacoity filed have fallen from thirty-nine last year to thirty-one this year. It is hoped that the next report will show more marked improvement in this respect. The number of cases referring to offences against the human body was 1,687 to 2,213 last year, and gives a ratio of about 17 per cent. against 23 per cent. of last year. The principal sub-heads under this class of offences all show marked diminution. Whereas there were filed last year fifty-nine cases of murder, twenty-four of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 144 of grievous hurt; there were filed in the year under report only thirty-six cases of murder, sixteen of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and ninety-one of grievous hurt. In the other general classes of offences, it is worthy of remark that the cases of riot have fallen from twenty-seven to seven only. The total number of criminal cases filed this year is nearly the same as last year, the respective figures for the two years being 9,701 and 9,678.

204. Looking to the disposals, it appears that out of the total number of 9,787 cases, involving 17,619 accused, finally disposed of, there were 5,874 cases relating to property, which gives a ratio of about 60 per cent. Those relating to offences against the human body were

1,703, and give a ratio of about 17 per cent.; forty-seven cases of murder and twenty-six of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were tried during the year, against forty-three and twenty-three cases respectively in the last year; 552 cases of robbery and fifty-four cases of dacoity were tried during the year to 419 cases of robbery and thirty-six of dacoity in the preceding year.

205. The ratio of convictions to the total number of accused finally dealt with is, as shown in the above table, 54 per cent. In offences relating to property, the ratio of persons convicted, 5,981, to the total number of persons tried for that class of offences, 10,096 comes to about 59 per cent., the ratio for the last year being 55 per cent. In offences against the human body, the ratio of convictions is the same as last year, *viz.*, 32 per cent. As regards the offence of murder, fifty-two were convicted out of 129 tried, which gives a ratio of about 40 per cent., the ratio last year having been about 25 per cent. Thirty-three persons, out of sixty-three charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were convicted, which gives about 53 per cent. of convictions. The percentage of convictions in robbery cases comes to about 70 per cent., the ratio last year having been 67 per cent., and the percentage of convictions in cases of theft comes to 63 per cent., the ratio last year having been 61 per cent. House-breaking shows a ratio of 75 per cent. of convictions.

206. The following is a summary of punishments awarded in the year:—

Sentenced to death	13
Imprisoned	1,681
Fined	3,465
Flogged	103
Imprisoned and fined	3,886
Imprisoned and flogged	124
Fined and flogged	4
Imprisoned, fined, and flogged	174
Bound to security, &c.	50
Total ...	9,500

207. Thirteen murderers were hanged this year, whereas only two were hanged in the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that four cases of the previous year, in which five persons were sentenced to death, were disposed of in this year, but more prominent than the above fact is another, namely, that several ring-leaders of the armed and mounted dacoits, who infested the Karri Division, were brought to justice and received condign punishment at the hands of the law this year for their past heinous crimes.

208. Life imprisonments rose from thirteen in the previous year to thirty this year. Five persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from seven to fourteen years, and 202 from two to seven years. These sentences of death and of rigorous imprisonment are for heinous offences tried by the Sessions Courts, and their total comes to 250, whereas the corresponding total for the previous year came to only 125. It is thus

clear that a vigorous and successful attack was made, in the year under report, on the desperate characters who troubled the peaceful subjects of the State, and it is hoped that subsequent years will show a very marked diminution in the crimes perpetrated by such characters.

209. Of the total number of 5,865 persons imprisoned, 572, or about 10 per cent., were sentenced to simple imprisonment, the rest, 5,293, or about 90 per cent., being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Of these latter, 3,000, or about 51 per cent. of the whole number imprisoned, received rigorous imprisonment under or up to one month; 1,672, or 29 per cent., above one and up to six months; and 384, or 7 per cent., above six months and up to two years. The proportion of the number of persons (237) sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Courts or by the Varisht Court comes to 4 per cent. of the total number imprisoned.

210. Flogging was administered to 405 persons, that is, to only 4 per cent. of the total number of persons convicted. The ratio last year was 6 per cent.

211. The total number of persons fined was 7,529. Of these 6,505 were fined up to Rupees 25 each, which gives a ratio of 86 per cent. to the total number fined; 3,885 persons were fined under Rupees 5 each, which gives a ratio of 52 per cent. Only two persons were fined above Rupees 1,000. The moderateness of fines, therefore, continues as usual. The total amount of fines imposed was, in mixed currency, Rupees 1,37,298, whereas last year the amount was Rupees 1,22,555. The realizations were, however, less than last year, being Rupees 61,897 against Rupees 70,479 in the previous year. Out of the realized amount, Rupees 8,116 were paid as compensation to complainants, &c., and Rupees 4,634 were refunded, as the sentences were reversed or modified on appeal or revision.

212. Of the total number punished, 8,840 were males and 660 females, that is, for every thirteen males punished there was one female punished.

213. With regard to appeals from the sentences of Magistrates, the Subhas seem to have sent many more of them this year for decision by the District Judges than they did last year, the number decided by the Subhas being 166, while the number decided by the Judges was 126. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 298, which gives a ratio of about 3 per cent., the same as last year, to the total number of cases decided by the Magistrates. In addition to these appeals, there were 111 from the decisions of Magistrates in miscellaneous cases, which gives also a ratio of 3 per cent. to the total number of these cases decided by the Magistrates.

214. Of the 417 persons whose appeals were disposed of, the sentences against 207 were confirmed, those against seventy-six were modified, and those against 134 were reversed, so that the reversals come to 32 per cent. The reversals last year were 46 per cent.

215. The special appeals to the Varisht Court from the appeal decisions of the Subhas and Judges, exclusive of appeals in which the prisoners were acquitted, come to 9 per cent. of the appeals decided by

them, the ratio last year having been 14 per cent. About 12 per cent. of the sentences of the Lower Courts were reversed, the rest being either confirmed or modified. The reversals last year were 9 per cent.

216. About 14 per cent.—the same ratio as last year—of the decisions passed by the Subhas and Judges in Sessions and other original cases, exclusive of cases in which the accused were acquitted, were appealed from to the Varisht Court. Of these, the decisions in only 2 per cent. were reversed, the rest having been either confirmed or modified. The ratio of reversals last year was 15 per cent.

217. The number of appeals to the Varisht Court against acquittals and for enhancement of punishment continues to be large, and in the case of about 28 per cent. of persons affected by these appeals, the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed by the Varisht Court. There was, however, no enhancement of punishment in any case, the reversals being in reference to persons improperly discharged or acquitted. The ratio of reversals last year was about 17 per cent.

218. In the exercise of its power of revision, the Varisht Court called up or received 206 cases as against 146 in the previous year. Of the 404 persons affected by these 206 cases and the four cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year, all of which were disposed of, the sentences against twenty-two persons, which is about 8 per cent., were reversed, and those against ninety-six persons, which is about 34 per cent., were modified. The respective ratios last year were 22 and 23 per cent.

219. The Subhas and Judges give satisfactory opinions about the magisterial work performed by the first class Magistrates. Mr. Ramchandra Bulvant, of the city, has given great satisfaction. Among those in the Baroda Division, the Subha notices the work of Mr. Raghunath Mahadeo Kelkar as especially satisfactory and thoughtful. The Karri Division Subha describes the work of all the Magistrates of this class under him as good, and the Nausari Subha has the same remark, not only for the first class, but for all the Magistrates. Among the second class Magistrates, the work of many is good. Messrs. Ramling Ganling of Petlad, Abdool Rahiman of Chorunda, Kalianji Bhulabhai of Karri, Jumnadass Mulchand of Visnagar, and Merwanji Edelji of Oouza, deserving special mention in the Baroda and Karri Divisions. There are several old class Wahivatdars in the Baroda and Karri Divisions, who show a defective knowledge of law and procedure. This class appears in greater numbers among the third class Magistrates, and defective knowledge of law and procedure is consequently a common remark against the Aval Karkoons, who exercise third class magisterial powers. The work of the Town Magistrates is noticed as satisfactory.

220. Of the Sessions Judges, those of the Karri and Baroda Districts, Messrs. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., L.L.B., and Kersasji Rustomji, M.A., L.L.B., had nearly the same amount of Sessions work as last year, and there was every reason to be satisfied with the quality of that work.

221. The Sessions work with the other Judges was much less than last year, and it appears that all the Judges' Courts went through less

civil work than last year. Among the Subhas, Messrs. Raoji Vithal and Ganesh Shitaram Shastri, Subhas of the Baroda and Karri Divisions, respectively, had the largest amount of criminal appeal work, and Mr. Ganesh Shastri exercised, in addition, very active supervision over the work of the Magistrates, and sent a number of cases for revision to the Varisht Court, involving mostly questions of law and procedure.

222. The criminal work done by the Inamdars under the special sanads issued to them for their inam villages is still excluded from the appended judicial statements as it is insignificant; nineteen cases were filed, out of which seventeen were decided.

223. In conclusion, I feel justified in stating my belief that the judicial administration in both its branches has been fair and satisfactory. Every year it is advancing in the confidence of the people. The wrong-doer, whether civil or criminal, feels a steady and salutary sense of responsibility. He sees in efficiency and activity a sufficiently extensive machinery that will grapple with him upon his breaking the law. The great body of the innocent community feels a corresponding sense of safety and security. For this result, the State is deeply indebted to the sustained and devoted exertions of the Varisht Court, assisted by the Courts below.

224. *Jails.*—There are at present in His Highness' territories one Central Jail, eight Zilla Jails and thirty-five Lock-ups.

225. To begin with the Central Jail at Baroda.

226. The following statement gives particulars regarding the prisoners in the Central Jail for the year under report:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained on the 31st July 1878.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1878-79.																					
1	Convicted ...	397	43	440	224	123	347	621	166	787	228	118	346	393	48	441	387	43	430	393	43	436
2	Under trial ...	9	...	9	34	9	43	43	9	52	38	9	47	5	...	5	5	...	5			
3	Lunatics ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Total ...	407	43	450	258	132	390	665	175	840	267	127	394	398	48	446	393	43	436			

227. The particulars as regards the persons discharged are as follow:—

Convicted prisoners.

Transferred to other jails	...	8
Released on appeals	...	11
Ditto on expiry of sentence	...	219
Ditto on payment of fine	...	50
Ditto by order of Sircar on account of sickness	...	8
Escaped	...	1
Executed	...	3
Died	...	46
Total	...	346

Under-trial prisoners.

Released	...	12
Convicted and sentenced	...	20
Transferred to other jails	...	14
Died	...	1
Total	...	57

Lunatics.

Died	...	1
Total	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	...	394

228. One prisoner (Jaysing Khoda) escaped (on 4th Novemb 1878) during the year. He was a convict sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He had been in jail for two months. He ran away from the Public Park where he had been sent to work.

229. There were forty-eight deaths in the jail during the year. The daily average population being 430, the annual death-rate is 11 per cent. The death-rate last year was nearly 9 per cent., which was in itself high. This is an unsatisfactory feature of this year, though the most constant and earnest solicitude was maintained to keep down the mortality. It was probably the result of the abnormal season. This surmise derives strength from the fact that the death-rate was quite so high in some of the jails of the Bombay Presidency.

230. The prevailing diseases were scurvy, heart-disease, fever, diarrhœa and dysentery. Of the forty-eight deaths, there were nine from scurvy with heart-disease or with diarrhœa or dysentery, seven from heart-disease with or without diarrhœa or dysentery. The rest of the deaths were from fever and other diseases. There was no case of cholera during the year. The ages of those that died are given below:—

7	died above the age of	55
1	„ between	50 & 55
2	„ „	45 & 50
2	„ „	40 & 45
14	„ „	30 & 40
22	„ „	20 & 30
48		

231. Of the 441 convicted prisoners that remained in the jail on the last day of the year, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to death	1	...	1
Sentenced to life imprisonment ...	62	20	82
Sentenced above ten years and not exceeding fourteen years	19	1	20
Sentenced above seven years and not exceeding ten years	12	1	13
Sentenced above five years and not exceeding seven years	43	1	44
Sentenced above three years and not exceeding five years	48	...	48
Sentenced above one year and not exceeding three years	154	6	160
Sentenced up to one year	54	19	73
Total ...	393	48	441

232. The prisoner sentenced to death shown as remaining in the jail on the last day of the year was sentenced to death on the 30th July 1879, and was executed on the 16th August 1879.

233. Of the 441 convicted prisoners there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	346	43	389
Mahomedans	47	5	52
Total ...	393	48	441

234. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items was as shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet	54	15	7
Clothing	2	3	5
Guarding and establishment	32	9	3
Contingencies including hospital charges ...	6	10	6
Total ...	96	6	9

235. The total average for the preceding year was Rupees 90-6-8. There is increase in every component item this year.

236. The total expenditure was Rupees 42,041, nearly the same as last year, but the average per prisoner is higher this year on account of the daily average number being lower than that of the last year. Last year's average was 469. This year's is 436.

237. I now proceed to notice the District Jails which are eight in number. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of these jails for the year under review:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of all Jails.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	924	24	948	3,466	184	3,650	4,390	208	4,598	3,187	158	3,345	1,203	50	1,253	957	29	986			
2	Under-trial	164	6	170	3,127	200	3,327	3,291	206	3,497	3,124	194	3,318	167	12	179	138	3	141	1,096	32	1,128
3	Lunatics	3	...	3	5	...	5	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Total ...	1,091	30	1,121	6,598	384	6,982	7,689	414	8,103	6,319	352	6,671	1,370	62	1,432	1,096	32	1,128	...	...	...

238. The particulars as regards the 3,345 convicts discharged, &c., are as follows:—

CONVICTED PRISONERS.

Transferred to other jails	102
Released on appeal	51
„ „ expiry of sentence	2,692
„ „ payment of fines	418
„ by order of Sircar on account of sickness and other causes	8
Escaped	1
Hanged	5
Died	68
Total ...	3,345

239. The death-rate was about 7 per cent.; that of the previous year was 4 per cent. Of the sixty-eight deaths, three were from cholera, and the rest were from other diseases.

240. The following are the particulars of the 3,318 under-trial prisoners disposed of:—

Released	1,412
Convicted and sentenced	1,288
Transferred to other jails	610
Escaped	1
Died	7
Total ...	3,318

241. The death-rate was about 5 per cent., while that of the previous year was 3½ per cent.

242. The following are the particulars of the eight lunatics:—

Released on recovery	4
Handed over to relatives for being taken care of	3
Died	1
Total ...	8

243. The average cost per prisoner of the District Jails during the year under report was as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Diet	56	3	0
Clothing	2	2	3
Guarding and establishment	20	10	9
Contingencies, including hospital charges	3	3	5
Total ...	82	3	5

244. The average cost for the preceding year was Rupees 84-2-8.

245. The average attendance during the last year was 881, while during the year under report it was 1,128.

246. The following District Jail buildings sanctioned in 1877-78 were in progress during the year.

1. Nausari.
2. Dabhoi.
3. Petlad.
4. Dwarka.
5. Temporary extensions of accommodation to the existing jail at Karri.

247. I now proceed to notice the talooka and subordinate jails or lock-ups which are thirty-five in number. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of these lock-ups for the year under review:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
No.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remained at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of all Lock-ups.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	198	6	204	3,385	183	3,568	3,583	189	3,772	3,379	184	3,563	204	5	209	232	2	234			
2	Under-trial	103	6	109	4,167	365	4,532	4,270	371	4,641	4,146	363	4,509	124	8	132	165	10	175	399	12	411
3	Lunatics	4	1	5	9	1	10	13	2	15	12	1	13	1	1	2	2	...	2			
	Total ...	305	13	318	7,561	549	8,110	7,866	562	8,428	7,537	548	8,085	329	14	343	399	12	411			

248. The particulars as regards the 3,563 convicts discharged are as folllows:—

Transferred to other jails	935
Released on appeal	5
„ „ expiry of sentence	2,290
„ „ payment of fines	306
Escaped	1
Hanged	1
Died	25
Total ...	3,563

249. The death-rate was about 10 per cent., while the percentage of mortality for the last year was about 3½ only. Out of the twenty-five deaths there were two from cholera.

250. The following are the particulars of the 4,569 under-trial prisoners disposed of:—

Released	1,244
Convicted and sentenced	2,056
Transferred to other jails	1,193
Escaped	5
Died	11
Total ...	4,509

251. The percentage of mortality [illegible] preceding [illegible] cholera.

252. [illegible]

[illegible] ...	4
[illegible] relatives for being taken care of ...	3
Died	6
Total ...	13

253. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items was as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Diet	54 6 10
Clothing	0 2 3
Contingencies, &c.	1 1 3
Establishment	1 1 0
Total ...	56 11 4

254. The average cost for the previous year was Rupees 59-3-8.

255. The average daily attendance last year was 280, while this year it was 411.

256. The following is a statement which gives particulars regarding the inmates of all classes of jails noticed above severally:—

	Convicted.	Under-trial.	Lunatics.	Total.
Prisoners at the beginning of the year	1,592	288	9	1,889
Admitted during the year ...	7,565	7,902	15	15,482
Total ...	9,157	8,190	24	17,371
Disposed of during the year ...	7,254	7,874	22	15,150
Remained at the end of the year ...	1,903	316	2	2,221

257. The totals of the last year are given below for general comparison:—

Prisoners at the beginning of the year ...	...	1,403
Admitted during the year	...	14,038
Total	...	15,441
Disposed of during the year	...	13,552
Remained at the end of the year ...	...	1,889

258. The admissions and disposals alike show upon the whole an increase of 12 per cent.

259. A statement showing the expenditure incurred in the year under report on account of prisoners, lunatics, &c., in all the jails in the Baroda State will be found among the Appendices, *vide* Appendix T.

Police.

260. *Baroda City.*—The strength of the police force sanctioned for the city was given in detail in the last report.

261. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the city police is Rupees 95,508. The details were given in the last report.

262. Extraordinary sanctions amounting to Rupees 6,184-11-6 were given this year.

263. The total actual expenditure amounted to Rupees 90,615. The expenditure of the last year amounted to Rupees 90,976.

264. Of the officers and men employed during the year, 468 were Hindus, 156 were Mahomedans, and two were Parsees.

265. Of the Hindus, 121 were Brahmins; fifty-six were Rajputs; 162 were Marathas; four were Parbhus or Senoys; and 125 were Hindus of other castes, twenty-five of these being Kolies.

266. Amongst officers, about 18 per cent. were Brahmins; 21 per cent. were Rajputs; 26 per cent. were Marathas; about 2 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys; about 3 per cent. were Parsees and Jews; and about 8 per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

267. Of the men, 19·5 per cent. were Brahmins; 25·5 per cent. were Mahomedans; 7 per cent. were Rajputs; 26 per cent. were Marathas; and 22 per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

268. During the year, one officer and sixty-three men were dismissed; thirteen officers and 200 men were fined, degraded, suspended, or otherwise departmentally punished, and two officers and twelve men were criminally punished by the Magistrates.

269. During the year, three persons retired on gratuities; thirty-six persons resigned; eight persons deserted the force, and eleven died.

270. The total number of crimes reported during the year under review was 989 against 985 reported last year. There were also twenty-nine cases of previous years brought under enquiry during the year. Of the total 1,018 cases, 581 were sent to Magistrates after enquiry, and convictions were secured in 425 cases. The percentage of convictions to cases sent up for trial was 73·15.

271. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 1,245 against 1,063 last year. Of these, four died, three were transferred to other districts, and seventy-five were on bail at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 1,163, were sent for trial to the Magistrates. Of these, again, 280 were discharged by Magistrates without trial; one died after commencement of trial; 276 were acquitted; 580 were convicted, and twenty-six remained pending trial at the end of the year.

272. Of the persons arrested, 22·17 per cent. were acquitted; 22·49 per cent. were discharged without trial, and 46·59 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial this year is 49·8 against 45·61 last year.

273. In 595 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 55,292 was alleged to have been lost as against 474 cases and Rupees 55,200 for last year. In 391 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 29,739 against 323 cases and Rupees 27,769 for last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is nearly 54. The percentage of the preceding year was about 50.

274. Of the offences reported during the year, three were of grievous hurt; two of rape; twelve of robbery; ten relating to coins; seventy-six of criminal breach of trust; one of mischief by fire; 583 of theft; thirty-one of house-breaking; ten of receiving stolen property, and the rest were miscellaneous offences. There was no case of murder or culpable homicide during the year, and this is a very satisfactory feature for a large city like Baroda.

275. There was a considerable increase in the number of petty thefts this year owing to a large influx of famished people into the city from surrounding districts.

276. Mr. Tuback, the Superintendent of City Police, has continued to perform his duties with his usual zeal, energy, and steadiness.

277. *Baroda Division.*—The strength of the force sanctioned for the Baroda Division was given in the last report.

278. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of this Division is Rupees 2,11,997 as detailed in the last report.

279. Extraordinary sanctions amounting to Rupees 6,196 were granted during the year.

280. The total actual expenditure incurred during the year under review amounted to Rupees 1,78,836.

281. Of the officers and men employed during the year, 642 were Hindus, and 400 were Mahomedans.

282. Of the Hindus, 214 were Brahmins; ninety-two were Rajputs; 124 were Marathas; seven were Parbhus or Senoys, and 205 were Hindus of other castes.

283. Amongst officers, 49·79 per cent. were Brahmins, 26·9 per cent. were Mahomedans, 2·4 per cent. were Rajputs, 8·83 per cent. were Marathas, 2·4 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, and 9·63 per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

284. Of the men, 11·34 per cent. were Brahmins; 41·99 per cent. were Mahomedans, 10·84 per cent. were Rajputs, 12·86 per cent. were Marathas, 0·12 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, and 22·82 per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

285. During the year, six officers and seventy-six men were dismissed, seventy-six officers and 279 men were reduced to lower grades or fined, nine men were criminally punished by the Magistrates, forty-six men resigned, and twenty-four men died.

286. On the other hand, seventy men obtained promotions, and 137 men received money rewards.

287. Of the total police force there are 232 officers and 414 men who can read and write. In the Police School, fifty-nine persons were under tuition, forty-two of whom are now able to read and write.

288. The Punitive Post that was stationed last year at Bhadran in the Petlad Talooka, in view to the detection of the offender or offenders concerned in the Kansari murder case, continued there during this year also.

289. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 3,001 against 3,014 of the last year. There were also 358 cases of previous years brought under enquiry during this year. Of the total 3,359 cases, 2,002 were committed to Magistrates after enquiry, and convictions were secured in 1,540 cases. The percentage of convictions to cases sent up for trial was 76·92.

290. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 4,370. Of these, 807 were discharged by order of the

Magistrates without trial, five escaped, one remained in police custody, and seventy-five were on bail at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 3,482, were sent up for enquiry to Magistrates. Of these, again, 1,021 were acquitted, 2,316 were convicted, seven died, two escaped, and 136 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

291. Of the persons arrested, 23·36 per cent. were acquitted and 53 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for trial was 52·23.

292. In 1,596 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 64,029 was alleged to have been stolen, as against 1,576 cases and Rupees 57,469 of the last year. In 1,290 cases property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 31,774 as against 1,196 cases and Rupees 25,226 of the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 49·6 as against 43·9 of the last year.

293. Of the offences reported during the year under report, fourteen were cases of murder, two of which were struck off after enquiry, and one remains undetected.

294. Of the rest of the offences, thirteen were cases of culpable homicide, thirty-five of grievous hurt, nine of rape, seventy-eight of robbery, seven of dacoity, 1,990 of theft, thirty-eight of house-breaking, 112 of receiving stolen property, thirty-three of criminal breach of trust, ten of mischief by fire, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

295. The services of this police in connection with a case of currency note forgery need to be especially brought to notice.

296. In this case, prompt measures were taken for the apprehension and punishment of the offenders. Three persons were convicted and punished as follows:—

1.	Mahomed Kassam	14 years' rigorous imprisonment.
2.	Dalipsing Kansing	10 „ „ „
3.	Garibdas Gulabdas	7 „ „ „

197. The Government of India in their letter, No. 1551 I.G., dated 22nd October 1879 (Foreign Department), to the Agent to the Governor-General, expressed their satisfaction at the successful issue of the measures taken in this case.

298. *Nausari Division.*—The strength of the police force sanctioned for the division was given in the last report.

299. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of the division comes to Rupees 1,45,378 as detailed in the last report.

300. Besides these permanent sanctions, extraordinary sanctions amounting to Rupees 3,664 were given this year.

301. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,19,228 in British coin, equivalent to Babashahi Rupees 1,36,261.

302. Of the officers and men employed in the police, two were Christians, 542 were Hindus, 250 were Mahomedans, and ten were Parsees and Jews. There were 105 vacancies at the end of the year.

303. Of the Hindus, 100 were Brahmins, fifty-six were Rajputs, 215 were Marathas, seventeen were Parbhus or Senoys, and 154 were men of other castes.

304. Of the officers, 0·54 per cent. were Christians; 20·10 per cent. were Brahmins; 22·28 per cent. were Mahomedans; 7·6 per cent. were Rajputs; 24·45 per cent. were Marathas; 5·97 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys; 4·29 per cent. were Parsees and Jews; and 14·02 per cent. were men of other castes.

305. Amongst the men, 0·16 per cent. were Christians; 10·16 per cent. were Brahmins; 33·70 per cent. were Mahomedans; 6·77 per cent. Rajputs; 27·41 per cent. were Marathas; 0·96 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys; 0·16 per cent. were Parsees and Jews; and 20·64 per cent. were men of other castes.

306. During the year under review, thirteen officers and forty-four men were dismissed, forty-three officers and seventy-seven men were reduced to lower grades, and one officer and eight men were criminally punished by Magistrates.

307. On the other hand, 136 men were promoted, and sixty-three men received rewards in money for good services.

308. During the same period, forty-two men tendered resignation, eighteen men were otherwise discharged, fourteen men deserted, and eighteen men died.

309. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 1,440 against 1,154 of the preceding year. There were also forty-four cases of the last year brought under enquiry this year.

310. Of the said 1,484 cases, 1,075 were committed to the Magistrates after enquiry, and convictions were secured in 662 cases. The percentage of conviction to cases sent up for trial was 61·58.

311. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 2,105. Of these, 382 were released by order of the Magistrates without trial, two remained in police custody, and three were on bail at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 1,718, were sent up for enquiry to Magistrates. Of these, again, 627 were acquitted, 992 were convicted, two died, three escaped, and ninety-four remained pending trial at the end of the year.

312. Of the persons arrested, 29·78 per cent. were acquitted and 47·13 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for trial was 45·11.

313. In 430 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 10,167 was alleged to have been stolen against 377 cases and Rupees 8,334 of the last year. In 382 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 6,637 against 325 cases and Rupees 5,205 of the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 65·28 against 62·45 of the last year.

314. Of the offences reported during the year, six were cases of culpable homicide, fourteen of grievous hurt, one of causing miscarriage, three of rape, thirty-two of robbery, 420 of theft, one of dacoity, thirty-two of house-breaking, twenty-four of receiving stolen property, seven-

teen of criminal breach of trust, eighteen of cheating, nine of mischief by fire, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

315. There was no case of murder during the year.

316. There was an increase this year of 286 offences and 218 arrests.

317. The year under report was, like the preceding, one of scarcity.

318. About the end of the year under report, there were some acts of piracy committed by some boatmen belonging to British territories and also to those of His Highness the Gaekwar. All due assistance was rendered to the police of the Surat District in catching these offenders. Additional precautions were also taken all along the coast. Piracies soon ceased.

319. *Karri Division.*—The strength of the police force sanctioned for the division was given in the last report.

320. Besides these, the twenty-two Wagheers that were brought from Okhamandal some time ago still continue in the police of this division.

321. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of the division comes to Rupees 3,03,558. The details were given in the last report.

322. Extraordinary sanctions amounting to Rupees 2,075 were given this year.

323. The total actual expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,65,253.

324. Of the officers and men employed in the police, 621 were Hindus, 1,215 were Mahomedans, and two were Parsees or Jews. There were forty-nine vacancies at the end of the year.

325. Of the Hindus, ninety-three were Brahmins, eighty-three were Marathas, eighty-three were Rajputs, twenty-four Parbhus or Senoys, and 338 were men of other castes. Of these, seventy-two were Kolies and sixty-four were Bheels, against fifty-two and seventy-two respectively of the last year.

326. Amongst the officers, 15·88 per cent. were Brahmins, 57·82 per cent. were Mahomedans, 4·67 per cent. were Marathas, 1·86 per cent. were Rajputs, 5·29 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, and 14·33 per cent. were men of other castes.

327. Amongst the men, 2·07 per cent. were Brahmins, 67·95 per cent. were Mahomedans, 4·48 per cent. were Marathas, 5·07 per cent. were Rajputs, 0·46 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, and 19·24 per cent. were persons of other castes.

328. During the year, two officers and twenty-six men were dismissed, seventy officers and 151 men were reduced to lower grades, and one officer and sixteen men were criminally punished by the Magistrates.

329. On the other hand, eighty-six men were promoted, and forty-seven men received rewards in money for good services.

330. During the year, thirty-four men tendered resignation, one was otherwise discharged, sixty-four men deserted, and sixteen men died.

331. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 3,237 against 4,075 reported last year. There were also 130 cases of the last year brought under enquiry this year.

332. Out of these cases, 1,854 were sent to Magistrates for enquiry, and convictions were secured in 1,417. The percentage of convictions to the cases sent up for enquiry is 76·42.

333. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 5,354 against 7,768 of the last year. Of these, 1,398 were released by order of Magistrates without trial, one died, four escaped, twenty-two were transferred to other districts, sixteen were in police custody, and 276 were on bail at the end of the year.

334. The rest, *viz.*, 3,637, were sent up for enquiry to Magistrates. Of these, again, 1,091 were acquitted, 2,371 were convicted, three died, and 172 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

335. Of the persons arrested, 20·38 per cent. were acquitted, 44·28 per cent. were convicted, and 26·11 per cent. were discharged without trial. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for enquiry was 45·51.

336. In 1,698 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 82,314 was alleged to have been stolen against 1,868 cases and Rupees 1,23,236 of the last year. In 954 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 23,018 against 953 cases and Rupees 30,397 of the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 27·96. The percentage of the preceding year was 24·66.

337. Of the offences reported during the year, fifteen were cases of murder, of which one was committed during dacoity. Besides these, there were two cases of murder of the previous years pending before the police, and two cases of murder undetected last year were detected this year. In all, nineteen cases of murder were dealt with by the police.

338. Of the fifteen cases of murder committed during the year, twelve cases were traced out by the police, leaving three undetected.

339. Of the rest of the offences, four were cases of culpable homicide, forty-one were cases of grievous hurt, five were cases of rape, eighty-six were cases of robbery, 1,511 were cases of theft, thirty-nine were cases of dacoity, 406 were cases of house-breaking, 127 were cases of receiving stolen property, twenty-five were cases of criminal breach of trust, twenty-eight were cases of mischief by fire, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

340. The special arrangements for the protection of highways and frontiers mentioned in last year's report continue in force.

341. There were three* attacks on British mails in the province during the year under notice, but no property was lost, and the postal wallets were all recovered. Two of the attacks were between Sidhpur and Deesa near Ferozpur, and one within the limits of Wassa under Pattan.

* 25th September 1878.
5th November „
20th „ „

342. In connection with the mail robbery of the 25th of September 1878, two Kolies were apprehended and committed for trial,

one of whom was convicted of the offence and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other was acquitted. There was no clue found about the attack, reported on 5th November 1878, between Sidhpur and Ferozpur.

343. In the attack on the mail at Wassa under Pattan, the robbers were Kolies of the village of Sakra under the Palanpur Agency. A *prima facie* case was submitted, and the Political Superintendent of Palanpur surrendered seven accused, all of whom were convicted; one was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining six to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The sentences were passed immediately after the close of the year under review.

344. In the year 1877-78, there was a mail robbery between Deesa and Pattan within the limits of Palanpur "by daring men during daytime, at noon, on the high road," and parcels were carried off containing property worth more than Rupees 4,000. The men concerned in the perpetration of the robbery were nine in number, three of whom belonged to the Pattan District. These were apprehended by the Karri Police, and Fouzdar Ibrahim Khan of the said police did good service in recovering stolen gold in the robbery of considerable value. Lieutenant-Colonel LeGeyt, late Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, in his letter, No. 682, dated 31st July 1879, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General, acknowledged the services rendered by the Karri Police in this case and said, "I have the pleasure to state, for the information of the Baroda Durbar, that credit is due to the Superintendent of Police for his action in the case."

345. On 6th of June 1878, there was a mail robbery at Tuitoi under the Mahi Kanta Agency. The mail robbed consisted of gold and other valuable articles worth Rupees 3,600. One-third of the property was recovered and four robbers were sentenced by the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, to transportation for life. The police of the Karri Division rendered valuable assistance to the Inspector of Post Offices in connection with this mail robbery, which assistance has been cordially acknowledged by the Postmaster-General in his letter, No. 4552, dated 5th April 1879, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General. With that letter the Postmaster-General sent a sum of Rupees 40 to be distributed to the members of the Karri Police who assisted.

346. On 23rd July 1878, the mail despatched from Pattan to Deesa was reported to have been robbed. The Fouzdar of Pattan having learnt that the runner, Raheman Malek, who carried the mail, was present when the wallet was packed, suspected the runner himself of having done away with the mail. Further enquiries confirmed the suspicion, and the runner confessed to the Fouzdar that he himself had robbed the mail. He showed the Fouzdar the place where he had buried the parcel under ground. The place was dug up, and the parcel was found unopened and with seals intact. The Postmaster-General, in his letter, No. 12475, dated 1st August 1878, requested that his thanks be communicated to the Fouzdar for his prompt action in the case which resulted in the successful issue of it. The runner Raheman in this case was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 20.

347. There were sixteen highway robberies by mounted offenders and eighty-seven by foot offenders during the year as against 58 and 165 respectively of last year. This shows a decrease of 42 and 78 respectively, a result which must be regarded as satisfactory. Highway robberies by mounted robbers began to decrease sensibly from the latter half of the year 1877-78. In the first half of that year there were thirty-eight such highway robberies and in the second half twenty. In the first half of the year under report there were thirteen, and in the second half three only. In six cases out of these sixteen, tracks were followed to the village of Maghoona under the Mahi Kanta Agency, and in one case to the village of Ruhiya in the Thakrat of Deodar under the Palanpur Superintendency. Four cases were detected, three of which were committed to the Magistrates, and a *prima facie* demand was made in the fourth. No clue was obtained in the remaining five cases.

348. As regards the highway robberies by foot robbers, out of the eighty-seven cases, fifty-five were detected and convictions were obtained in thirty-nine, which gives a percentage of nearly 71. The accused in ten cases were acquitted and six cases remained pending trial on 31st July last. Thirty-two cases remained undetected. Of these undetected cases, some have been detected and brought to trial since the close of the year under report.

349. During the year, some of the notorious dacoits of the Chunval Prant (Ahmedabad) were apprehended and four of them named in the margin were capitally punished. Two notorious comrades of Talaji, *viz.*, Amooji Poonjaji of Soonsar (Baroda) and Vajaji Madhowji of Gunjala in the Ahmedabad District, were apprehended and tried during the year, and were hanged after the expiry of the year under report for the same offence for which Talaji was capitally punished.

1. Talaji Bedaji of Soonsar.
2. Runmalji Hemtaji of Gunjala.
3. Dosa Bana of Hasalpur under Ahmedabad.
4. Balla Jita of Noogar under Mahi Kanta.

350. The Subha has given a list of twenty-seven persons who, for a long time, used to commit depredations in the Karri Division, but who have now been caught, tried, sentenced and kept in jail. The list is appended, as it may be of some use to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department. It shows nineteen offenders from the Ahmedabad District, three from the Mahi Kanta, two from Palanpur, and three from the Baroda State. The outlaws marginally noted are still at large.

1. Ookaji Dhirtaji of Gunjala.
2. Kooberji Hemtaji „
3. Rewaji Ijaji „
4. Wastaji Ijaji „
5. Hajoorji Ijaji „
6. Wallaji Thakarda of Vithalapur.

351. Three dacoits named in the margin, who were convicted of dacoity by the Karri Judge, unfortunately escaped from the custody of the police on their way from Visnagar to Karri. One of these, however, *viz.*, Nathoo Bhoopta, has since been recaptured. One offender convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment also escaped from the Karri Jail during the year.

1. Mansing Puthoo of Dangarwa under Ahmedabad.
2. Mahasing of Dangarwa under Ahmedabad.
3. Nathoo Bhoopta of Dangarwa under Ahmedabad.

352. One Hassan Nunnoo, a Mussulman inhabitant of Manood in the Wadawli Talooka, which, owing to its position on the border of Chunval, was the main campaigning ground of the robbers who lately infested the Karri Division, used to harbour robbers and to give them all sorts of assistance. He lived, to all appearance, like a respectable man, but he used to give information to robbers of the movements of the police. He used to supply the robbers with horses. He used to join them occasionally in their depredations, and largely to assist them in the disposal of stolen property. The Police Naib Subha, with commendable perseverance, obtained information of his guilt, and succeeded in bringing him to justice. The charges upon which Hassan Nunnoo was apprehended were proved against him in the Court of Sessions in the Division, and Hassan Nunnoo was sentenced by that Court on various charges to various terms of imprisonment aggregating sixteen years. Hassan's conviction has afforded great relief to the Wadawli Talooka.

353. During the year, new dress was ordered to be made for the police of the Division at a cost of about Rupees 18,000.

354. I notice with much satisfaction the increasing success which has attended the efforts of the Police Naib Subha of the Division, Mr. Purushotum Trimbuk, for checking lawlessness and crime within the limits of his authority. The task intrusted to him was an arduous one, and required more than ordinary energy and intelligence, judgment and tact; and these qualities he has displayed. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

List of notorious dacoits apprehended, tried, and now in custody (vide *para.* 350).

1. Doongarji, Badaji, of Soonsar, under Wadawli.
2. Heera Wagha, of Kott, under Sidhpur.
3. Wagha Dosa, of Noogar, under Mahi Kanta.
4. Gobar Narayan, of Dangarwa, under Ahmedabad.
5. Raja Ragha, of Chandanki, under Wadawli.
6. Takhaji Waghaji, of Vithalapur, under Ahmedabad.
7. Desal Narayan, of Kanpura, under Ahmedabad.
8. Hamir Vasta, of Mahi Kanta.
9. Suda Sawa, of Martolee, under Mahi Kanta.
10. Veerya Jaskaran, of Samao.
11. Bajoo Takir, of Ookerdi, under Ahmedabad.
12. Doorgaji Poonjaji, of Sinaj, under Ahmedabad.
13. Adaji Kalaji, of ditto, ditto
14. Hariji Foolaji, of ditto, ditto
15. Veersing Golal, of Seor, under Palanpur.
16. Jasa Bana, of Hathipur, under Ahmedabad.
17. Galatji Pathaji, of Gunjala, in ditto.
18. Rawaji Badaji ditto ditto.

19. Rawaji Andaji, of Gunjala, in Ahmedabad.
20. Lana Bana, of ditto ditto.
21. Bagha Ganesh, of ditto ditto.
22. Ramsing Adaji, of ditto ditto.
23. Anaji Jadhaji, of ditto ditto.
24. Moti Pooja, of Nathapur, under Ahmedabad.
25. Hari Gobar, of Marusana, under Ahmedabad.
26. Poonja Gobar, of ditto ditto.
27. Koober Khoda, of ditto ditto.

355. *Amreli Division.*—The strength of the police force sanctioned for this division was given in the last report.

356. The total annual cost permanently sanctioned for the police of this division is Rupees 1,05,123. The details were given in the last report.

357. Extraordinary sanctions amounting to Rupees 1,492 were given this year.

358. The total actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 83,887 British, equivalent to Rupees 95,871 Babashahi.

359. Of the officers and men employed in the police, 371 were Hindus and 212 were Mahomedans. There were fifteen vacancies at the end of the year.

360. Of the Hindus, fifty-seven were Brahmins, ninety-six were Marathas, 113 were Rajputs, ten were Parbhus or Senoys, and ninety-five were men of other castes.

361. Amongst the officers, 23·27 per cent. were Brahmins, 31·03 per cent. were Mahomedans, 9·48 per cent. were Rajputs, 13·79 per cent. were Marathas, 6·03 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, and 16·38 per cent. were men of other castes.

362. Amongst the men, 6·42 per cent. were Brahmins, 37 68 per cent. were Mahomedans, 21·84 per cent. were Rajputs, 17·13 per cent. were Marathas, 0·64 per cent. were Parbhus or Senoys, and 16·27 per cent. were men of other castes.

363. During the year, seventeen officers and two men were dismissed, forty officers and 125 men were reduced to lower grades, and one officer and two men were criminally punished by the Magistrates.

364. On the other hand, five men were promoted and eight men received money rewards for good service.

365. During the same period, twenty-five men resigned, forty-eight men were otherwise discharged, nine men deserted, and twenty-five men died.

366. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 1,286 against 985 reported last year. There were also three cases of the last year brought under enquiry this year. Out of the total cases (1,289), 883 were sent to Magistrates for enquiry, and convictions were secured in 511 cases. The percentage of convictions to the cases sent up for enquiry is 57·87.

367. The number of persons arrested in connection with the above crimes was 1,670 against 1,244 of the last year. Of these, 381 were released by order of the Magistrates without trial, four died, one escaped, two men were in police custody, and twenty-four were on bail at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 1,258, were sent up for enquiry to Magistrates. Of these, again, 310 were acquitted, 859 were convicted, and eighty-nine remained pending trial at the end of the year.

368. Of the persons arrested, 18·56 per cent. were acquitted, 51·44 per cent. were convicted, and 22·22 per cent. were discharged without trial. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for enquiry was 49·7.

369. In 1,050 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 32,806 was alleged to have been stolen against 760 cases and Rupees 32,172 of the last year. In 615 cases, property was recovered to the extent of Rupees 11,083 as against 307 cases and Rupees 12,623 of the last year. The percentage of property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen is 33·78. The percentage of the preceding year was 39·23.

370. Of the offences reported during the year, three were cases of murder, of which two were traced out by the police.

371. Of the rest of the offences, three were cases of culpable homicide, eight of grievous hurt, one of rape, thirty-one of robbery, 958 of theft, one of dacoity, eighty of house-breaking, fifteen of receiving stolen property, seventeen of criminal breach of trust, three of cheating, five of mischief by fire, and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

372. *General remarks.*—The actual strength of the police employed in these territories on the last day of the year was as shown in the statement* appended.

* Appendix U.

373. The total amount sanctioned for the whole police, ordinary and extraordinary, was Rupees 8,81,175, and the actual cost was Rupees 7,61,836, as shown in the same statement.

374. Crime was most prevalent in the Karri Division. This division is, however, fast approaching the standard reached by the other divisions.

375. Of cases taken up for investigation, the Nausari Division Police sent up 72·44 per cent. to the Magistrates; the Amreli Police sent up 68·50 per cent.; the Baroda Division Police sent up 59·60 per cent.; the Baroda City Police sent up 57·07 per cent., and the Karri Division Police sent up 55·06.

376. The Baroda Division Police secured convictions in 76·92 per cent. cases; the Karri Division Police in 73·15 per cent. cases; the Baroda City Police in 73·15 per cent. cases; the Nausari Division Police in 61·58 per cent. cases, and the Amreli Division Police in 57·87 per cent. cases.

377. The Nausari Police recovered stolen property to the extent of 65·28 per cent.; the Baroda City Police to the extent of 53·79 per cent.; the Baroda Division Police to the extent of 49·62; the Amreli Division Police to the extent of 33·78, and the Karri Division Police to the extent of 27·96 per cent.

378. On the whole, the police have worked well in a year which afforded more than ordinary incentives to crime. The force not only possesses the requisite physical power, but combines the requisite amount of intellect to direct that physical power.

379. Detailed rules for the guidance of the police have been prepared and await discussion and final sanction.

380. I regret that the reform of the village police is still a measure remaining to be accomplished.

381. Throughout the year under report, the Police Department continued to have the advantage of the able supervision of Rao Bahadur Vinayekrao Jenardan Kirtane.

382. *Extradition.*—During the period under report, the Baroda Government preferred extradition demands in 164 cases, and received similar demands in 114 cases in relation to British districts and tributary and other Native States as shown below.

383. During the same period, the total number of cases in which surrenders were made to Baroda upon demands made during the year under report and upon demands previously made was 161, and the total number of cases in which similar surrenders were made by Baroda was ninety-two as shown below :—

DEMANDS BY BARODA.

ON WHOM.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.		SURRENDERS TO BARODA.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British authorities	105	316	9	26	82	233
Native States	59	232	9	29	31	85
TOTAL ...	164	548	18	55	113	318

DEMANDS ON BARODA.

BY WHOM.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.		SURRENDERS BY BARODA.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British authorities	77	155	15	37	60	111
Native States	37	70	2	2	28	60
TOTAL ...	114	225	17	39	88	171

Statement showing the total number of surrenders made to Baroda during the year, including those made on demands which were preferred previous to the year under report, but which were not complied with therein.

British District or Native State.	Number of surrenders.		Number of trials.		Number of convictions.		Number of acquittals.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British District	103	272	87	221	69	151	18	70	16	51
Native States	58	133	48	104	37	77	11	27	10	29
Total ...	161	405	135	325	106	228	29	97	26	80

Statement showing the total number of surrenders made by Baroda during the year, including those made on demands which were preferred previous to the year under report, but which were not complied with therein.

British Territory or Native State.	Number of surrenders.	
	Cases.	Men.
British District	62	113
Native States ... ... —	30	62
Total ...	92	175

384. Thefts and robberies are the chief offences for which extradition demands are mutually made.

385. During the year under report certificates under Section 9 of the Extradition Act were issued in seven cases, and for the trial of seventeen persons. It shows that the power of granting these certificates was moderately exercised. It is to be hoped that it will be always exercised sparingly, being limited to instances of clear necessity.

386. The extradition operations summarized above exhibit figures, which do not, in themselves, express all the good thereby done. Every fugitive offender caught and delivered up to justice probably deters a dozen offenders of the sort.

387. I am happy to be able to reiterate the observation that extradition is going on in an increasingly satisfactory manner. All concerned have only to bear constantly in mind that for every malefactor escaping punishment in consequence of refusal or failure to extradite

him, there is a distinct accession caused to the insecurity of life and property in the community. Ready and cordial compliance with demands for extradition must be recognized as an imperative duty arising from the intermingled geographical situation. All petty and even seemingly patriotic jealousies, and narrow technical impediments in the way of just extradition must be made to yield to that duty. In process of time it will be found that the more readily and cordially extradition demands are complied with, the less will there be occasion to prefer such demands.

388. The several Political Agents who look after the Native States around us will doubtless impress these considerations on those States as may be necessary.

389. It appears from the statements given above that British authorities surrendered to Baroda 233 out of 290 persons whose extradition was applied for during the year, the ratio of surrender to demand being about 80 per cent.

390. The Native States surrendered to Baroda eighty-five out of 203 persons whose extradition was applied for during the year, the ratio of surrender to demand being about 42 per cent. Baroda surrendered to the Native States sixty out of sixty-eight persons whose extradition was applied for during the year, the ratio of surrender to demand being about 88 per cent.

391. It will be thus seen that while surrenders in the year by British authorities and by Baroda have been in the ratio of 80 and 88 per cent., respectively, those by the Native States have been in the ratio of 42 per cent.

392. *Military Department.*—The effective strength of the regular force was the same as in the preceding year, and is shown below:—

No.		Strength.		
		Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.
1	Artillery	154	122	276
2	Cavalry	247	121	368
3	Infantry	3,007	326	3,333
4	Bands	93	13	106
5	Staff Officers	5	6	11
	Total ...	3,506	588	4,094

393. The cost of the said force compares as follows:—

					Rs.
For 1877-78	...	...	...	...	8,13,941
For 1878-79	...	...	...	...	7,73,455
			Decrease	...	40,486

394. I take this opportunity to offer a few remarks or suggestions which occur to me, and which may not be without value in their bearing on the future.

395. It is necessary to maintain this moderate regular force for the normal preservation of internal peace and order. The expense involved need not be grudged. A charge of about 7 per cent. of the annual revenue may well be incurred to insure the paramount object in view. And, after all, the force gives a ratio of less than two soldiers for every 1,000 of the population.

396. What I have just said is intended to guard against the temptation to reduce the force much below its present strength. But I feel equally bound to record a similar warning against augmentation of the force beyond that strength. Such augmentation would be needless, would be wasteful of the Sircar's limited resources, and would probably prove distasteful to the paramount power which is ready to co-operate with the Subsidiary Force whenever necessary.

397. The efficiency of our regular force should be just adjusted to local requirements. We should neither lapse into the laxity of the old Gaekwari style, nor aim at rising to the high level of the modern British standard.

398. The men composing the force under reference should be chosen with due regard, not only to the fact that they should be physically good fighting men, but also to the fact that they should be of a somewhat different nationality from those against whom they may have to act.

399. It will always be good policy to procure from British arsenals and stores whatever arms and ammunition the force may require for its ordinary use.

400. This being a Native State, the force should continue officered as heretofore mainly by natives and Eurasians, who would serve smoothly under a Native Government. The salaries of the officers should be sufficient to maintain them in dignity and comfort in reference to their status, but not so high as to attract outsiders and strangers, such as might only give us trouble and vexation.

401. The officers should always have the requisite power and influence, and the old error of transferring power and influence to mere karkoons should be carefully guarded against.

402. The distribution of the force in these territories should be such that, while a considerable part would be always available at the capital, a detachment, say, 300 strong, could be readily brought to bear on any given point where an emergency might arise.

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403. The troops at the different stations should be occasionally relieved and replaced so as to prevent undue local attachments arising or growing.

404. The location of the troops at each station should be such as to segregate them as much as possible from the ordinary civil population.

405. The temptation to copy too much the invaliding and pensioning system of the British Government should be steadily resisted as the circumstances are materially different.

406. Such are the main conditions which I think should be kept in view. Some of them might perhaps be usefully appealed to hereafter if ever an over-military Maharaja, a thoughtless Minister, or over-zealous officers should propose any action in contravention of the lines indicated.

407. Passing to the irregular forces of the State, there is hardly anything of special interest or importance to be brought under notice. The observations recorded in preceding reports continue to apply. The strength and cost of these forces are shown below:—

	Strength of the Force.			Annual cost.	Remarks.
	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.		
				Rs. a. p.	
Horse ...	4,608	2,487	7,095	23,58,130 0 0	
Foot ...	1,976	132	2,108	2,35,357 0 0	
Total ...	6,584	2,619	9,203	25,93,487 0 0	

408. The cost of the irregular forces compares thus:—

	Rs.
For 1877-78	27,79,577
„ 1878-79	25,93,487
Decrease ...	1,86,090 nearly.

409. The saving is mainly due to reduction in the rates of extra batta, &c., on account of exceptionally high prices of food and fodder.

410. All the troops of all classes have behaved in a satisfactory manner. General Devine and the several officers under him have worked with their usual quiet zeal and steadiness.

411. *Public Works.*—This important department of the State has continued to have the benefit of Mr. Hill's direction and control, and has grown in strength and usefulness.

412. Some detailed returns will be found among the appendices* to this report, but I will here make a few observations on the main results.

* Appendices V to X.

413. The following tabular statement shows in one view the total outlay of the department in the year under review in comparison with that of the previous year:—

Heads of Service.	Expenditure in 1877-78.	Expenditure in 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Original Works ...	5,21,000	10,59,000	5,38,000	...
Repairs	54,000	1,17,000	63,000	...
Establishment ...	57,000	79,000	22,000	...
Tools and Plant ...	5,000	7,000	2,000	...
Total outlay ...	6,37,000	12,62,000	6,25,000	...

414. The above shows that the outlay has nearly doubled as designed and desired.

415. The largest increase is under original works, being about Rupees 5,38,000. The works which have absorbed this are—

	Expenditure.	
New Central Jail, Baroda	2,68,000	In progress.
Jail at Dabhoi	35,000	Completed.
„ „ Petlad	32,000	
„ „ Nausari	32,000	
„ „ Dwarka	8,000	
New Palace (Lukshmivilass)	56,000	In progress.
High School and College	61,000	
Hospital at Nausari	23,000	
„ „ Kadi	23,000	
Total, Original Works ...	*Rs.* 5,38,000	

416. The Central Jail, the New College, and the New Palace, are very large and extraordinary works. The Central Jail is approaching completion, but the other two works will require some years to finish, and will make a commensurately large demand on the public treasury.

417. The increase under the head of Repairs is due to more extensive repairs undertaken at the capital and also in the out-stations. There is hardly anything special to particularize in this connection.

418. The cost of establishment has increased as exhibited above, because of the reasons mentioned in my last Administration Report, and also because a Personal Assistant was given to the State Engineer. Yet, the ratio of cost of establishment to total outlay is much smaller than in the preceding year.

419. As works extend, probably the establishment will require to be further increased.

420. It is a prevailing characteristic of our public works that they are largely not of a remunerative or reproductive character. Nevertheless, they are extremely necessary. It is only since the new order of things was inaugurated in Baroda territories, that the State has realized

and undertaken the duties of an organized and orderly Government. We must, for instance, have something like suitable military buildings. We must have court-houses and cutcherries. We must have jails and police buildings. We must have schools and hospitals and dispensaries. Everything has had to be done almost *ab initio*. Once all these wants have been fairly supplied, the outlay in this direction may be expected to be considerably reduced.

421. I regret to say that the country presents very limited capacity for the construction of any large irrigation works, such as might greatly increase the value of the crops raised. The surface is generally level and absorbent. There are little or no facilities for the storage of water. This precious element lies in deep rivers which swell in the rains when water is not wanted, and which almost run dry when water is wanted.

422. One important reproductive scheme, however, is under careful investigation in the Karri Division. There are large areas of land which have been submerged, but which might be reclaimed for useful cultivation by providing efficient means of drainage. The professional officers who are engaged in the work of investigation are maturing a detailed scheme which, they are sanguine, will commend itself for practical execution.

423. In regarding the progress of our public works, the extensions of our narrow gauge railway should not be forgotten. They cost several lakhs of rupees, and benefit trade and promote public comfort and convenience.

424. In the year under review, our possessions in Kathiawar suffered from high prices of food and from general sickness, and large relief expenditure was therefore sanctioned. Works of different kinds were opened, especially roads and tank excavation, which employed thousands of labourers. The progress of public works throughout the territories in general, and especially of those at the city of Baroda, has proved a great blessing to the able-bodied poor, male and female, of all classes of the population.

425. It is to be noted that besides the works undertaken by the Department Public Works under regular professional direction, minor works are done by the Revenue Department. Again, the ordinary repair of the main palace at Baroda is entrusted to the Palace Kamdar, who has a moderate special establishment for the purpose.

426. The State also makes contributions in cash to the ryots for making new wells and for repairing village tanks. We are ambitious of accomplishing, among others, one important benevolent object, namely, that every village of ours should have a pure and perennial supply of water.

427. This reminds me of the projected water-supply for the city of Baroda. A detailed and elaborate scheme has been professionally prepared and submitted. It involves, however, unavoidable elements of grave doubt, difficulty, and risk, such as have naturally compelled the Administration during the minority of the Maharaja to pause in anxiety and hesitation.

428. The hospital and the causeway alluded to in the last report as undertaken at the private cost of Mr. Visram Mowji for the public

good are now actual realities. The hospital is at Dwarka, and the causeway spans the Runn which lies to the east of Okhamandal. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recognizing with admiration the various material contributions of private piety or benevolence in different parts of the country. Spacious and sometimes palatial Dharmsalas, and fresh water-wells sometimes worthy of princely ambition, are conspicuous to the traveller. Crowds of way-worn and weary pilgrims and traders derive solace and bless their bygone benefactors. The whole forms a public inheritance of which any age or country may well be proud; and I can bear testimony to the fact that that rich inheritance has, by no means, ceased to increase.

429. It will yet take many years for our Public Works Department to conclude its mission if ever a conclusion be within the range of possibility. Meanwhile this Department will be one of the cardinal tests of a good administration. It is an index of financial prosperity, it is an exponent of a genuine interest in the public welfare.

430. It gives me pleasure to renew my cordial acknowledgments to Mr. G. F. Hill, C.E., our State Engineer. His name will be associated with many useful and well-executed works. Mr. Hill reports that his subordinates generally have acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner.

431. In concluding this part of the report, it may be of some interest to take stock of the principal works executed or in progress during the present administration, inclusive of the year under retrospection. The following is an abstract of these works, a detailed statement of which will be found among the Appendices, *vide* Appendix marked Y. The statement however does not include roads and other works executed by Municipalities:—

ABSTRACT.

Particulars.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each class.
Military.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ordnance buildings	21,630	11,201	32,831	
Accommodation for troops	1,47,281	14,974	1,62,255	
Pagas	305	1,369	1,674	
				1,96,760
Civil Buildings.				
Revenue buildings	36,541	9,615	46,156	
Judicial ... Courts	2,059	684	2,743	
Judicial ... Police	8,596	3,135	11,731	
Judicial ... Jail	5,36,135	2,221	5,38,056	
General ... Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,34,915	2,001	1,36,916	
General ... Government houses and residencies ...	4,26,729	1,06,261	5,32,990	
General ... Public Offices	1,45,552	2,529	1,48,081	
General ... Agads and such other buildings ...	.....	1,614	1,614	
General ... Miscellaneous	16,316	44,714	61,030	
Educational—Schools, College, &c.	1,26,071	3,780	1,29,851	
				16,09,768
Communications.				
Roads, bridges, &c.	1,73,669	34,789	2,08,458	
Railways	9,19,895	.....	9,19,895	
Accommodations for travellers	13,659	8,763	22,422	
				11,50,775
Miscellaneous public improvements.				
Public garden	1,98,473	4,479	2,02,952	
Water supply	35,025	11,370	46,395	
Miscellaneous	60,942	6,047	66,989	
				3,16,336
			Grand total ...	32,73,639

432. *Municipalities.*—The following is a comparative statement of expenditure incurred on account of Municipalities in the year under report and in the previous one:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
(1.) Baroda City Municipality	1,69,789	1,79,334	9,545
(2.) Town Municipalities in the districts ...	48,000*	52,000	4,000
Total ...	2,17,789	2,31,334	13,545

433. The expenditure both in the capital and the mofussil stations will further increase.

434. *Baroda City Municipality.*—The following table shows the details of the expenses of the Baroda City Municipality during the year under report. The figures for 1878-79 are given side by side with those of the preceding year:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Office establishment	12,117	12,836
Inspectors	3,085	3,971
Conservancy	51,162	54,103
Road repairs	22,887	30,890
Watering roads	16,760	17,761
Lighting	14,993	13,092
Fire establishment	4,006	4,135
Clearing wells and tanks	4,348	2,249
Planting and maintaining avenue trees	3,708	3,667
Dead-stock purchase	29,365	16,198
Buildings and repairs	4,638	18,685
Miscellaneous	2,720	1,753
Total ...	1,69,789	1,79,334

* This is the actual expenditure for 1877-78. The figure was through a clerical error put down as 62,000 in the last report.

435. The principal articles of dead-stock maintained at the end of the year for the use of the city are shown in the following table. The articles that remained in the store at the end of 1877-78, and those that were purchased or otherwise obtained during the year under report, are given separately:—

No.	Items.	Dead-stock which remained on hand on the 31st July 1878.	Dead-stock purchased or otherwise obtained in 1878-79.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Fire-engines	22	11	33	* These were obtained from the Public Works Department.
2	Carts of all kinds ...	136	8	144	
3	Lamp posts, iron and others ...	1,184	340	1,524	
4	Bracket lamps	214	100	314	
5	Fire tanks	27	30*	57	
6	Dust-bins	433	75	508	
7	Urinals	105	.....	105	
8	Rollers, stone and iron ...	2	4	6	
9	Sign-boards	200	200	400	
10	Cages for trees, wooden and iron	475	190	665	
11	Mud-scrapers	.....	30	30	

436. A season of drought was succeeded by one of heavy rainfall. The supply of water which the Soorsagar Tank received a little before the commencement of the year under report was, as anticipated, more than enough for the year's use.

437. A few other large tanks in the city and its suburbs had likewise received a large supply of water. The principal of these tanks were repaired, and their banks strengthened.

438. The number of fires that occurred in the year was strikingly below that of 1877-78. There were but three large fires and six minor ones against five large and fifteen minor ones of the preceding year. On the other hand, the damage done was heavier. It is alleged to have been about Rupees 90,000 against half a lakh of the previous season.

439. About nine fire-engine stations were constructed in the year at a cost of about Rupees 3,700; and the fire establishment was somewhat strengthened.

440. Notwithstanding a large influx of famine-stricken people from the country, the health of the population of the city was on the whole much better than had been looked for, though sickness and mortality were abnormally high among the immigrants themselves. Except a few cases of cholera which occurred chiefly among the lower orders, there was an almost entire absence of any disease of an epidemic character. Malarious fevers of a virulent type, however, prevailed during the earlier part of the year.

441. The following comparative statement of expenditure for the past five years will give an idea of the gradual development of the city Municipal expenditure. The figures given represent net expenditure :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
(1.) Public health ...	12,498	30,698	76,398	80,387	72,996
(2.) Public safety ...	8,093	14,000	24,930	26,572	28,492
(3.) Public convenience	13,176	12,203	17,342	20,236	16,837
(4.) Public communication ...	10,371	13,134	20,653	24,132	38,306
(5.) Establishment ...	8,533	14,182	15,122	15,028	17,745
(6.) Miscellaneous ...	99	.....	210	.....	440
Total ...	52,770	84,217	1,54,655	1,66,355	1,74,816

442. The terms in which I recorded in last year my acknowledgments to Mr. Dinshaw Ardesir (who is at the head of the City Municipality), for his incessant zeal and success in the performance of his duties, are equally applicable in the year under report.

443. *District Municipalities.*—The following statement shows in one view the towns which received in the year special or fixed annual grants, the amounts of these grants, and the expenses incurred. It should be remembered that these expenses do not include anything on account of police, schools or dispensaries. They have been incurred mainly for insuring cleanliness :—

Names of Towns.	Grant.			Expenses.
	Annual fixed.	Special.	Total.	
Karri Division.				
Karri	4,250	...	4,250	4,249
Visnagar	4,750	...	4,750	4,740
Vadnagar	4,000	...	4,000	2,860
Sidhpoor	3,500	...	3,500	3,499
Pattan	8,000	...	8,000	8,041
Vijapoor	2,500	...	2,500	2,333
Amreli Division.				
Amreli	4,000	...	4,000	2,903
Dwarka	1,250	...	1,250	1,066
Dharee	...	240	240	229
Dammagar	...	394	394	329
Korinar	...	259	259	300
Baroda Division.				
Dabhoi	3,750	...	3,750	3,458
Petlad	3,750	...	3,750	4,237
Sojitra	2,750	...	2,750	2,872
Nausari Division.				
Nausari	3,750	5,000	8,750	10,884
Grand total ...	46,250	5,893	52,143	52,000

444. *Public Garden.*—I have noticed elsewhere in this report the opening of the public garden, and its dedication for public use by His Highness the Maharaja. In that connection the main particulars in relation to this institution were stated. It remains, therefore, to state here that the public garden is now almost complete with its works and appurtenances. An iron railing and a handsome gateway will ere long be put up.

445. Attention has now to be concentrated on the actual laying out of the garden grounds. This part of the work has already made some progress, but much yet remains to be done. For this, the employment of a trained Superintendent appears desirable. It is not, however, an easy thing to find the required agency of the sort. It would be easy to make a mistake, but it would be very difficult to correct it afterwards, as I have found from experience by no means short or narrow.

446. I must reserve for the next report the pleasure of announcing that a Superintendent of the requisite qualifications has at last been found and employed.

447. Considering the large area of the public garden, and considering also the difficulties of irrigation at Baroda, it seems clear that regular gardening must be limited to a few conspicuous portions of the grounds, the rest being left to grass and kept clean in the character of a park provided with extensive walks. There are fine trees already. Nor is it proposed at present to stock the garden with rare botanical specimens and with exotics which would require to be constantly and elaborately defended against adverse climatic conditions. Our object is not scientific investigation but popular recreation.

448. *Railways.*—Under this head I will notice the several lines which affect Baroda territories, and, among them, our own little railways.

449. *Western Rajpootana State Railway.*—The metre, instead of the broad gauge, was adopted for the southern section of the Western Rajpootana State Railway, that is, for the section between Ahmedabad and Palanpur. The work of laying the permanent way was commenced in November 1878, and had so far advanced when the year under report closed, that the railway authorities were prepared to open it for traffic in a short time.

450. *Kathiawar State Railway.*—This metre gauge railway is being constructed by the Bhaunagar and Gondul States. Work began in the year under report. Some miles of this line pass through the Amreli districts of His Highness the Gaekwar. His Highness' Government have granted the requisite land free under certain conditions placed on record.

451. *The Dabhoi and Meagaum Railway Line.*—It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to give here a short history of this little narrow gauge railway.

452. The line was originally designed and constructed by Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E., for the Baroda Government, as a light tramway to be worked by bullocks. Engine power was subsequently substituted, and three engines, each weighing six tons with fuel and water, were ordered

from England. Some carriages and trucks were built in India, and the line, thus equipped, was open for traffic.

453. It proved, however, a failure as the light rails used became grooved, and the plant deteriorated.

454. In 1870, the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway Company were entrusted by His Highness the Maharaja Khunde Rao with the work of restoring the line. A two feet six inches gauge was adopted so as to utilize the three engines in stock. The old rails were sold; the line was relaid with iron rails, weighing 30 lbs. to the yard, on teak sleepers. Bridges were strengthened, station buildings, &c., were provided, and new rolling stock was supplied.

455. It will be interesting to state, side by side, the cost of this renewal, and that of the tramway. The following statement contains these figures:—

	Original Tramway.	New Railway.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Formation	33,000	9,596	42,596
Masonry works	27,160	11,665	38,825
Stations	...	27,692	27,692
Permanent way	1,24,940	3,05,975	4,30,915
Rolling stock	32,480	37,514	69,994
Establishment and contractor's profits ...	44,220	25,780	70,000
Total cost ...	2,61,800	4,18,222	6,80,022

456. Thus the total cost of the line, including that of the tramway, comes to about Rupees 6,80,000.

457. The rolling stock at starting consisted of—

3 engines.
8 passenger carriages.
58 waggons.
4 brakes.

458. When the year under report closed, *i.e.*, on the 31st of July 1879, the stock comprised—

3 engines.
11 passenger carriages.
82 waggons.
4 brakes.

459. The speed on the line is limited to eight miles an hour.

460. The total capital spent on the line was assumed to be Rupees 3,82,500—*vide* paragraph 347 of the last report. But several sanctions were given by the present Administration for alterations to the line and engines, additions to the rolling stock, &c., &c. These, together with the expenditure incurred on the extensions, contributed to increase the capital outlay, which amounted on the 31st December 1878 to Rupees 4,39,364.

461. About twenty rails' length of the line was washed away during the rains of 1879. But the breach was repaired so soon that the traffic suffered no inconvenience.

462. The following statement shows the general results for 1878 as compared with those of the preceding years:—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross earnings ...	15,759	33,087	34,302	39,776	46,400	44,891
„ expenses ...	15,497	25,074	26,965	29,970	36,285	28,022
Net profit ...	262	8,013	7,337	9,806	10,115	16,869
Return per annum on capital invested ...	0·07	2·15	1·97	2·62	2·65	4·41*

463. The gross earnings of 1878, when compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of about Rupees 1,500. This was attributable to a falling off in the goods traffic. The explanation for this falling off is given elsewhere in this report.

464. On the other hand, the net profits of the year were unprecedentedly large—larger than any yet realized. This is the result of a noteworthy diminution of the working expenses.

465. The following statement shows the number of passengers carried during 1878, and the five preceding years:—

Class.	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Upper	22,445	593	730	1,322	1,504	1,115
Lower		54,690	67,578	85,129	78,820	83,040
Total ...	22,445	55,283	68,308	86,451	80,324	84,155

* This percentage is on the capital outlay of Rupees 3,82,500, the figure shown in paragraph 347 of the last report. But on the actual outlay shown in the above paragraph, namely, Rupees 4,39,364, the return was 3·88 per cent.

466. The earnings derived from the above passengers are exhibited below :—

Class.	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper	7,904	326	419	722	865	648
Lower		14,886	15,493	19,183	18,018	19,081
Total ...	7,904	15,212	15,912	19,905	18,883	19,729

The above figures exclude receipts from parcels, luggage, &c.

467. The coaching results are satisfactory. There was no change in passengers' fares during the year. A reduction of the lower class railway fare from 3 to 2½ pies was proposed for consideration, but His Highness' Government did not feel justified in carrying out the reduction so long as the railway was found to pay less than 5 per cent. net profit.

468. The following is a statement of goods traffic :—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.
Tons	3,747	9,719	12,815	13,502	19,110	17,329
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs,*	*Rs.*
Earnings therefrom ...	8,602	16,852	17,369	19,414	27,130	24,473

469. There has been a serious falling off in the goods traffic. The decrease was principally in grain and mowra, which may be ascribed to the partial failure of these crops last season owing to deficient rainfall.

470. The losses arising from the diminution of traffic have, however, been counterbalanced by a large decrease in the working expenses. The fact is that, after the heavy outlay on repairs and renewals in all directions, incurred in both halves of 1877, "the way works and rolling stock required but little further expenditure during the year." The expenses for 1878 and preceding years are shown in the next table.

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Maintenance ...	394	4,633	6,030	6,435	6,897	7,738
Locomotive	5,561	8,476	8,526	8,640	11,505	7,388
Carriage and waggon ...	985	2,422	2,213	3,287	3,866	1,429
Traffic	5,088	5,622	6,271	7,191	8,964	8,276
General	3,468	3,921	3,925	4,418	5,053	3,191
Total ...	15,496	25,074	26,965	29,971	36,285	28,022

471. The results on the whole cannot be said to be otherwise than satisfactory. In spite of an unfavourable year, the traffic shows considerable development. The goods traffic was higher than that of any year previous to 1877.

472. *Extensions of the Meagaum and Dabhoi Railway.*—The proposed extensions as stated in paragraph 353 of the last report are—

		Miles.
(1.)	From Dabhoi to Chandode	10¾
(2.)	Do. do. to Bhaderpoor	9¾
(3.)	Do. do. to Baroda	18¾
		39¼

473. The length of the line from Dabhoi to Baroda was put down as fifteen miles. This was merely a rough guess. The length from the Dabhoi Railway Station to the Junction with the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway has been accurately ascertained to be eighteen miles and 1,116 yards.

474. The estimates for the Chandode and Bhaderpoor extensions were given in the previous report.

475. The extension from Dabhoi to Baroda was surveyed in the year under report, and the estimate for the line (amounting to Rupees 3,36,712) has been sanctioned by His Highness' Government.

476. Three further estimates were sanctioned by His Highness' Government in the course of the year—the first for raising the embankment of the Bhaderpoor and Chandode line (amounting to Rupees 3,188); the second for building a station at Bhilapoor between Dabhoi and Baroda, amounting to Rupees 7,652; and the third for additional engines, carriages, and waggons for the three extensions, amounting to Rupees 1,39,190.

477. Thus, then, the sanctions given by His Highness's Government from the commencement up to the 31st of July 1879, for expenditure in connexion with the three extensions, stand as follow:—

		Rs.
(1.)	Construction of the Bhaderpoor extension ...	1,93,704
(2.)	Do. do. Chandode do. ...	1,94,955
(3.)	Do. do. Baroda do. ...	3,36,712
(4.)	Do. of additional engines, carriages, and waggons for the preceding three extensions ...	1,39,190
(5.)	Raising the embankments of the Bhaderpoor and Chandode Lines	3,188
(6.)	Building a station at Bhilapoor between Dabhoi and Baroda	7,652
	Total ...	8,75,401

478. Out of this sum, the following payments have been made to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company through the Residency Treasury :—

		Rs.
In 1877-78		4,50,000
In 1878-79		3,00,000
Total ...		7,50,000

479. The Chandode extension was completed towards the end of March 1879, and the line was opened for traffic on the 15th April of the same year.

480. The work on the Bhaderpoor extension was, so far completed by the 31st July 1879, that it was expected that the line would be opened for traffic early next year.

481. The earth-work of the Baroda extension was commenced in the year under report. The line will, it is stated, be opened for traffic in June or July 1880.

482. The subject of the arrangements connected with the proposed junction of the line with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Line at Baroda was under discussion when the year closed.

483. *The Maharaja's education.*—The British Government, virtually the guardian of the young Maharaja during his minority, is not the Government that would be indifferent to the education and training of Farzand-i-khas Dowlat-i-Englishia. History will record with honor the fact that the Imperial Government has felt and actively manifested a sincere interest in the moral and intellectual elevation of the Native Princes of India, commensurate with the progress all around. That fact in itself constitutes convincing evidence of the sincere desire of the Imperial authorities to preserve and perpetuate the Native States which are so dear to all India, and which viewed with the insight of true statesmanship, are so many elements of strength to the Empire in general.

484. The young Gaekwar's education has been steadily going on. The year under report has made a fair addition to his stock of knowledge. His industry and devotion have continued undiminished.

485. In Marathi, he has made good progress; and next to that, in Guzerathi; and next to that again, in Hindustani. These languages he has need to learn, because the first is the language of his home and court; the second is that of the great body of his people; and the third the universal language of India.

486. Sanscrit is as yet no part of his studies. Some knowledge of this classical knowledge will be a desirable and popular accomplishment, but what is necessary must precede what may in some measure be regarded as a luxury.

487. It is in English studies that the Maharaja's progress is most important, and has been most satisfactory. The other languages have to be learnt chiefly for the communication of ideas, while the English language has to be learnt chiefly for the acquisition of ideas, especially those which have a close bearing on the work of governing the country.

488. His Highness's accent and also his hand-writing have markedly improved. He knows the outlines of the History of England, of the History of India, and of that of Baroda. Arithmetic, Geography, and such other subjects have had their due share of attention. He has just been introduced to the elements of law and political economy.

489. His Highness is able to converse in English freely and fluently. And he has so far mastered the language that he is able to read for himself at home in addition to carrying on his regular studies in connexion with the school.

490. Physical exercises have not in the least been relaxed. His Highness continues to practise riding, wrestling, fencing, and drilling. He amuses himself with Billiards. He enjoys also hunting in his preserves.

491. As for the general conduct of His Highness, his Tutor and Governor bears the following testimony:—"During the four years and a half that I have been in daily connection with the Maharaja, I have not had occasion once to find fault with him. A better or more affectionate pupil could not be found."

492. The good harvest is not due simply to the natural fertility of the soil. It is due also to the skill and industry of its cultivator. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., has earned the grateful acknowledgments of the State for the successful manner in which he has carried on the work of teaching the Maharaja.

493. Mr. Melvill's personal and profound solicitude for the Maharaja's training has been as conspicuous as ever. It manifests itself repeatedly in many ways in things great and small.

494. There is some need to hurry on the general education of His Highness, for the time left for specially preparing him for his high and responsible duties as a ruler is certainly not over abundant. I consider that he has much to learn specially in reference to his future work. In Native States much (probably too much) depends on the personal character and capacity of the ruler, and hence the special training of the ruler is doubly necessary. Moreover, the work of ruling is rapidly growing into a distinct science and art quite beyond the dreams of Hyder Ali, Runjit Sing, and Damaji Rao.

495. *Education.*—The following is a comparative statement of the total expenditure of the Educational Department during 1877-78 and the year under report:—

		Expenditure in local currency.		Remarks.
		1877-78.	1878-79.	
		Rs.	*Rs.*	
(I)	Baroda High School	22,847	25,100	
(II)	Anglo-Indian Institution ...	3,744	3,744	* There was one Anglo-Vernacular school in 1877-78. Its cost is not shown separately, because it is included in the total cost of that year shown against Vernacular schools.
(III)	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	*	2,544	
(IV)	Vernacular Schools	66,876	70,606	
(V)	Vernacular College of Science ...	8,527	11,275	
(VI)	Grant-in-aid to the Nausari Zartosti Madresa	2,600	2,600	
(VII)	Educational buildings ...	13,955	72,025†	† This item has also been included in the Public Works Department expenditure.
	Total	1,18,549‡	1,87,894	

‡ The total of Rupees 1,01,994 shown in the last report did not include the grant-in-aid to the Nausari Madresa and the expenditure incurred on educational buildings, whereas the figure now given does. Hence the apparent difference between the totals.

496. The expenditure of 1878-79 exceeds that of 1877-78 by Rupees 69,345.

497. The establishment of Anglo-Vernacular schools, and the commencement of the new College building, mainly contributed to this increase. The details of expenditure under the head of Educational Buildings will be found in the sequel.

498. *High School, Baroda.*—Mr. Tait, B.A., B.Sc., is in charge of this institution, and continues to devote himself to his work with his wonted zeal and energy.

499. The staff of the school in the year under report consisted of—

1 Principal,
16 Teachers, and
1 Gymnastic Master.

18 in all.

500. Of the sixteen teachers, one is M.A., three are B.As., one is F.E.A., and the rest are matriculated students—all of the University of Bombay.

"The only change that has been made in the staff during the year," to quote Mr. Tait, "has been the substitution of three matriculated teachers for three unmatriculated ones. This change took place in accordance with the principle now adopted that no teacher shall, in future, be appointed in the Lower School who has not matriculated, and in the Upper School who has not graduated."

501. The necessity for a European Assistant to Mr. Tait began to be felt, and in May 1879 Mr. Powell, C.S.I., the late Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, was requested to engage the services of a graduate. Mr. Harold Littledale, B.A., was selected, and the matter of his taking up an appointment in this State was under negotiation when the year closed. His actual accession to the staff of the school belongs to next year.

502. The number of students on the rolls of the school in July 1879 was 373 against 327 in the corresponding month of 1878.

503. The expenses and fee collections of the year under review exceeded those of 1877-78. They were as follows:—

	1877-78. *Rs.*	1878-79. *Rs.*
Expenses	22,847	25,100
Fee collections	1,095	1,250

504. Deducting the amount of fee collections from the total of ordinary expenses, the average charge per student per annum was Rupees 87-3-6.

505. In the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in November 1878, six of the students from this school passed the English portion of the examination. Of these, four succeeded in all other subjects. One of these has been sent to the Elphinstone College with a scholarship of Rupees 20 per mensem. Including this, there are four

students receiving Sirkar scholarships and prosecuting their studies in the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. Two of them have passed the F.A. Examination.

506. Sanscrit and Persian are taught in the Upper School in addition to English and the Vernaculars.

507. The following statement shows in one view the strength of the school, the nationalities of the students, the number studying in each of the languages, the average daily attendance, and the monthly rate of school fee:—

Name of Institution.	Number of students of each nationality.					Average daily attendance.	Number of students studying in each language.					Monthly rate of school fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.		English.	Marathi.	Guzerathi.	Sanscrit.	Persian.	
High School ...	333	16	20	4	373	258	373	175	192	52	30	Annas 8 and annas 4.

508. "During the year, the High School," Mr. Tait says, "has been indebted to Dr. Shumshudin Suliman, L.M., for experimental lectures in physics and chemistry to the higher classes."

509. About ninety books have been added to the Library. Mr. Tait is of opinion that "the Library not only contains a large number of standard works, chiefly valuable to the Masters as works of reference, but also books of a more popular character. In these latter, the senior students are beginning to show an increased interest. I have only to add, as stated last year, that the Library is amply sufficient for the requirements of the school."

510. The year under retrospect, Mr. Tait reports, has been a successful year for the Gymnasium connected with the school. Great care is paid to each boy's health and strength, so that there need be no fear of any one suffering from too much gymnastic exercise. Mr. Tait testifies to the excellent service rendered by the Gymnastic Master, who, it is stated, deserves great credit for his exertions.

511. A cricket club was established during the year and was moderately successful.

512. His Highness's Government granted during the year under report merit scholarships open to general competition, and raised the previous grant of Rupees 25 to Rupees 50 for scholarships in aid of students from the various District Vernacular Schools.

513. The prize fund granted by the State remains unaltered, the amount being Rupees 240, Babashahi, per annum.

514. *Anglo-Indian Institution.*—This institution, which was opened for the education mainly of the children of the officers of the State troops, has completed the third year of its existence.

515. The building in which it was originally held having been found small and unhealthy, the school was removed to a house in the camp.

516. The staff consists of Mr. Rehling and his daughter. The former, who was on furlough to Europe, rejoined his appointment in the early part of the year under report.

517. The number of pupils in the school remains the same as in last year, namely, twenty-one. Mr. Rehling says:—

"We might have numbered thirty-five were it not that nearly fifteen children have been, from time to time, sent to boarding schools in Bombay through the kind generosity of Mrs. Melvill."

518. Of the twenty-one children, ten are Protestants and eleven Roman Catholics. There are six children between four and eight years of age; twelve children between eight and twelve years of age; and three above twelve years of age.

519. There are eleven boys and ten girls, and the daily average attendance is eighteen. The rate of school fee is Rupee 1 per pupil per mensem.

520. Just as in last year, the total expenditure amounted to Rupees 3,744. The fee collections amounted to Rupees 221, which is Rupees 55 below those of the previous year, namely, Rupees 276. The annual cost of educating each pupil is about Rupees 196, a figure which is very high indeed, and which must continue so, as Mr. Rehling says that he is unable to secure any more pupils at present.

521. Mr. Melvill (the Agent to the Governor-General) continues to take great interest in the welfare of the pupils, and gives prizes each half-year to those pupils who distinguish themselves most.

(*a*) For regular attendance two prizes—

1 for boys.

1 for girls.

(*b*) For good behaviour two prizes—

1 for boys.

1 for girls.

(*c*) For proficiency two prizes—

1 for boys.

1 for girls.

(*d*) For needle-work—one prize for girls.

522. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—As mentioned in the last Administration Report, the opening of a few District Anglo-Vernacular

Schools was sanctioned during the previous year. This measure came into effect in the year under review; and such schools were accordingly opened at Sajitra, Dabhoi, Karri, Amreli, and Pattan. All these are under the direction of Mr. Tait, who, in addition to his work at Baroda, has been entrusted with the duty of periodically inspecting and examining them. There was only one Anglo-Vernacular School in existence previous to the introduction of the above measure, namely, that at Petlad.

523. The object aimed at in opening these schools is not simply that they should serve as feeders to the High School at the capital, but that education should be brought within reach of such of the district population as are either unable or unwilling to send their children to distant places. His Highness's Government are prepared to establish these schools in all towns in His Highness's territories, where there may be a fair demand for English education.

524. The following statement contains the necessary details regarding the existing Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—

Name of place where School has been opened.	When opened.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average of attendance.	Monthly rate of fee.	Fee collections.	Monthly rate of establishment sanctioned.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.				
							As.	Rs.	
Petlad	1-1-73	38	4	...	42	37	4	90	75
Sajitra	1-10-78	62	...	...	62	36	4	142	61
Dabhoi	14-10-78	26	...	...	26	22	4	92	33
Karri	1-2-79	30	...	...	30	23	4	59	42
Pattan	1-7-79	41	...	...	41	34	4	28	42
Amreli	1-2-79	13	...	...	13	13	2	21	37
Total ...		210	4	...	214	...	...	432	290

525. All the teachers of these schools are matriculated students of the Bombay University.

526. "Judging from the results," Mr. Tait reports, "the establishment of district schools seems to have supplied a want. With the exception of the Amreli School, the numbers attending have been satisfactory, considering the strict rules laid down as regards admission. After the next examination of the Vernacular Schools, I shall be better able to judge whether the present favorable results are to be sustained or not. In the meantime, I think we have every incentive to open a few more Anglo-Vernacular schools in those towns where a demand for higher education is apparent."

527. *Vernacular Schools.*—Mr. Bhogilal continues to be the Director of Vernacular education.

528. The number of existing Vernacular Schools and that of the boys and girls remaining in them at the close of the year are as follows :—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.		Number of boys and girls.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Private and aided schools	2	1	245	222
Government schools	104	104	11,236	10,469
Total ...	106	105	11,481	10,691

529. The unfavorable variation shown in these totals is due to the bad season.

530. Of the Government schools, seven are girl schools, and their aggregate average strength of attendance is 573, which is 128 more than the figure for the preceding year, namely, 445. This increase even in an unfavorable year is satisfactory, inasmuch as it seems to indicate an increasing appreciation of the advantages of female education.

531. The schools may be classified as follows :—

1st—According to grade.

Name of grade.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Superior	22	5,285	22	4,793
Middling	50	4,421	50	4,462
Inferior	33	1,748	33	1,436
Total ...	105	11,454	105	10,691

2nd—According to languages taught.

Languages.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Guzerathi	78	10,025	78	9,239
Marathi	12	927	12	932
Sanscrit	11	231	11	226
Urdu	4	271	4	294
Total ...	105	11,454	105	10,691

3rd.—According to the district in which they are situated.

Number.	District.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Karri	26	3,321	25	2,750
2	Baroda City	18	1,664	18	1,695
3	„ Division	28	3,962	28	3,668
4	Nausari	10	947	10	951
5	Amreli	15	927	16	1,060
6	Okhamandal	8	633	8	567
	Total ...	105	11,454	105	10,691

532. The eighteen schools of the Baroda City are as shown below:—

Number.	School.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Sanscrit	9	198	9	196
2	Marathi	3	586	3	588
3	Guzerathi	3	659	3	674
4	Urdu	1	52	1	68
5	Girl schools	2	169	2	169
	Total ...	18	1,664	18	1,695

533. The average number of scholars throughout the year was 10,674.

534. The following table shows the numbers and percentages of pupils belonging to each community:—

Number.	Sections of the community.	The average number belonging to each section.	Percentages.
1	Brahmins	3,224	30
2	Banias	2,288	21½
3	Kunbees...	1,752	16½
4	Marathas	829	8
5	Other castes and creeds	2,581	24
	Total ...	10,674	100

535. The assignments made during the year under report amounted to Rupees 74,506, and expenses to Rupees 70,606 (Baroda currency). The following statement compares the figures of 1877-78 with those of 1878-79 :—

Number.	Head of expenditure.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Amount of grant.	Amount expended.	Amount of grant.	Amount expended.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Direction	10,860	10,932	11,514	11,514
2	Inspection	5,114	4,382	5,367	5,175
3	Instruction	53,917	48,381	53,489	50,085
4	Contingencies	3,776	3,181	4,136	3,832
	Total ...	73,667	66,876	74,506	70,606

536. Rupees 2,100 were sanctioned for prizes in the Budget, out of which Rupees 1,844 were spent (against Rupees 1,517 in the last year). Besides this, prizes and sweetmeats of the value of Rupees 931 (against Rupees 1,211 in the previous year) were distributed to the various schools by private visitors.

537. The fee collections this year amounted to Rupees 8,675, while those of the preceding year came to Rupees 8,876. The particulars of the collections of the year under retrospect are as follow :—

Number.	Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.
		Amount.	Amount.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Baroda City	903	923
2	„ Division	3,337	3,408
3	Nausari	810	866
4	Karri	2,879	2,635
5	Amreli	526	460
6	Okhamandal	421	383
	Total ...	8,876	8,675

538. The total expenses may be summed up as follows :—

Number.	Items.	1877-78. Expenditure.	1878-79. Expenditure.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Instruction	66,876	70,606
2	School-houses	...	4,884
3	Regimental school at Dwarka	240	240
	Total ...	67,116	75,730
	Deduct amount of fees ...	8,876	8,675
	Net expenditure ...	58,240	67,055

539. The Inspector and the Director visited between them all the schools in the year excepting some in the Amreli Mahals, which were examined by the Head Master of the Vernacular School of that place. The Director took most of the schools in the Baroda Division and all in Okhamandal, while the Inspector visited the remaining schools in the other Divisions.

540. The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Vernacular schools in the Baroda City and the adjoining districts took place on the 19th of October 1878, His Highness the Maharaja presiding and distributing prizes. Mr. Melvill and other European gentlemen of the station were present, together with a large body of Native gentlemen.

541. It may just be interesting to mention before concluding the notice of the Vernacular schools, that about seventy-five children of the Sirdars, Darakdars, Mankaries, &c., attended these institutions during the year under retrospect. This as a beginning is encouraging and significant.

542. *Book Depôt.*—A sum of Rupees 4,000 (British), inclusive of Rupees 1,000 received this year, remains with the Director as a permanent advance for the purchase of books to be kept in stock. The proceeds of the sale of the books are not paid into the Treasury, but are devoted to the purchase of further supplies.

543. The following is a comparison of the stock in hand on the last day of the year under report, with that on the last day of the preceding year :—

	Number of books in the Depôt.	Price.
		Rs.
On the 31st July 1878 ...	... 27,280	6,053
Do. Do. 1879 ...	... 29,973	6,110

544. The commission of 10 per cent. which our Book Depôt gets from the Bombay Depôt goes to meet the expenses of carriage, &c., of

books. The balance on hand at the end of July 1879 was Rupees 855 against Rupees 335 of last year.

545. *Vernacular College of Science.*—Some changes occurred in the staff of the College during the year under report. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna having been appointed Durbar Physician and Chief Medical Officer, had to be relieved of his duties in connection with the College. Dr. Shumshoodin Suleiman, L.M., was appointed in his stead as Acting Principal. The appointment of two teachers in connection with the Law class, which was in contemplation last year, was sanctioned. The appointments have been made.

546. The staff of teachers, excluding the Principal, now consists of three teachers for Medicine, three for Law, three for Engineering, one for English, and one for Sanscrit—in all eleven. Except the teacher of English, all the teachers are public servants employed in other departments, and who give lectures in this College by turns.

547. The total number of students on the rolls of the College on the 31st of July 1879 was forty-nine, that is, thirteen less than the number on the rolls in the previous year. This number is distributed as follows:—

(1.)	Medical	Branch of the College	...	...	18
(2.)	Law	do. do.	...	...	19
(3.)	Engineering	do. do.	...	...	12
			Total	...	49

548. The students in the Medical Branch have begun to dissect human subjects.

549. The Laboratory continues to be worked in connection with the College.

550. *Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's Nausari Zartosti Madrisa.*—His Highness' Government continues to give a grant-in-aid of Rupees 2,600 per annum to this institution.

551. The staff consists of seven teachers, one of whom is a B. A., two are F. E. A's, two are Matriculated, and two are without any University rank.

552. In addition to these there is a Gymnastic teacher. The monthly cost of the establishment is Rupees 357.

553. The following table gives all necessary details with regard to the students, &c.—

	When established.	Different castes and creeds.			Average attendance.	Rate of fee.	Number studying each language.			
		Hindus.	Parsees.	Total.			English.	Guzerathi.	Sanscrit.	Persian.
						As.				
Nausari Zartosti Madrisa ...	1856 A.D.	14	40	54	44	8	54	1	13	40

554. A change has been made in the standards taught in the school. In January 1879, the classes in which standards I to III were taught were abolished, and the institution is now conducted on the same principle as a British Government High School.

555. Mr. Tait visited the school and examined all the classes in October 1878. "The institution," he says, "is in a flourishing condition."

556. *School buildings.*—The following statement shows the details of the expenses incurred under this head in the year under report:—

Number.	Name of Works.	Amount of Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	New College, Baroda... ...	61,817 0 0	The total estimated cost of this work is about five lakhs.
2	Construction of a school-house at Dehgaum	4,884 0 0	
3	Gymnasium for the High School	957 0 0	
4	Minor repairs, &c.	4,367 0 0	
	Total ...	7,2025 0 0	

557. *The Baroda State Library.*—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., presided over the Committee nominated jointly by His Highness's Government and the subscribers for the management of the affairs of the institution.

558. Out of the donation of Rupees 5,000 granted by His Highness's Government to be paid in three instalments, Rupees 1,500, the second year's instalment, was drawn in the year under report, for the purchase of books. On the 31st July 1879 there were in the Library—

560 English books.
298 Guzerathi do.
267 Marathi do.
119 Sanscrit do.

1,244 books in all;

that is, about 403 books more than the number in the Library on the 31st of July 1878.

559. In addition to the periodicals subscribed for by the Library, the State sends to the Institution for the benefit of the subscribers, several newspapers, journals, &c., ordered on Sircar account. Thus a large number of periodicals, both English and Indian, go to the Library, and are circulated among the subscribers.

560. The Branch Library opened in the middle of the city gets on well, and is well attended.

561. Indeed, the Library is rapidly becoming popular, and the rate at which the subscribers have been increasing makes the prospect of the Institution a bright one.

562. The construction of a new building for the location of the Library is under contemplation.

563. It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to notice here that the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the Baroda city is decidedly increasing.

564. *Printing Press.*—The work of this small Institution and the cost of establishment and materials have a tendency to increase. The figures of the year under report and of the preceding year are given below :—

No.	Items of Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Remarks.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	
1	Establishment	3,737	4,121	The expenditure for 1876-77 was Rupees 7,600.
2	Office contingencies	719	555	
3	Materials, such as paper, type, &c.	5,888	6,015	
4	Miscellaneous...	133	...	
	Total ...	10,477	10,691	

565. The English work done in the year was much greater than in the previous one. The establishment, small as it is, is efficient, and performs its heavy duties satisfactorily.

566. *Medical Department.*—In the year under report, Surgeon-Major T. Cody resigned office under the State and rejoined the British service to which he belongs. This was a matter of sincere regret. Dr. Cody, however, did not retire before he had done much substantial good in his sphere of work. His connection with Baroda ceased on 2nd January 1879.

567. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, L.M., succeeded to the charge of the Department on the same day, and the arrangement has afforded general satisfaction.

568. To meet the demands of increased work, the medical establishment was strengthened in the year by the addition of some new graduates and hospital assistants.

569. New dispensaries were opened during the year at Padra and Shinore in the Baroda Division; at Gandevi in the Nausari Division; at

Mehsana, Wadnagar and Vijapoor in the Karri Division; and at Damnagar and Korinar in the Amreli Division.

570. Besides these, some temporary medical agencies were organized and set going at different places for the benefit of famished people.

571. The following statement exhibits a collective view of the permanent hospitals and dispensaries at work at the close of the year under report:—

BARODA DIVISION.

Baroda City.

1. Jamna Bai Civil Hospital.
2. State Hospital.
3. Sayajee Row Military Hospital.
4. Central Jail Hospital.
5. Palace Dispensary.

Districts.

6. Dabhoi Dispensary.
7. Petlad Dispensary.
8. Sojitra Dispensary.
9. Padra Dispensary.
10. Shinore Dispensary.

NAUSARI DIVISION.

11. Nausari Civil Hospital.
12. Gandevi Dispensary.
13. Songhur Dispensary.

KARRI DIVISION.

14. Karri Civil Hospital.
15. Pattan Civil Hospital.
16. Visnagur Dispensary.
17. Wadnagar Dispensary.
18. Sidhpoor Dispensary.
19. Dehgaum Dispensary.
20. Mehsana Dispensary.
21. Vijapoor Dispensary.
22. Bechraji Dispensary.
23. Deesa Contingent Dispensary.
24. Sadra Contingent Dispensary.

AMRELI DIVISION.

25. Amreli Civil Hospital.
26. Okha Battalion Hospital.
27. Dhari Civil and Military Hospital.
28. Korinar Dispensary.
29. Damnagar Dispensary.
30. Manekwara Contingent Dispensary.

572. No expenditure has been grudged for the erection of suitable buildings for medical purposes. For particulars, reference is invited to the report under the head of "Public Works."

573. The General Hospital at the entrance to the city of Baroda requires to be pulled down, and rebuilt of larger dimensions and in superior style. The matter is receiving consideration with a view to early action.

574. The value of medical stores at the beginning of the year, together with that of what was purchased during the year, aggregated about Rupees 44,000. Issues in the year were of the value of about Rupees 24,000. Balance of stores in hand left at the end of the year was of the value of about Rupees 20,000.

575. Chemical analyses of eighty-six substances were performed in connexion with medico-legal cases.

576. Dr. Bhalchandra made a useful tour of inspection in the districts to make himself personally acquainted with the working of the several medical agencies.

577. The following statement shows the results of the year under report as compared with those of the previous year in regard to the number of patients treated :—

Description of patients.	1878-79.	1877-78.	Increase.
In-door	12,665	5,164	7,501
Out-door	1,08,819	75,704	33,112
Total ...	1,21,484	80,871	40,613

578. The numbers benefited show an advance of about 50 per cent., which is satisfactory.

579. The average cost of treating each patient was Rupee 0-14-10 in the year as compared with Rupee 1 and 3 annas in the preceding year.

580. Among the diseases which prevailed, malarious fevers were the most prominent.

581. The total expenditure of the Medical Department is shown and compared thus :—

		Rs.
For 1878-79	... ...	1,12,365
For 1877-78	... ...	96,117
Increase	...	16,248

582. The trained midwife employed in the city attended only thirty cases in the year. The head of the department should find means to extend the usefulness of this subordinate.

583. The following table shows the extent of vaccination performed in the year and its comparison :—

Year.	Persons primarily vaccinated.			Re-vaccination.		
	Total.	Successful.	Ratio per cent.	Total.	Successful.	Ratio per cent.
1877-78	66,572	60,240	90·4	183	120	65·5
1878-79	49,716	47,580	95·7	201	147	73·1

584. The falling off shown above is mainly attributed to excessive rainfall and to the special prevalence of sickness.

585. The total cost of the vaccination establishment was Rupees 13,527 as against Rupees 11,727 in the previous year.

586. The average cost of each successful operation was—

For 1878-79, annas 4 and pies 6.

For 1877-78, annas 3 and pie 1.

587. Dr. Bhalchandra bears favorable testimony to the conduct of the various medical officers and subordinates, among whom the following are specially brought to notice :—

1. Dr. Shamsoodeen J. Suleiman, L.M. and S.
2. Dr. Batookram S. Mehta, L.M. and S.
3. Dr. Rustomji Hormusji, L.M. and S.
4. Dr. Manekji Mancherji, L.M. and S.

588. I must bear my testimony to the value of the services rendered by Dr. Bhalchandra himself. He has looked after the whole department very satisfactorily, and has thus fully justified the commendation which had been bestowed on him by Dr. Cody. Dr. Bhalchandra has, moreover, himself personally treated a considerable number of cases. His zeal and industry, his patience and kindness, as well as his skill and experience, are the theme of all Baroda. I have not seen a member of the medical profession more esteemed, more popular, and more sought after.

589. Appendices Z to A(b) contain detailed information regarding the strength, working, &c., of the department.

590. *Palace.*—The palace expenditure of the year under report, excluding the expenditure incurred in the year, but pertaining to other years, shows a net increase of Rupees 52,363 over the last year, as shown below:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure for year under report.	Expenditure for previous year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Household	6,81,727	6,39,342	+ 42,385
Karkhanas	4,84,657	4,76,753	+ 7,904
Gardens	39,362	42,349	— 2,987
Dharmadaya	4,65,667	4,74,258	— 8,591
Devasthans or grants to temples ...	66,847	53,195	+ 13,652
Total ...	17,38,260	16,85,897	+ 52,363

591. These figures do not include sowari expenses, *i.e.*, expenses incurred on account of the visits of the Royal Family to Dubka and Nausari. The expenses of the last year on this account stood in as advances. This year they have been shown as expenditure incurred. The sowari figures for the two years are approximately shown below:—

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure for year under report.	Expenditure for previous year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Sowari	31,498	45,235	— 13,735

592. The sowari expenses included the total figures for the year under report, and the previous year are as shown below:—

Item.	Expenditure for year under report.	Expenditure for previous year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Total Palace expenditure	17,69,758	17,31,132	+ 38,626

593. *Household.*—The increase under this head has been stated at Rupees 42,385, but an item of about Rupees 13,000 has been transferred from this head to the head "Devasthans." Hence the increase under the head "Household" is in reality Rupees 56,035.

594. One large portion of this increase was owing to Their Highnesses having stayed, this year, less in Nausari and Dubka and more at Baroda, than in the former year. Hence the decrease under the head "Sowari," namely, Rupees 13,737, forms a portion of the increase—Rupees 56,035—under the head "Household."

595. The system of regarding all expenditure incurred outside Baroda, as sowari expenditure, is faulty, though old, and needs to be altered.

596. A small part of the increase under this head, to the extent of Rupees 3,800, is merely owing to transfers of certain charges from the Phadnis Department to the palace under the sub-heads "Mankaries" and "Varshiki." This part of the increase is not additional expenditure to the State, though it is additional expenditure to the palace.

597. The main increase under this head is under the sub-heads "Kothi" and "Kapdi Jamdarkhana"—under the former to the extent of Rupees 30,000, and the latter to the extent of Rupees 9,000. The Kothi and Kapdi Jamdarkhana expenditures being more immediately connected with the members of the Royal Family, are liable to variations on various grounds within certain limits. They are also necessarily much less under the control of the Huzur than other expenses.

598. There was no appreciable reduction in the prices of provisions this year; and, in some principal articles of consumption in the palace, such as ghee, sugar, &c., there was an enhancement in the rates.

599. *Karkhanas.*—The increase under this head is owing to purchases of horses and carriages to the extent of Rupees 16,700—horses of the value of Rupees 11,000, and carriages of the value of Rupees 5,700. These purchases were necessitated by reason of there having been no purchases on this account for some time. The whole of this amount cannot, therefore, properly be regarded as expenditure for the year. But for this large expenditure on these purchases, this head—Karkhanas—would have shown a decrease in expenditure of nearly Rupees 9,000.

600. *Gardens.*—Gardens show a decrease of nearly Rupees 3,000. Attempts are being made to reduce this expenditure further.

601. *Dharmadaya.*—Under this head there is a decrease of nearly Rupees 8,600. The decrease would have appeared more, but for the transfer of one item of Rupees 3,900 from the Phadnis to the palace under the sub-head "Anniversaries of pious men." The chief reduction has been in the sub-head "Gyarmi" to the extent of about Rupees 10,300. This reduction may be regarded as a permanent one. The other small variations under this head need not here be mentioned.

602. *Devasthans.*—The increase under this head, namely, Rupees 13,000, is merely nominal. Certain cash and other expenses on account

of the temple of Bechrajee at Baroda, which up to the last year were mainly included in the sub-head "Chalu-kharch" (daily expenses) under the head "Household," have been this year separated from the "Household," and charged to "Devasthans." The sub-head "Chalu-kharch," under the head "Household," shows nearly a corresponding decrease—the figures of that sub-head being:—

Sub-head.	Expenditure for year under report.	Expenditure during previous year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Chalu-kharch	1,03,995	—1,16,620	—12,625

603. The palace expenditure would not have been so large had prices of provisions been at the normal level. Efforts have not been relaxed to introduce economy by degrees whenever there is manifest scope for the same. But, naturally, we find the soil harder as we dig deeper.

604. I believe that there is much scope for reform and restraint in the Kothi branch of the palace expenditure. Instances may not be few or insignificant, in which a person has a sufficient nemnook, and yet daily rations are allowed him from the Kothi; and possibly there are instances in which a person has both nemnook and rations, and yet lives in the palace with his family from one end of the year to the other.

605. No regular budget had heretofore been constructed for the palace expenditure, mainly because it appeared undesirable to incur even the appearance of imparting rigidity to what was yet subject to reduction. One, however, was prepared and was under consideration during the year. The main difficulty in regard to the palace branch of finance is not so much in relation to the ordinary as to the extraordinary expenditure.

606. *Season and Rainfall.*—It will be remembered that the rainfall of 1877, which affected the year 1877-78, was very scanty, causing scarcity and distress among the people generally. The rainfall of 1878 on the contrary was excessive, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	From 1st January to 31st December 1878.	Average annual rainfall.
	Inches.	*Inches.*
Town of Nausari	127	48
„ Baroda	65	32
„ Karri	32	32
„ Amreli	71	25
„ Okhamandal	44	8

607. The rainfall at the town of Karri does not represent the rainfall in the Karri Division generally, for, in the latter, it was also excessive.

608. This excessive moisture was injurious to the principal kharif crops, except rice, the outturn of which was average, and in some places

more than average. What suffered most was bajri. In some places cotton, jowar, and pulse also suffered. In many places the seed first sown not having germinated, some of the well-to-do ryots re-sowed their fields.

609. The troubles of the ryot were aggravated by locusts which appeared before the late kharif crops could be harvested. Grubs also are reported to have caused much damage.

610. Thus, so far as the kharif crops were concerned, the season was an unfavorable one, and in certain parts of the territories the poorer classes suffered much distress.

611. As some compensation, however, the cold weather crops yielded very good outturns, and as water and fodder were plentiful, cattle were well-off and contributed their usual share in the economy of agricultural life. The poorer and lower classes of people derive much sustenance from the mowra berry and other fruits during the hot months. In the year under review the mowra crop is said to have been splendid.

612. Prices, as will be seen from the following statement, ruled high throughout the year, a circumstance which, to a great extent, made up to the producer for the deficiency in produce:—

	Average prices in the city of Baroda in lbs per Baroda rupee.	
	1875-76.	1878-79.
Bajri	31	15¼
Math	38⅜	17½
Jowar	34 13/16	16¾
Rice (common)	19	13
Dall (Tur)	32⅞	10¾
Wheat	20 13/16	11½
Gram	29 7/16	13¾

613. The year 1875-76 was an average one, and has therefore been taken for comparison in the above statement.

614. *Famine relief operations.*—It has been already stated that, in the year under review, the rainfall was excessive. This diminished the harvest, a calamity which weighed on the people all the more heavily because of their previous sufferings from a year of drought. Prices of food continued high. Fevers extensively afflicted the population. The ordinary means of employing labor were greatly reduced.

615. Crowds of famished persons flocked to the capital. Some distress prevailed in the Baroda and Nausari Divisions. But it was greatest in the Amreli Mahals, where, therefore, special action became necessary.

616. In the city of Baroda there are large charitable institutions known as "Kichri" and "Giarmi," which afford food to some thousands

daily. But the strain of the time was so great that it was found necessary to open another centre from which cooked food was freely distributed to the famished poor who could give no labor in return. The cost of this alone from beginning to end amounted in round figures to Rupees 28,800.

617. The progress of many public works at Baroda proved an immense blessing to the able-bodied laborers who resorted to them and earned food.

618. For a time gratuitous relief was afforded in the Amreli Mahals. This, from beginning to end, cost about Rupees 8,700.

619. But what afforded the most extensive relief in these mahals was road-work and other works of the sort. On these thousands were employed daily, and the labor exacted was very moderate and suited to the capacity of the laborer.

620. All places taken together, it is estimated that, whether gratuitously or through public works, more than 20,000 persons—men, women and children—obtained relief daily on an average.

621. Captain Jackson in speaking of the effect of the relief afforded in Amreli says—"I am in a position to say that a genuine expression of thankfulness broke from the people when they saw the State thus come to their assistance."

622. In consequence of the relief operations, not only have roads been roughly constructed or repaired, but village tanks and wells have been improved.

623. Private charity was also exercised considerably for the relief of the general distress. Such charity is characteristic of the Guzerat, and especially of the Bania caste. I can bear testimony to crowds of starving people regularly obtaining their doles at the doors of some bankers at Baroda, as for instance, Hari Bhakti. I can vividly recall to mind how Uttamchand shed tears in sympathy for the privations of the poor; how he gave out of his means, and how he incited the generosity of others. But the most feeling friends of the famished were the retiring and almost invisible ladies of every well-to-do family. It would be difficult to measure the solace which came to the poor from feminine pity and piety.

624. I feel it a pleasure and duty to acknowledge the very useful assistance which Mr. Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, B.A., L.L.B., gave me in the work of relief in the city of Baroda.

625. Cordial thanks are due to Captain Jackson, the Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Amreli, for his valuable guidance and co-operation in this respect in that outlying part of our territories.

626. *Land Revenue.*—In the Appendix will be found statements* showing the gross land revenue, the remissions, and the net amount for collection, and also the actual collections and outstanding balances for the year under

* Appendices A(c) and A(d).

report as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The following is an abstract statement:—

	Land revenue proper.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Total.	Remissions.	Amount for collection or net demand.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1877-78	84,63,603	10,94,121	95,57,724	2,44,935	93,12,789
1878-79	84,09,987	12,06,224	96,16,211	1,87,210	94,29,001
More ...	...	1,12,103	58,487	...	1,16,212
Less ...	53,616	...	...	57,725	...

627. The loss in the Amreli Division was serious and arose from the combined effect of bad season, locusts, and disease so closely following upon the exhaustion produced by the previous drought.

628. In some instances, the revenue shows some increase, and this is due chiefly to augmented cultivation, to the reversion of some alienated lands, and to more efficient management.

629. The following is another abstract statement:—

	Amount for collection.	Collected exclusive of fazal or excess payment.	Outstanding balances.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1877-78	93,12,789	81,79,814	11,32,975
1878-79	94,29,001	82,64,826	11,64,175
More	1,16,212	85,012	31,200
Less	...	...	...

630. The outstanding balances are large, but they imply consideration to the ryots. In addition to granting remissions, the demand for revenue is beneficially delayed in the instances of those cultivators who could not immediately pay without ruin, but who would willingly pay in a succeeding season of prosperity.

631. The extent of waste land taken up for cultivation in the year was about 38,000 beegahs and 2,400 kumbhas, yielding the aggregate assessment of about Rupees 60,000.

632. The year next to that under report being agriculturally a very favourable one, it is hoped that it will enable the ryots to recover from the depression of two successive bad years. An abundant harvest, combined with fairly high prices, has a marvellous recuperative effect.

633. A regular survey and assessment of all lands is fully recognized as a necessity. But it is a huge work which will require leisure, and leisure we have not. It will moreover be an unpopular operation to undertake which there need be no great hurry. Let it only be remembered how long a regular survey and assessment was delayed in different parts of British India. It would be impossible, and it would be imprudent, to try to compress everything within a short space of time.

634. Yet the survey and assessment of the Amreli Mahals cannot brook further delay. The primitive Bhagbati system of management which prevails there is objectionable and must be replaced by a moderate cash assessment. The ryots themselves will generally welcome the change, and the State will benefit in many respects. Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E., as the chief of the Revenue Department, has been requested to prepare a scheme and estimate. It is most unfortunate that the well-known Mr. Shumbhoo Persad who had been entrusted with the work died unexpectedly.

635. Before concluding the subject of land revenue, I deem it useful to record one more observation. We have steadily set our faces against the izara or farming system as a means of collecting the revenue due from the lands of the State. Wherever possible, that system has been done away with as has been stated in the course of previous reports. This policy is naturally distasteful to those who used to benefit by that system. Some of them are trying to revive that system under various guises. For instance, a man of position and influence sometimes comes forward and says in effect, "such a talooka was under the management of my father for a long series of years. He used to collect the revenues, make the usual disbursements therefrom and pay the balance over to the Sirkar. It became a sort of my family jaghir. Maharajah Khunde Rao unjustly deprived me of this privilege. I want the present Administration to restore the same to me and see how I manage the talooka. I will pay the Sirkar even a larger revenue than is derived at present." All such specious attempts to recur to a system condemned and gone must, of course, be resisted with unfailing firmness, not only by the present, but by the future Administrations.

636. *Customs.*—Under this head are comprised land customs, sea customs, and fees of the nature of port dues.

637. The new customs arrangements, the principal features of which were mentioned in the last year's report, were introduced into the Nausari Division from 1st August 1878 and have been worked departmentally.

638. The customs duties of the Petlad Talooka of the Baroda Division were also reformed during the year, the reform having come into operation from 1st January 1879. It will be recollected that when the customs of the Baroda Division were reformed, Petlad was excluded from the new scheme, because the villages of that talooka do not form a compact block of territory, but are so intermingled with British villages as to require a distinct treatment.

639. The reforms effected in Petlad are that general customs and transit duties, and special imposts levied on certain articles at certain

places in the talooka have been abolished, and that an export duty on tobacco and snuffs has been substituted.

640. To appreciate these reforms it is necessary to state that the system which has been superseded in this small talooka was even more complex and vexatious than any which the Administration has had to deal with in other districts of the State. There were no less than forty-five nakas or customs chowkies at which duties were levied at rates which varied arbitrarily, and it was impossible to say what a given article had to pay without knowing how many nakas it had passed, from what place it came, and to what place it went.

641. The new arrangements in Petlad have also been managed departmentally.

642. In 1876-77 traffic passing by certain routes in the Amreli Division was freed from duty. During the year under review, the whole of the remaining transit duties in the under-mentioned mahals of that division were abolished :—

Amreli. | Dhari.
Damnagar.

This measure came into effect from the 1st January 1879.

643. The following is a statement showing the amounts of demand, collections, and outstandings on account of customs for the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The figures for both the years, which stand in accounts in mixed currencies, have been converted into the Baroda currency :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	
BARODA DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government demand	3,93,384	3,75,531	...	17,853	...
Realizations	3,89,238	3,72,864	...	16,374	...
Outstanding balances	4,146	2,667	...	1,479	...
NAUSARI DIVISION.					
Government demand	1,25,163	74,577	...	50,586	...
Realizations	1,25,138	74,497	...	50,641	...
Outstanding balances	25	80	55	...	...
KARBI DIVISION.					
Government demand	3,23,167	3,15,762	...	7,405	...
Realizations	2,76,971	2,94,039	17,068	...	...
Outstanding balances	46,196	21,723	...	24,473	...
AMRELI DIVISION.					
Government demand	98,960	82,255	...	16,705	...
Realizations	77,616	67,095	...	10,521	...
Outstanding balances	21,344	15,160	...	6,184	...
TOTAL.					
Government demand	9,40,674	8,48,125	...	92,549	Net decrease. 60,468
Realizations	8,68,963	8,08,495	17,068	77,536	Ditto 32,051.
Outstanding balances	71,711	39,630	55	32,136	

644. There was thus an aggregate falling off of nearly Rupees 92,500 in customs revenue for 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78. The decrease was principally in the Baroda and the Nausari Divisions.

645. In Baroda, the decrease, which was for the most part in export duties, is attributable to the bad season.

646. In Nausari, the large decrease is attributable to some causes besides the bad season. The principal other causes were, 1*st*, the new customs arrangements by which taxation was reduced, and, 2*nd*, the segregation of forest produce from customs revenue in the accounts.

647. The year 1877-78 itself was a bad year, and showed a decrease of nearly 2¾ lakhs rupees from the results of the previous year. Thus, the customs revenue for these two years has been falling off considerably. It is, however, to be remembered that these years have been exceptionally unfavorable to production, and that the measures which have been adopted to reduce the burden on, and annoyance to, trade, must take time to produce favorable results.

648. It is a matter of satisfaction that we have been able to reform the old capricious and oppressive system of customs in by far the greatest part of these territories. What we have substituted is not indeed perfect, but it is an immeasurable improvement on the past. The reformed arrangements are based on sound principles, are simple and intelligible, have reduced taxation on trade, and have done away with infinite delays, uncertainties, vexations, and extortions. As certainly as science is true, the beneficial results of the measures taken will develop themselves.

649. *Opium.*—The principal features of the new opium arrangements introduced into these territories were briefly described in the last year's report. These arrangements involved the establishment, by the State, of the monopoly of production of opium and of the monopoly of its retail sale.

650. The monopolies of opium came into operation from the commencement of the year under review, except in the Karri Division, where the retail sale monopoly took effect from 1st October 1878.

651. The area of land sown with the poppy in the year was 1,790 acres, the outturn of which in juice was ... ... lbs. 33,834

Add—

Juice purchased from private individuls being the residue of former stocks in their hands ... „ 1,198

Total lbs. 35,032

652. The financial results of the above production pertain to the succeeding year, and will, therefore, be noticed in the next report.

653. The above production shows a great falling off in the cultivation of opium, owing to the monopoly having been assumed by the State. It is hoped that the cultivation will recover as the ryots become familiar with the new system.

654. With regard to the retail sale monopoly. The total opium purchased for this purpose during the year, together with what accrued from penal confiscations, amounted to ... ... lbs. 97,339

655. The quantity of opium issued to license holders and others was ... ... „ 25,742

The dryage was ... ... „ 518

Total lbs. 26,260

656. There was a balance of lbs. 41,079 in the State Depôts at the end of the year.

657. The financial results of the retail sale monopoly were as follows. The figures are in mixed currencies:—

	Rs.
Cost of lbs. 25,742	2,06,960
Cost of opium lost from dryage	4,240
Establishments	2,266
Contingencies and dead stock	3,834
Total ...	2,17,300

Against this we have from licensed vendors, &c.:—

	Rs.
Realized	3,64,785
License fees	11,134
Miscellaneous	644
Total ...	3,76,563

658. The foregoing figures show a net profit of Rupees 1,59,263.

659. The figure showing the cost of the opium issued to the vendors includes the amount of Rupees 11,934, being the usual fee at the rate of Rupees 135 per chest on opium purchased in the Karri Division.

660. The distribution of the sale was as follows:—

Division.	Opium sold by vendors.	Supposed population (probably underrated).	Consumption per head of population.
	lbs.		Total.
Nausari	1,909	241,255	·31
Baroda	11,498	746,636	·61
Karri	8,132	851,648	·38
Amreli	3,309	160,686	·82
Total ...	24,848	2,000,225	0·49

661. The year under review was the first of the retail sale monopoly under the new system. It may therefore be assumed that the sale above shown does not represent the total consuming capacity of the population, there having been more or less of opium in the country from old stocks. The monopoly was brought into force in the Karri Division from 1st October 1878. Hence the consumption in that division was less than it would have been for the whole year.

662. There were eighty-two prosecutions during the year for offences against the opium law. Of these, eighty-one were disposed of within the year and one remained pending. In sixty-one cases the accused were convicted, and in the rest the accused were dismissed. The number of persons convicted was eighty-one, and the quantity of opium confiscated was 668lbs., including a quantity of poppy juice.

663. I may, in conclusion, draw attention to the heavy actual loss which the State sustained this year as compared with the past, owing to the change of system we have been under the necessity of introducing in regard to the production of opium.

664. *Stamps.*—The total revenue from this source was Rupees 2,08,952, which was very nearly equal to that of the last year.

665. The principal item of decrease was in the sale of court fee stamps, owing to less litigation consequent on the unfavorable character of the year.

666. There was an increase in the sale of ordinary stamps, no doubt from increased borrowing which was also caused by the bad season.

667. The expenditure of the Stamp Department amounted to Rupees 12,951 as against Rupees 13,242 of the previous year, being a percentage between 6 and 7 on the receipts.

668. The mechanical execution of our stamps is extremely imperfect and calls for improvements and safeguards. The matter is receiving some attention.

669. *Forests.*—The forests at present under regular conservancy are situated in the eastern part of the Nausari Division. The district being unsurveyed, the forest area is not accurately determined. It may, however, be roughly estimated to be 600 square miles.

670. During the year under report, the demarcation of forests in eleven villages was completed. In carrying out this work, the requirements of the villagers in regard to cultivation have been, as far as possible, consulted. Round the forest reserves separated from cultivation, durable stone marks have been put up.

671. The work of the forest establishments as well as that of revenue establishments is much interfered with by the extreme unhealthiness of the forest tracts.

672. Seventy-nine forest offences were brought to light during the year. In the majority of cases the offenders were found guilty and punished.

673. The total revenue of the forests for the year under report was Rupees 14,713 in British currency, and the expenditure, including the cost of conservancy and of supervision, amounted to Rupees 16,925 in the same currency.

674. Forest produce of the estimated value of Rupees 28,000 was allowed to be taken gratis by inhabitants of what may be called forest tracts. These people had been in the habit of helping themselves to timber, &c., without any attempt at restriction or control. Even the figure above mentioned seems large for a free grant. The Department concerned has been requested to examine the details in view to further regulation.

675. The revenue derived from the forests as above stated is so very low, even falling short of the expenditure, because the forests have been allowed a respite as mentioned in preceding reports. I hope that our jungle trees are growing in numbers and dimensions, and that, when the felling time fairly comes, we shall be more than recouped for our present abstinence.

676. *Mint.*—The year under report was even more unfavorable than the last for the activity of the Mint. Indeed, operations were suspended as no silver was offered for coinage. The import of silver bullion is generally commensurate with the exports of produce from the country, but these were under serious depression owing to the bad season. Not only was there no import, but there was a great deal of export of silver. In other words, the exceptional character of the year actually reversed the usual current of the metal. The relative market values of British and Babashahi rupees suffered a marked disturbance and made it profitable to take Babashahi rupees to Bombay, and to offer the same at the British Mint for conversion into British rupees. The following statement will throw light on this subject:—

	Normal rate of exchange, *viz.*, that in 1875-76.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
August, 100 British rupees equal to Baroda rupees ...	114 12 0	116 12 0	118 15 0	
September	114 6 0	115 14 0	119 8 0	
October	114 10 0	114 14 0	119 13 0	The intrinsic equivalent according to the Assay tables is Baroda Rupees 114-9-7.
November	114 15 0	115 5 0	120 4 0	
December	114 12 0	115 0 0	120 10 0	
January	114 8 0	114 7 0	120 9 0	
February	112 15 0	115 8 0	121 12 0	
March	112 14 0	118 6 0	120 0 0	
April	111 3 0	119 6 0	119 5 0	
May	112 11 0	118 5 0	119 14 0	
June	112 0 0	119 11 0	120 11 0	
July	113 15 0	119 8 0	120 6 0	

677. *Taxes abolished.*—It may serve a useful purpose to place on record some account of taxes abolished in the year, and hence this distinct notice. In this connection, I may state that we stringently maintain the rule that no subordinate officers shall impose any new tax whatever, or revive an old one. Formerly, such officers and Izardars were not only allowed, but often encouraged, to put on new taxes here and there

from time to time under the plea of increasing the Maharaja's revenues. It was a most pernicious system. The principle now observed, and which I hope will always be observed, is that the power of imposing, abolishing, or altering, public taxes rests exclusively with the highest authority in the State.

678. In certain villages in Okhamandal, there was a monopoly for grazing buffaloes. The monopoly used to be given to the highest bidder. It was done away within the year under review.

679. In the talooka of Korinar, there was a monopoly for dyeing cloth. This was also abolished.

680. There was a monopoly for selling meat in the town of Amreli. This was also abolished.

681. Similarly was abolished the monopoly which existed for cleaning cotton in the talookas of Amreli, Dhari, Korinar, and Damnagar.

682. There was a vexatious tax levied on poor weavers of the Dher caste in the Korinar Talooka. This was also abolished.

683. An impost called Tolai levied on goods at Songur in Nausari was abolished.

684. Imposts known as Dalali and Tolamni levied in the town of Chani on goods brought in were abolished.

685. Ordinary vegetables and fruits exposed for sale to rich and poor in the town of Amreli used to be subjected to taxes levied from day to day, a most vexatious proceeding, which gave rise to numerous abuses and complaints. These taxes were abolished, and the measure afforded great relief to a large class of people.

686. Transit duties in the talookas of Amreli, Dhari, and Damnagar were abolished, a measure the most important of those under notice.

687. Some action was taken to reduce taxation on betel leaves grown in the vicinity of the city of Baroda.

688. In reforming the system of customs duties, several goods have been freed from taxation.

689. All these measures have involved a sacrifice of revenue by no means inconsiderable in the aggregate in comparison with the resources of the State; but the gain to the people is much greater than the loss to the Sirkar.

690. *Accounts and Audit.*—The various observations offered under this head in the last Administration Report have not left much to be added here. It is sufficient to say that the work pertaining to accounts and audit goes on fairly in the circumstances under Rao Bahadoor Appaji Ramchandra and Rao Sahib Moteram Goculdass.

691. Both these officers of proved high character are responsible also for the safe custody of the cash and other balances in the Central Treasury at Baroda. These are periodically examined, and in this work are associated some of the leading Darakdars. We have sometimes large balances in the Central Treasury to be looked after, and hence the best arrangement possible in the circumstances has been made and has been found to work well.

692. With a view to keep down the Treasury balances to some extent, we have been utilizing the Bank of Bombay and its branches, at

Broach and Ahmedabad. A portion of hoondies received from the district treasuries is sent to the Bank of Bombay to be cashed and credited to this State. A portion of the remittances from the Nausari Division goes to the Branch Bank at Broach. Similarly a portion of the remittances from the Karri Division goes to the Branch Bank at Ahmedabad. The Bank holds the monies at our disposal, cashes the cheques we issue on it, invests under orders in Government securities, and so forth. The arrangement is a mutual advantage to the State and to the Bank. Indeed, the Branch Banks at Broach and Ahmedabad are geographically situated almost as conveniently as if in Baroda territories.

693. Under the direction of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, the head of the Revenue Department, the accounts of the State are kept, I am assured, on the system in vogue in British districts. What, however, still continues, though in a diminished degree, to embarrass our accounts is that too many disbursements are made under the head of advances, and their adjustment is not sufficiently rapid. The evil is being gradually reduced in its proportions.

694. The financial summary or statement for the purposes of this annual report is specially prepared by the Account Department under the directions of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin. The principle underlying the whole is that the said summary or statement should show the actual cash incomings and outgoings of all the treasuries and sub-treasuries as if all these treasuries constituted one treasury. Simple and intelligible as this principle looks, many difficulties and perplexities arise in the preparation of the said statement. These are solved from time to time upon a combined consideration of technical and general views and advice. The principle above stated is more and more accurately grasped and applied.

695. *Financial.*—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the State for the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

No.	Description of items.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1877-78.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1878-79.
	RECEIPTS.		
1	Land Revenue	84,78,584	91,84,402
2	Tributes called Gasdana and fixed Jamabandi	5,47,101	7,86,942
3	Abkari (sale of spirituous liquors and drugs) ...	2,32,802	2,34,660
4	Miscellaneous taxes	1,98,344	2,15,876
5	Customs (land, sea, transit, and town duties) ...	8,82,513	8,65,010
6	Opium (excise and duty)	4,25,326	7,20,020
7	Stamps	2,09,250	2,08,589
8	Mint	13,000	2,500
9	Judicial fees, fines, &c.	1,39,967	1,41,363
10	Education	11,271	11,073
11	Interest	3,81,410	2,42,762
12	Railway (Dabhoi line) net receipts ...	11,573	19,279
13	Miscellaneous receipts	4,81,070	4,88,166
	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	1,20,12,211	1,31,20,642

No.	Description of items.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1877-78.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1878-79.
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
1	Palace	14,09,272	13,81,897
2	Huzur Cutcherry Establishments ...	4,10,860	4,36,490
3	Land Revenue Department	9,50,939	11,23,684
4	Opium Department (purchase of opium and cost of establishment, &c.)	1,27,595	4,32,470
5	Other Civil Establishments	1,81,635	1,89,427
6	Judicial Establishments	2,67,348	2,91,587
7	Police	7,84,398	7,83,623
8	Jails	1,04,376	1,26,054
9	Military Department	39,97,903	36,26,657
10	Assamdars, Nemnookdars, pensions, and miscellaneous allowances	7,12,533	9,29,812
11	Public Works	8,84,672	13,98,179
12	Education	1,34,165	1,50,465
13	Medical Department	1,10,349	1,20,752
14	Municipalities	2,31,255	2,34,485
15	Religious and Charitable allowances ...	8,86,671	10,52,084
16	Miscellaneous	2,09,559	1,38,667
17	Extraordinary charges	8,10,575	7,94,977
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ...	1,22,14,105	1,32,11,310

696. For reasons explained in the last year's report, the above statement has beeen specially framed for the purpose of the report. Advances made to departments during the year, but not adjusted by the close of the year, have been treated as disbursements of those departments. Similarly, advances made in previous years, but adjusted during the year under report, have been eliminated, because such advances are taken as disbursements made during those years. So also with regard to deposits. Deposits received during the year under report, but not adjusted, have been treated as receipts under their respective heads, provided there are reasons to believe that such deposits are not repayable. Refunds, adjustments, &c., made within the year have of course been omitted.

697. It may also be observed here that the receipts shown in the foregoing statement do not tally with those given elsewhere under Land Revenue, Customs, &c., because these latter are for the year under report alone, while the former included arrears recovered.

698. *Receipts.*—The increase under the head of "Land Revenue" consists principally of outstandings recovered during the year under report.

699. The tributes payable by Kathiawar, the Mahi Kanta (including Palanpur), and the Rewa Kanta Chiefs and zeminders are collected according to the Maratha year, which begins in the first week in June, and which is called "Mrigi Samvat."

700. The amount of tributes shown in the statement consists of the following items:—

	St. 1935 A.D. 1878-79. Rs.	St. 1934 A.D. 1877-78. Rs.
Recoveries of outstandings of past years	72,319	21,740
Collection on account of the current year	6,12,878	5,25,361
Collection on account of the next year	1,01,745	.....
	7,86,942	5,47,101

701. The increase was chiefly in the collections from Kathiawar.

702. The receipts under "*Abkari*," "*Miscellaneous Taxes*," "*Stamps*," "*Judicial Fees, &c.*," and "*Education*" call for no remarks.

703. Those under "*Customs*" have been explained elsewhere.

704. The items composing the receipts under opium are:—

	1878-79. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Fee on chests exported and on those bought by the Sircar for home consumption	3,12,581	3,54,162
Gross receipts from retail sale of opium	3,88,180 } (net)	62,640
License fee	18,029 }	
Miscellaneous	1,230	8,524
	7,20,020	4,25,326

705. It is not expected that the revenue from fee on the export of opium from the Karri Division will, at least for some years to come, be what it has been hitherto, as the production of the drug has fallen very low, owing to the recent introduction of the monopoly system.

706. Another observation I wish to offer here is that the accession to our receipts from the retail sale of opium is not really as large as the foregoing figures would seem to show. To estimate the accession correctly, we must remember that the gross receipts above exhibited include prime cost and other charges. A comparison of the net profit realized stands thus:—

	Rs.
Net profit for 1878-79	1,59,263
„ „ „ 1877-78	62,640
Increase ...	96,623

707. It is very doubtful if, in the most favorable circumstances, any increment of revenue we may obtain from the new system of retail sale will compensate us for the loss of revenue we shall sustain from the new system of production.

708. The yield from the mint was so low for reasons already explained in another part of this report.

709. The apparent falling off under the head of Interest is owing simply to our not having drawn all the interest that was due on the Government of India securities held by the State.

710. The receipts shown in the statement from our Railway are net receipts. The amount received during 1878-79 was higher than that in the previous year owing to increased traffic.

711. "Miscellaneous Receipts" are too numerous to be explained here in detail. They are more or less of a fluctuating character. This head includes the forest income which has been noticed elsewhere.

712. The total receipts for the year reported on exceed those of 1877-78 by about 11 lakhs of rupees. The year 1877-78 was, however, a bad year. Comparing then the receipts of the year under report with those of 1876-77, we find a difference of over two lakhs against 1878-79.

713. *Expenditure.*—I will now proceed to notice such heads of expenditure as call for remarks.

714. "Huzur Cutcherry Establishments" comprise several establishments, some of which show a decrease, while others show an increase in charges.

715. The decrease amounted to about Rupees 37,000 owing chiefly to the payment of arrears in 1877-78.

716. The increase amounted to about Rupees 62,600. Of this sum about Rupees 40,000 were on account of the two new departments for the settlement of giras and boundaries. These departments were employed throughout the year, whereas in the previous year they had been employed for a shorter period. The rest of the increased expenditure was of many items of a miscellaneous character, such as deputation allowance to the Acting Sir Subha, and so on.

717. The increased expenditure under "Land Revenue Department" was owing principally to the payment of arrears due to district hereditary officers and village officers.

718. The increase of charges under opium was owing to the purchase of opium juice, to the purchase of a larger quantity of opium for retail sale than in 1877-78, and to the pay of establishments.

719. Judicial Establishments cost more owing to increase in the salaries of certain judicial officers, and in subsistence allowance to witnesses and rations to untried prisoners.

720. Jails cost more chiefly because of increased disbursements for rations to prisoners.

721. The military expenditure shows a considerable decrease owing principally to reduction in the rates of extra allowance granted to troops in the previous year on account of high prices; to the abatement of prices of gram and fodder supplied to Khalsa Pagas; and to savings from reductions and unfilled vacancies.

722. The increase under the head of Assamdars, &c., was owing to payments of arrears to certain Nemnookdars; to the payment of two half-yearly instalments instead of one, as in the previous year, of the ex-Gaekwar's allowance; and to the payment, for the first time, of the annual Mandvi Tora Giras, the payment on account of arrears of this giras having been debited to "Extraordinary Charges."

723. The expenditure under the head of Public Works has been noticed in detail elsewhere. It is here sufficient to observe that the out-

lay on Public Works has been deliberately increased. The cost of our Railway extensions has been debited in the financial statement to "Extraordinary Charges."

724. The Educational, Medical, and Municipal disbursements have risen owing to the extension or improvement of operations.

725. Religious and Charitable allowances show an increase of about Rupees 1,65,000. The increase is owing to the settlement of a large number of claims to such allowances, involving an annual charge on the revenues of Rupees 50,000 in round figures, and sanction for the payment of arrears to the extent of about Rupees 2,20,000.

726. There was a decrease in the item of Khichris and Sadavrats, &c., amounting to about Rupees 30,000, owing principally to lower prices of provisions.

727. "Miscellaneous" items of expenditure show a considerable decrease to which many sources contributed, sources such as are of a highly uncertain or fluctuating nature.

728. "Extraordinary Expenditure" comprises the following principal items in round numbers:—

	Rs.
Railway extensions	3,43,000
Two instalments of arrears of Mandvi Tora Giras	2,61,000
Charges on account of special famine relief operations	99,000
Refund of charges on account of the late Commission for the trial of the ex-Maharaja	34,000
Charges on account of surveying submerged lands in Karri and on account of trigonometrical survey of Baroda territories ...	24,000
Compensation to Yadavarao Kadam for property confiscated in the ex-Maharaja's time	23,000

729. The following figures show the total receipts and disbursements in Baroda currency for 1877-78 and 1878-79:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Receipts	1,20,12,211	1,31,20,642
Disbursements	1,22,14,105	1,32,11,310

730. Considering the character of the year reviewed, these financial results will doubtless appear fairly satisfactory. The deficit signifies very little, because so slight in itself, and also because it would not have occurred, but a surplus would have taken its place had we but drawn in the year itself all the interest due on our British Government securities. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the outlay on Public Works, including our Railway extension, was specially increased during the year.

731. The following were the closing cash balances in the central and subsidiary treasuries, inclusive of deposits, but exclusive of the amount which stands invested in the Government of India Promissory Notes:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Baroda Rupees ...	69,31,343	73,43,945

732. The amount invested in the Government of India Promissory Notes stood at the end of the year just the same as at the end of the preceding year.

733. The cash balance stated above shows a considerable increment over that of the antecedent year, chiefly because there were receipts

of the nature of deposits, recoveries on account of advances made in past years, and collections on account of the old State Banks (Dookans); all these being receipts not included in the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year under report, but included in the actual cash balance.

734. Tried, then, by whatever legitimate tests, the finances of the State appear satisfactory. It is the result of the policy we have steadily pursued from the outset. We are most unwilling to increase taxation. On the contrary, we have reduced taxes in many instances. We collect the revenues better than before. We prevent frauds and malversations. We circumscribe waste and extravagance. All expenditure which has little or no bearing on public welfare is subjected to a strict and even severe control without much regard to the occasional personal obloquy engendered by such a course. The increased resources thus accruing are employed in enlarging such expenditure as is calculated to promote public well being. No expenditure is grudged wherever it is really required to promote public order, public security and justice, public health, convenience and education, and public interests and prosperity in general.

735. Any notice of the finances of the State would be imperfect without a cordial recognition of the ability and industry of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.

736. The several Subhas and Naib Subhas, and other members of the Revenue and Financial Departments, have been working fairly in their respective spheres.

737. *The Dewan's tour.*—It is certain that an occasional tour into the districts by the head of the administration is attended with practical benefits; but, unfortunately, the Dewan has scarcely time to spare for the purpose. In the year under report, however, he was enabled to pay a visit to the outlying district of Amreli. He left Baroda on 15th November 1878, and returned to the same on 31st December 1878.

738. During this visit of the Dewan to Amreli, a variety of local matters received attention, such as those relative to town improvements, educational institutions, medical agencies, roads, and other public works, sepoys' lines, and so forth. The land revenue system of these mahals formed the subject of special investigation and consideration with a view to future treatment. A detailed description of these matters would occupy too much space in a report like this, nor would it afford interest to the general reader.

749. As distress owing to bad season prevailed at the time, measures of relief or amelioration were adopted.

740. The opportunity was taken to abolish several vexatious taxes. Similarly, some small but pernicious monopolies were done away with.

741. Among the more important fiscal measures carried out may be here noticed, the abolition of transit duties in the part concerned, the abolition of duties on vegetables brought for sale in the town of Amreli, and the revision of the town duties generally.

742. I found that the Amreli Mahals did not fully pay their expenses, and that their deficit had to be supplied from the general treasury from year to year. The fact has to be kept in view, and some

effort should be made by all concerned to rectify this state of things. There is certainly scope to improve the revenues without materially increasing the pressure of taxation, and there is scope also for reducing unnecessary expenditure.

743. I had the pleasure of meeting at Amreli Major R. G. Mayne, the Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent there. I can bear unequivocal testimony to the beneficial influence exercised by that officer on the local administration.

744. *Okhamandal.*—Several matters of more or less importance have been brought to notice by Major Scott with his usual emphasis in relation to Okhamandal, which is the most outlying of our possessions. The Dewan paid a visit to that district and considered and disposed of a large proportion of those matters, but this appertains to the next report and needs here only to be thus touched upon.

745. *Acknowledgments.*—Every year deepens the gratitude of the Baroda Administration to the Government of India for the confidence accorded, for the support given, and for the forbearance exercised. It is a great advantage that large Native States like Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore are directly under the eye of the Supreme Government. It is not merely a sentimental, but really a substantial advantage, for it is that Government which occupies what may be compared to a heliocentric position in relation to these outer members of the Imperial system. It is the Government of India that has the most complete and correct view of the subsisting treaties. It is that Government which has the best perception of the principles of general justice as applying to separate communities. It is that Government which feels the most scrupulous solicitude for giving practical effect to the Queen's memorable Proclamation of 1858. It is that Government which is most beyond the reach of the disturbing influences of local interest and prejudices. I feel no hesitation, therefore, in avowing my conviction that, were it not for our direct relations with the Government of India, our progress in the peculiar circumstances of the case would have been less rapid.

746. Mr. Melvill, as the chief local organ of the Government of India, continues to be a source of strength as well as of guidance to the Native Administration. We are largely indebted to that gentleman's conscientious judgment for the solution of difficulties and for the removal or mitigation of embarrassments.

747. To the Government of Bombay, directed by the perspicuous judgment and ripe experience of Sir Richard Temple, our best thanks are also due for effective contribution to the progress of certain important reforms in this State.

748. It is also my duty to record that, in the year under review, the attitude and action of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, in favor of good administration, remained unaltered.

749. Turning to the high officers who preside over the main branches of the administration, I have pleasure in stating that they have greatly added to the debt of gratitude I owe them for their valuable co-operation. The high character, the trained intelligence, and the sustained energy of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., of Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jehangir, and of Rao Bahadur Vinayek Rao J. Kirtane, inces-

santly and extensively influence the conduct of public affairs. Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee and Rao Bahadoor Janardan S. Gadgil continue to be the safe and firm guardians of public justice in its principal forms, and have also acted as advisers to the State in matters more or less legal. All these gentlemen may be said to constitute the working cabinet. The Hindu, the Mahomedan, and the Parsi, sit around the council board, and well know how to reconcile intellectual independence and political cohesion. In short, they are all public men of the very type that India wants for the preservation and elevation of her surviving Native States.

750. *Conclusion.*—In submitting the foregoing results of the administration of the Baroda State for the year 1878-79, we will not affect any undue diffidence. These results, added to those realized during the three previous years, denote a beneficial and temperate transformation as thorough and comprehensive as any Native State has undergone in a similar period. No change has been introduced merely in a spirit of innovation and merely for the sake of change. Every reform has been equally prompted and justified by clear necessity. Again, every reform has been the result of thorough investigation, anxious consideration, and careful adaptation of scientific principles to local conditions and circumstances. It has not been our unqualified object to conform to a foreign ideal or to win external approval. Our primary aim has been to secure the contentment and gratitude of the great body of our own subjects, such as they are, and such as they are likely to be for a long time to come. The consequence is that our successors, though they might comment upon some of our omissions, will scarcely, I may venture to say, have to set aside or even materially modify our positive actions. Nor have we introduced any such excessive niceties or complexities of improvement as might prove unworkable after the accession of the Maharaja to power. His Highness will, indeed, have always to secure the best available political intelligence and probity in the selection of his native agency for the government of his Raj, for the rough and rude modes of the times of former Gaekwars are totally unsuited to the requirements of modern times and to the requirements of surrounding civilization. But His Highness will find, it is hoped, that it is by no means difficult for any fairly constituted administration to follow the broad lines we have established, and thereby to insure the freedom and progressive prosperity of his subjects, and the honor and fame of His Highness as the occupant of the musnud of one of the most important Mahratta Native States of India.

(Sd.) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

Postscript.—Some explanation is due for the delay which has occurred in the submission of the foregoing Report. About the time the Report is usually prepared, the marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and of his sister were celebrated, and several weeks were occupied by the connected festivities. Thereafter, I had to go on a tour to the outlying districts of Korinar and Okhamandal, from which I returned only on the 26th of March 1880. After attending to some very pressing matters, the work of drawing up this report was entered upon, and it is just completed.

Appendix B.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of original civil suits filed, disposed of, and the year

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.						DIS							
	Pending on 31st July 1873.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1872 to July 1873.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of suits filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*.	Decreed on confession.	Referred to arbitration.	Decreed on oath.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BARODA CITY.						*Rs.*								
Sardar Court Judge	36	62	8	18	124	1,27,096	6	2	6	2	2	14	...	...
City Judge	127	73	6	5	211	9,27,536	3	...	6	5	7	8	3	...
City Munsiff	173	1,543	35	29	1,718	1,74,334	9	...	115	77	140	188	5	32
Total ...	336	1,678	49	52	2,115	12,28,966	18	2	127	64	149	210	8	32
BARODA DISTRICT.														
District Judge	49	46	6	1	102	1,33,970	2	...	5	3	3	1	...	...
Munsiffs.														
Baroda Mahal	133	682	18	14	847	67,184	12	...	97	6	86	98	...	3
Petlad „	156	1,267	6	5	1,434	1,13,527	8	8	50	284	173	87	2	43
Dabhoi „	89	679	22	11	801	68,792	9	...	40	78	114	161	...	...
Sinore „	100	216	17	4	337	27,395	4	...	48	3	62	22	1	2
Jarod „	28	305	1	6	340	19,725	3	1	31	12	91	55	2	...
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	17	33	2	...	57	3,522	...	...	4	...	4	6	...	...
Total ...	672	3,233	72	41	4,018	4,34,115	38	9	275	386	533	450	5	48
KARRI DISTRICT.														
District Judge	58	24	1	4	87	71,723	...	1	5	...	3	1	...	...
Munsiffs.														
Karri Mahal	160	1,560	13	5	1,738	1,04,751	1	2	464	4	63	104	...	3
Patan „	144	604	6	1	755	66,308	4	...	442	79	86	45	2	4
Visnagar „	120	401	11	7	539	43,286	...	...	86	4	106	45	1	3
Dehegaum „	24	324	9	...	367	14,153	...	1	99	17	48	24	2	1
Total ...	516	2,913	40	17	3,486	3,00,221	5	4	796	104	306	219	5	11
NAUSARI DISTRICT.														
District Judge	14	17	1	3	35	2,23,707	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
Munsiffs.														
Nausari Mahal	173	747	6	4	930	77,839	2	...	208	70	58	1	5	2
Vyara „	62	301	1	...	364	21,067	...	...	71	1	54	14	...	...
Kathor „	39	129	5	...	173	16,996	...	...	8	16	34	27	3	2
Total ...	288	1,194	13	7	1,502	3,39,609	7	...	290	88	146	42	8	5

dix B.

NT No. 1.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in 1878-79.

POSED OF.						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.									
Ex parte.		*Contested.*																
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself.	Of contested suits.	Of other suits.	Average number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs.													
15	...	29	14	90	1,01,150	226	76	2	17	4	5	7	1	...	...	...	34	
14	...	45	12	103*	4,17,271	521	346	3	25	11	21	34	10	7	...	...	108	* Out of this number the City Judge disposed of 44 suits, the Joint Judge 44 suits, and the Assistant Judge 15 suits, respectively.
351	14	548	68	1,547	1,64,415	85	61	1	76	49	85	22	1	...	...	...	233	
380	14	622	94	1,740	6,82,836	127	72	1	118	64	111	63	12	7	...	...	375	
...	8	39	8	69†	1,97,784	473	217	5	10	5	4	5	3	6	...	...	33	† Out of this number the District Judge disposed of 14 suits, the Joint Judge 43 suits, and the Assistant Judge 12 suits respectively.
197	11	158	49	717	75,008	140	55	2	69	20	20	21	...	...	...	...	130	
316	2	259	41	1,278	1,13,661	129	38	1	103	15	24	15	4	...	...	...	161	
158	13	112	32	717	79,871	122	24	1	108	22	24	21	9	...	...	...	184	
51	3	38	11	265	37,566	408	65	1	38	5	12	12	5	...	...	...	72	
45	3	60	12	315	19,713	93	39	2	12	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	
2	1	19	6	42	5,515	92	51	2	7	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	15	
769	41	685	159	3,398	5,29,118	159	42	1	347	79	91	75	22	6	...	...	620	
15	...	10	4	39‡	1,22,352	775	538	4	9	2	8	9	5	15	...	...	48	‡ Out of this number the District Judge disposed of 12 suits, and the Assistant Judge at Karri 27 suits.
698	8	115	39	1,501	99,774	299	65	2	87	51	59	28	7	3	...	2	237	
179	...	66	25	632	74,213	215	74	1	96	14	8	4	1	...	...	...	123	
140	1	68	17	471	48,397	182	71	3	20	29	13	4	2	...	...	...	68	
92	5	21	3	313	15,756	208	59	1	31	15	7	1	...	...	...	...	54	
1,124	14	280	88	2,956	3,58,492	271	71	2	243	111	95	46	15	18	...	2	530	
1	2	6	1	20	33,327	219	174	1	3	4	4	3	...	1	...	...	15	
255	5	186	38	830	92,574	140	51	2	57	16	24	3	...	...	...	...	100	
71	4	43	9	267	19,768	175	94	1	83	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	97	
19	...	24	1	134	21,097	402	62	1	29	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	39	
346	11	259	49	1,251	1,66,766	170	64	1	172	28	44	6	...	1	...	...	251	

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of original civil suits filed, disposed of, in the year 1878.

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.						DISPOSED							
	Pending on 31st July 1878.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1878 to July 1879.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of suits filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*.	Decreed by confession.	Referred to arbitration.	*Decreed on oath.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AMRELI DISTRICT.						*Rs.*								
District Judge	115	248	23	17	403	1,49,413	3	...	41	47	40	48	13	3
Munsiffs.														
Kodinar Mahal	18	158	2	...	178	11,430	...	...	18	1	32	26	...	1
Okhamandal „	33	198	14	...	245	64,762	...	...	30	2	16	38	2	...
Total ...	116	604	39	17	826	2,25,605	3	...	89	50	88	112	15	4
Grand Total ...	1,978	9,622	213	134	11,947	25,28,516	71	15	1,577	712	1,222	1033	41	100
														ABST
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court Judge	36	62	8	18	124	1,27,096	6	2	6	2	2	14	...	...
BARODA CITY. City Judge ...	127	73	6	5	211	9,27,536	3	...	6	5	7	8	3	...
BARODA CITY. „ Munsiff ...	173	1,543	35	29	1,780	1,74,334	9	...	115	77	140	188	5	32
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	49	46	6	1	102	1,33,970	2	...	5	3	3	1	...	...
BARODA DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	623	3,187	66	40	3,916	3,00,145	36	9	270	383	530	449	5	48
KARRI DISTRICT. Judge	59	24	1	4	87	71,723	...	1	5	...	3	1	...	...
KARRI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	458	2,889	39	13	3,399	2,23,498	5	3	791	104	303	218	5	11
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Judge	14	17	1	3	35	2,23,707	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	274	1,177	12	4	1,467	1,15,902	2	...	287	87	146	42	8	4
AMRELI DISTRICT. Judge	115	248	23	17	403	1,49,413	3	...	41	47	40	48	13	3
AMRELI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	51	356	16	...	423	76,192	...	...	48	3	48	64	2	1
TOTAL. Judge	399	470	45	48	962	16,33,445	19	3	66	58	55	72	16	4
TOTAL. Munsiff's ...	1,579	9,152	168	86	10,985	8,95,071	52	12	1,511	651	1,167	961	25	96
Grand Total ...	1,978	9,622	213	134	11,947	25,28,516	71	15	1,577	712	1,222	1033	41	100
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	2,920	8,159	164	101	11,344	22,40,854	79	13	1,121	665	1,492	629	34	72

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

and remaining undisposed of in the Court of His Highness the Gaekwar 79.—(Concluded.)

OF.						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								
Ex parte.		*Contested.*															
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself.	Of contested suits.	Of other suits.	Average number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs.													
59	2	59	17	331	91,933	423	120	1	19	5	9	11	9	19	...	...	72	
34	...	34	7	153	10,486	93	35	1	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	25	
66	1	46	13	214	68,807	331	113	2	12	6	7	...	6	...	...	...	31	
159	3	138	37	698	1,71,226	315	100	1	52	11	20	11	15	19	...	...	128	
2,778	83	1,984	427	10,043	19,08,438	180	67	1	932	293	361	201	64	51	...	2	1,904	
RACT.																		
15	...	29	14	90	1,01,150	226	76	2	17	4	5	7	1	...	...	...	34	
14	...	45	12	103	4,17,271	521	346	3	25	11	21	34	10	7	...	...	108	
351	14	548	68	1,547	1,64,415	85	61	1	76	49	85	22	1	...	...	...	233	
...	8	39	8	69	1,97,784	473	241	5	10	5	6	5	3	6	...	...	33	
766	33	646	151	3,329	3,31,334	143	45	1	337	74	87	70	19	...	...	...	587	
15	...	10	4	39	1,22,352	775	538	4	9	2	8	9	5	15	...	...	48	
1,109	14	270	84	2,917	2,36,140	254	62	2	234	109	87	37	10	3	...	2	482	
1	2	6	1	20	33,327	249	174	1	3	4	4	3	...	1	...	...	15	
345	9	253	48	1,231	1,33,439	168	62	1	169	24	40	3	...	...	...	...	236	
59	2	58	17	331	91,933	423	120	1	19	5	9	11	9	19	...	...	72	
100	1	80	20	367	79,293	223	80	1	33	6	11	...	6	...	...	...	56	
104	12	187	56	652	9,63,817	428	101	2	83	31	51	69	28	48	...	...	310	
2,674	71	1,797	371	9,391	9,44,621	152	57	2	849	262	310	132	36	5	...	2	1,594	
2,778	83	1,984	427	10,013	19,08,438	180	67	1	932	293	361	201	64	51	...	2	1,904	
2,983	158	1,638	482	9,366	19,46,987	230	76	2	959	319	311	251	121	7	6	1	1,978	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original civil suits

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.										
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BARODA CITY.											
Sardar Court Judge ...	23	2	16	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	55
City Judge ...	20	...	6	21	...	...	...	3	...	2	52
City Munsiff ...	569	43	228	539	9	31	3	19	3	28	1,472
Total ...	612	45	250	572	10	31	3	22	3	31	1,579
BARODA DISTRICT.											
District Judge	13	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	36
Munsiffs.											
Baroda Mahal	259	27	251	32	..	2	13	3	9	10	606
Petlad „	810	23	234	82	7	8	12	5	9	5	1,195
Dabhoi „	197	4	269	143	1	...	...	5	14	6	639
Sinore „	82	...	103	10	...	2	2	...	2	...	201
Jarod „	99	10	144	14	1	...	10	1	6	4	289
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	17	8	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total ...	1,477	72	1,020	296	9	12	37	14	41	26	3,004
KARRI DISTRICT.											
District Judge.	12	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Munsiffs.											
Karri Mahal	1,372	3	24	93	3	5	2	...	...	2	1,504
Patan „	166	5	333	25	13	4	2	3	3	3	557
Visnaggar „	282	..	40	20	...	3	5	1	1	5	357
Dehegaum „	226	3	48	18	...	2	3	...	...	3	303
Total ...	2,058	11	452	157	16	14	12	4	4	13	2,741
NAUSARI DISTRICT.											
District Judge	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	14
Munsiffs.											
Nausari Mahal	373	7	212	75	4	4	10	2	4	5	696
Viara „	70	3	130	82	...	3	...	2	1	2	293
Kathor „	78	2	19	16	...	...	1	1	1	...	118
Total ...	526	12	366	174	4	7	11	5	6	10	1,121

dix. C.

NT No. 2. .

JUSTICE.

filed in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

SUITS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						OTHER SUITS.								
Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	62
...	3	...	...	3	6	1	...	1	...	4	...	9	15	73
2	8	48	2	...	60	4	1	...	...	3	...	3	11	1,543
3	13	48	2	3	69	5	1	1	...	8	...	15	30	1,678
3	...	6	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46
53	13	7	3	...	76	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	682
30	9	25	...	...	64	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	8	1,267
10	13	40	...	1	34	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	6	679
11	4	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
2	8	3	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	305
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
•109	47	51	3	1	211	2	1	1	...	7	...	7	18	3,233
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	24
15	9	25	1	...	50	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	6	1,560
23	14	10	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604
14	10	13	2	...	39	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5	401
5	9	4	1	...	19	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	324
57	42	53	4	...	156	1	...	3	2	6	...	4	16	2,913
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	17
26	14	6	...	...	46	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	5	747
3	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	301
4	5	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
33	21	9	...	...	63	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	10	1,194

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original civil suits filed in

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.										
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMRELI DISTRICT.											
District Judge—	83	5	61	76	...	...	...	...	1	7	233
Munsiffs.											
Kodinar Mahal	66	4	27	34	3	...	...	2	5	12	153
Okhamandal „	48	3	127	1	1	1	...	4	...	2	187
Total	197	12	215	111	4	1	...	6	6	21	573
Grand total ...	4,870	152	2,303	1,310	43	65	63	51	60	101	9,018
											ABST
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court Judge	23	2	16	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	55
BARODA CITY. City Judge ...	20	...	6	21	...	...	...	3	...	2	52
BARODA CITY. City Munsiff ...	569	43	228	539	9	31	3	19	3	28	1,472
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	13	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	36
BARODA DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	1,464	72	1,005	290	9	12	37	14	40	25	2,968
KARJI DISTRICT. Judge	12	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
KARJI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	2,046	11	445	156	16	14	12	4	4	13	2,721
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Judge	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	14
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	521	12	361	173	4	7	11	5	6	7	1,107
AMRELI DISTRICT. Judge	83	5	61	76	...	...	...	...	1	7	233
AMRELI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	114	7	154	35	4	1	...	6	5	14	340
TOTAL ... Judges	156	7	110	117	1	...	...	3	2	14	410
TOTAL ... Munsiffs ...	4,714	145	2,193	1,193	42	65	63	48	58	87	8,608
Grand total ...	4,870	152	2,303	1,310	43	65	63	51	60	101	9,018
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	3,540	103	2,060	1,152	97	65	55	68	56	198	7,394

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.—(Concld.)

SUITS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						OTHER SUITS.								
Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2	8	...	2	...	12	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	248
...	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
...	2	5	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	198
2	11	9	3	...	25	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	6	604
204	134	170	12	4	524	8	3	8	3	26	...	32	80	9,622
RACT.														
1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	62
...	3	...	...	3	6	1	...	1	...	4	...	9	15	73
2	8	48	2	...	60	4	1	...	...	3	...	3	11	1,543
3	...	6	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46
106	47	45	3	1	202	1	1	1	...	7	...	7	17	3,187
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	24
57	42	52	4	...	155	1	...	3	2	3	...	4	13	2,889
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	17
33	20	9	...	...	62	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	8	1,177
2	8	...	2	...	12	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	248
...	3	9	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	356
6	14	7	2	3	32	2	...	2	1	11	...	12	28	470
198	120	163	10	1	492	6	3	6	2	15	...	20	52	9,152
204	134	170	12	4	524	8	3	8	3	26	...	32	80	9,622
286	111	230	15	3	645	19	6	15	7	34	2	37	120	8,159

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original civil suits dis

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.											SUITS ABLE	
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BARODA CITY.													
Sardar Court Judge	28	2	10	20	3	...	...	...	...	2	74	2	2
City Judge	29	...	10	31	1	...	...	2	...	2	75	...	6
City Munsiff	698	40	207	560	10	26	2	15	5	23	1,486	3	13
Total ...	755	42	236	611	14	26	2	17	5	27	1,635	5	21
BARODA DISTRICT.													
District Judge	21	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	48	9	...
Munsiffs.													
Baroda Mahal	255	4	276	44	...	2	9	5	7	8	610	70	12
Petlad „	796	24	222	91	6	10	7	6	9	10	1,181	36	9
Dabhoi „	203	5	202	155	1	1	...	4	11	4	616	29	17
Sinore „	80	10	112	11	1	4	1	1	3	...	220	26	7
Jarod „	104	10	140	17	1	1	7	2	5	3	290	3	6
Chaudod Dewani Kamdar ...	17	3	6	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	...
Total ...	1,476	61	1,033	333	10	15	25	18	36	27	3,034	173	51
KARRI DISTRICT.													
District Judge...	12	1	16	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	...
Munsiffs.													
Karri Mahal	1,337	3	20	91	...	5	...	1	2	4	1,463	14	10
Patau „	156	3	340	28	11	6	5	1	6	1	557	20	10
Visnagar „	317	1	48	27	...	4	6	1	2	4	410	28	13
Dehegaum „	204	2	65	18	...	2	3	...	2	1	297	5	6
Total ...	2,026	10	489	170	11	17	14	3	13	10	2,763	67	39
NAUSARI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	1
Munsiffs.													
Nausari Mahal	408	7	243	73	4	5	9	5	6	6	766	30	17
Viara „	64	2	122	65	...	3	...	2	1	...	259	1	4
Kathor „	78	2	25	78	...	...	2	1	1	...	127	1	4
Total ...	554	11	394	157	4	8	11	8	9	8	1,164	32	22

dix D.

NT No. 3.

JUSTICE.

posed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	84	
...	2	1	9	...	1	1	...	8	1	5	16	100	
26	1	...	43	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	9	1,538	
27	3	1	57	3	1	2	1	10	1	12	30	1,722	
2	...	...	11	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	8	67	
7	4	1	94	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	705	
32	...	...	77	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	7	1,265	
10	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	708	
4	...	...	37	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	4	261	
2	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	312	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	42	
66	5	1	296	4	...	4	4	12	...	6	30	3,360	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	39	
10	...	...	34	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	1,500	
33	4	...	67	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	628	
11	2	...	54	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	7	471	
3	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	313	
59	7	...	172	1	1	4	1	6	...	3	16	2,951	
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	
6	...	...	63	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	9	628	
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	267	
2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	
9	1	...	64	1	...	3	...	8	...	4	16	1,244	

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Gaekwar in the year

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.											SUITS ABLE	
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AMRELI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	98	6	65	110	4	...	...	2	1	11	297	3	8
Munsiffs.													
Kodinar Mahal, ...	58	4	29	32	...	1	...	2	3	17	146	...	...
Okhamandal ,, ...	48	4	133	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	192	...	2
Total ...	204	14	227	143	6	2	...	6	5	28	635	3	10
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,915	138	2,379	1,414	45	68	52	52	68	100	9,231	280	143
												ABST	
BARODA CITY { Sardar Court Judge	28	2	49	20	3	...	...	...	...	2	74	3	2
City Judge ...	29	...	10	31	1	...	...	2	...	2	75	...	6
City Munsiff ...	598	40	207	560	10	26	2	15	5	23	1,486	3	13
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge	21	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	48	9	...
Munsiffs ...	1,455	61	1,018	324	10	15	25	18	35	25	2,986	164	51
KARBI DISTRICT. { Judge	12	1	16	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	...
Munsiffs ...	2,014	9	473	164	11	17	14	3	12	10	2,727	67	39
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge... ...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	1
Munsiffs ...	550	11	390	156	4	8	11	8	8	6	1,152	32	21
AMRELI DISTRICT. { Judge... ...	98	6	65	110	4	...	...	2	1	11	297	3	8
Munsiffs ...	106	8	162	33	2	2	...	4	4	17	338	...	2
Total ... { Judges	192	9	129	177	8	...	...	4	4	19	542	14	17
Munsiffs ...	4,723	129	2,250	1,237	37	68	52	48	64	81	8,689	266	126
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,915	138	2,379	1,414	45	68	52	52	68	100	9,231	280	143
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	3,899	98	2,450	1,308	140	64	74	96	51	218	8,398	282	142

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

civil suits disposed of in the Courts of His Highness the 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

RELATING TO IMMOV-PROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									REMARKS.
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4	14	...	29	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	328	
7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	
9	4	...	15	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	7	214	
20	18	...	51	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	9	695	
181	34	2	640	10	3	15	7	38	1	27	101	9,972	
RACT.													
1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	84	NOTE.—The number of cases transferred to other Courts shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1, Civil Justice, is not included in this statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The figure of grand total in column 27 of this statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1, from the grand total shown in column 20 of that Statement.
...	2	1	9	...	1	1	...	8	1	5	16	100	
26	1	...	43	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	9	1,538	
2	...	...	11	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	8	67	
64	5	1	285	2	...	3	4	8	...	5	22	3,293	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	39	
57	7	...	170	1	1	4	1	6	...	2	15	2,012	
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	
9	...	...	62	1	...	3	...	7	...	4	15	1,229	
4	14	...	29	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	328	
16	4	...	22	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	7	367	
9	17	1	58	3	1	3	1	13	1	11	33	633	
172	17	1	582	7	2	12	6	25	...	16	68	9,339	
181	34	2	640	10	3	15	7	38	1	27	101	9,972	
263	36	10	733	23	5	16	5	44	1	62	156	9,257	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original suits filed in the

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Sardar Court Judge	1	4	...	...	17	1,186	27	6,290	4	2,941
City Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City Munsiff	42	152	366	4,340	715	36,029	346	79,894	73	52,875
Total ...	43	156	366	4,340	732	37,215	373	86,184	77	55,816
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	3	13	108	1,440	386	19,723	169	35,132	16	10,876
Petlad „	32	96	251	3,326	714	35,859	238	52,160	32	22,086
Dabhoi „	34	110	164	2,030	318	15,797	138	31,748	25	19,098
Sinore „	1	3	28	350	118	6,815	60	13,613	9	6,614
Jarod „	15	50	86	1,045	158	7,390	43	8,589	3	2,651
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	5	14	7	67	14	575	11	2,266	1	600
Total ...	90	286	644	8,267	1,708	86,159	659	1,43,508	86	61,925
KARBI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	999
Munsiffs.										
Karri Mahal	61	229	443	5,504	832	41,918	206	44,441	18	12,659
Patan „	7	31	134	1,795	312	15,979	122	26,674	29	21,829
Visnagar „	6	22	68	933	216	11,206	102	23,804	9	7,321
Dehegaum „	22	81	133	1,564	138	6,238	30	5,481	1	789
Total ...	96	363	778	9,796	1,499	75,371	460	1,00,400	58	43,597

dix E.

NT No. 4.

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
3	3,862	3	10,022	6	46,041	1	56,750	...	...	62	1,27,096	
29	40,778	21	64,848	14	93,008	7	1,74,760	2	5,49,122	73	9,27,536	
1	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	1,74,334	
33	45,684	24	74,870	20	1,44,049	8	2,31,530	2	5,49,122	1,678	12,28,966	
27	40,620	14	47,644	4	31,061	1	14,645	...	...	46	1,33,970	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	67,184	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	1,13,527	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	68,792	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	27,395	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	19,725	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3,522	
27	40,620	14	47,644	4	31,061	1	14,645	...	...	3,233	4,34,115	
10	16,861	9	31,352	3	22,481	...	...	...	...	24	71,723	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	1,04,751	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	66,308	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	43,286	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	14,153	
10	16,861	9	31,352	3	22,481	...	...	...	...	2,913	3,00,221	

Statement showing the values of original suits filed in the Courts of

Name of Court.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nausari District.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Nausari Mahal	14	57	147	1,881	380	20,197	189	43,487	17	12,217
Viara „	30	107	107	1,297	113	5,791	48	11,245	3	2,627
Kathor „	3	11	20	274	69	3,857	30	6,791	7	6,063
Total ...	47	175	274	3,452	562	29,845	267	61,523	27	20,907
Amreli District.										
District Judge	17	57	67	792	97	4,634	45	12,339	9	7,303
Munsiffs.										
Kodinar Mahal	17	63	50	576	66	3,270	22	4,303	3	3,218
Okhamandal „	8	26	64	793	88	4,623	33	6,578	4	3,650
Total ...	42	146	181	2,161	251	12,527	100	23,220	16	14,171
Grand Total ...	318	1,126	2,243	282016	4,752	2,41,117	1,859	4,14,835	264	1,96,416
										ABS
Baroda City — Sardar Court Judge	1	4	...	...	17	1,186	27	6,290	4	2,941
Baroda City — Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda City — Munsiffs ...	42	152	366	4,340	715	36,029	346	79,894	73	52,875
Baroda District — Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda District — Munsiff ...	90	286	644	8,267	1,708	86,159	659	1,43,508	86	61,925
Kaari District — Judge ...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	999
Kaari District — Munsiff ...	96	363	778	9,796	1,498	75,341	460	1,00,400	57	42,598

JUSTICE.

His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.—(Continued.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
6	7,827	5	16,929	2	15,281	4	1,83,670	...	...	17	2,23,707	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	77,839	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	21,067	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	16,996	
6	7,827	5	16,929	2	15,281	4	1,83,670	...	...	1,194	3,39,609	
3	5,400	3	11,884	3	23,700	4	83,304	...	...	248	1,49,413	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	11,430	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	49,092	...	...	198	64,762	* This case has been filed in the Munsiff's Court by order of the Huzur.
3	5,400	3	11,884	3	23,700	5	1,32,396	...	...	604	2,25,605	
79	1,16,392	55	1,82,679	32	2,36,572	18	5,62,241	2	5,49,122	9,622	25,28,516	
TRACT.												
3	3,862	3	10,022	6	6,46,041	1	56,750	...	...	62	1,27,096	
29	40,778	21	61,848	14	98,008	7	1,74,780	2	5,49,122	73	9,27,536	
1	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	1,74,334	
27	40,620	14	47,644	4	31,061	1	14,645	...	...	46	1,33,970	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,187	3,00,145	
10	16,861	9	31,332	3	22,481	...	...	...	...	24	71,723	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,889	2,28,498	

CIVIL.

Statement showing the values of original suits filed in the Courts of

NAME OF COURT.		Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
NAUSARI DISTRICT.	Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munsiff ...	47	175	274	3,452	562	29,845	267	61,523	27	20,907
AMRELI DISTRICT.	Judge ...	17	57	67	782	97	4,634	45	12,339	9	7,303
	Munsiff ...	25	89	114	1,389	154	7,893	55	10,881	7	6,868
TOTAL. ...	Judges ...	18	61	67	792	145	6,850	72	18,629	14	11,243
	Munsiffs ...	300	1,065	2,176	27,224	4,637	2,35,267	1,787	3,96,206	250	1,85,173
GRAND TOTAL ...		318	1,126	2,243	28,016	4,782	2,41,117	1,859	4,14,835	264	1,96,416
Result for the year 1877-78 ...		283	888	1,613	20,556	3,925	1,98,377	1,852	4,08,281	257	2,04,371

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

His Highness the Gackwar in the year 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs.1,00,000.		Total.		Remarks.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
6	7,827	5	16,929	2	15,291	4	1,83,670	...	...	17	2,23,707	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	1,15,902	
3	5,400	3	11,884	3	23,700	3	83,304	...	...	248	1,49,413	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49,092	...	...	356	76,192	
78	1,15,348	55	1,82,679	32	2,36,572	17	5,13,149	2	5,49,122	470	16,33,445	
1	1,044	...	...	...	...	1	49,092	...	...	9,152	8,95,071	
79	1,16,392	55	1,82,679	32	2,36,572	18	5,62,241	2	5,49,122	9,622	25,28,516	
90	1,29,957	69	2,19,615	17	1,13,086	19	5,63,085	2	3,92,638	8,157 + 2 = 8,159	22,40,354	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original civil suits disposed of

NAME OF COURT.	Exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sardar Court Judge	1	4	...	...	18	1,209	37	9,308	8	5,922
City Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City Munsiff	42	153	389	4,703	704	35,099	336	75,840	67	48,620
Total ...	43	157	389	4,703	722	36,308	373	85,148	75	54,542
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal...	3	13	117	1,516	380	19,588	186	39,988	19	13,903
Petlad „	34	107	237	3,053	727	36,464	238	52,811	29	21,226
Dabhoi „	29	93	138	1,678	350	17,250	160	37,402	31	23,418
Sinore „	2	5	30	372	130	7,167	83	18,761	16	11,261
Jaroda „	17	55	87	1,041	158	7,500	47	8,399	3	2,718
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	5	14	9	92	15	671	10	2,672	3	2,066
Total ...	90	287	618	7,752	1,760	88,640	724	1,60,033	101	74,622
KARRI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Karri Mahal	61	223	432	5,362	799	40,267	190	40,596	18	13,326
Patan „	6	27	141	1,892	313	16,594	131	29,124	36	26,575
Visnagar „	9	33	75	975	252	13,171	127	28,964	8	5,254
Dehagaum „	22	82	128	1,508	134	6,190	28	5,187	1	789
Total ...	98	365	776	9,737	1,499	76,252	476	1,03,872	63	45,944

dix F.

NT No. 5.

JUSTICE.

in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
5	7,403	11	37,626	3	17,114	1	22,564	...	...	84	1,01,150	
55	82,427	31	96,995	9	59,259	5	1,78,590	...	...	100	4,17,271	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	1,64,415	
60	89,830	42	1,34,621	12	76,373	6	2,01,154	...	...	1,722	6,82,836	
39	57,762	23	70,153	3	21,750	2	48,119	...	...	67	1,97,784	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	75,008	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,13,661	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	79,871	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	37,566	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	19,713	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5,515	
39	57,762	23	70,153	3	21,750	2	48,119	...	...	3,360	5,29,118	
20	30,497	13	37,774	4	35,683	1	18,368	...	...	39	1,22,352	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	99,774	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627 +1*	74,213	* This is a possessory suit and hence its value is not ascertainable.
										628		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	48,397	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	13,756	
20	30,497	13	37,774	4	35,683	1	18,368	...	...	2,950 +1	3,58,492	
										2,951		

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original civil suits disposed of in the

NAME OF COURT.		Exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAUSARI DISTRICT.			Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
District Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.											
Nausari Mahal ...	...	15	61	141	1,869	419	22,839	231	54,013	19	13,742
Viara „ ...	...	21	78	79	973	118	6,108	47	10,611	2	1,998
Kathor „ ...	...	2	7	20	288	62	3,141	41	9,717	9	7,944
Total	...	38	146	243	3,150	599	32,088	319	74,371	30	23,684
AMRELI DISTRICT.											
District Judge ...	...	21	74	85	960	123	6,546	60	16,980	14	10,543
Munsiffs.											
Kodinar Mahal ...	...	17	63	48	552	62	3,116	24	4,932	2	1,823
Okhamandal „ ...	...	8	26	61	779	86	4,358	47	8,974	8	5,578
Total	...	46	163	197	2,300	276	14,020	131	30,886	24	17,944
GRAND TOTAL	...	315	1,118	3,223	27,612	4,856	2,47,308	2,023	4,51,310	293	2,16,736
BARODA CITY	Sardar Court Judge	1	4	...	...	18	1,209	37	9,308	8	5,922
	Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munsiffs ...	42	153	339	4,703	704	35,099	336	75,840	67	48,620
BARODA DISTRICT.	Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munsiffs ...	90	287	618	7,752	1,760	88,640	724	1,60,033	101	74,622
KARRI DISTRICT.	Judge	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...
	Munsiffs ...	98	365	776	9,737	1,498	76,222	476	1,03,872	63	45,944
NAUSARI DISTRICT.	Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munsiffs ...	38	146	243	3,150	599	32,088	319	74,371	30	23,684

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.—(Continued.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
10	15,511	4	11,320	1	6,496	...	...	...	...	15	33,327	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	92,574	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	19,763	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	21,097	
10	15,511	4	11,320	1	6,496	...	...	...	...	1,244	1,66,766	
2	2,650	12	34,947	1	7,000	1	12,224	...	...	324 +4*	91,933	* These four cases are of Girasias, and their values are not ascertainable, as the Girasias are allowed to file suits on plain paper in the first instance.
										328		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	10,486	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1†	49,092†	...	...	244	68,807	† This case has been filed and disposed of in the Munsiff's Court by special order of the Huzur, as the ordinary jurisdiction of the Munsiff extends to Rs. 1,000.
2	2,650	12	34,947	1	7,000	2	61,316	...	...	691 +4	1,71,226	
										695		
131	1,96,250	94	2,88,815	21	1,47,302	11	3,28,957	...	...	9,967 +5	19,08,438	
										9,972		
5	7,403	11	37,626	3	17,114	1	22,561	...	...	84	1,01,150	NOTE.—The number of cases transferred to other Courts, shown in column 8 of Statement No. I, Civil Justice, is not included in this statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The figure of grand total in column 22 of this statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. I, from the grand total shown in column 20 of that statement.
55	82,427	31	96,995	9	59,259	5	1,78,590	...	...	100	4,17,271	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	1,64,415	
39	57,762	23	70,153	3	21,750	2	48,119	...	...	67	1,97,784	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,293	3,31,334	
20	30,497	13	37,774	4	35,683	1	18,368	...	...	39	1,22,352	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,911 +1	2,36,140	
										2,912		
10	15,511	4	11,320	1	6,496	...	...	...	...	15	3,327	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,229	1,33,439	

*CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original civil suits disposed of in the

NAME OF COURT.		Exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
AMRELI DISTRICT.	Judge	21	74	85	969	123	6,546	60	1,698	14	10,543
	Munsiffs ...	25	89	112	1,331	148	7,474	71	1,306	10	7,401
TOTAL ...	Judges	22	78	85	969	147	7,785	97	26,283	22	16,465
	Munsiffs ...	293	1,040	2,138	26,673	4,709	2,39,523	1,926	4,28,022	271	2,00,271
GRAND TOTAL ...		315	4,118	2,223	27,642	4,856	2,47,308	2,023	4,54,310	293	2,16,736
Result for the year 1877-78 ...		325	1,031	1,825	22,892	4,502	2,27,201	2,092	4,07,290	331	2,47,536

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		Remarks.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
2	2,650	12	34,947	1	7,000	1	12,224	...	...	324 +4Giras cases. 328	91,933	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49,092	...	...	367	79,293	
131	1,96,250	94	2,88,815	21	1,47,302	10	2,79,865	...	...	629 +4Giras cases. 633	9,63,817	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49,092	...	...	9,338 +1 9,339	9,14,621	
131	1,96,250	94	2,88,815	21	1,47,302	11	3,28,957	...	...	9,967 +5 9,972	19,08,438	
103	1,46,301	63	1,85,801	16	1,16,936	13	2,91,987	1	2,40,000	9,271 +16 9,287	19,46,987	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge Varisht Court

Appendix G.

STATEMENT No. 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number and value of decrees filed for execution, executed and remaining unexecuted, in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

NAME OF COURT.	DECREES FILED FOR EXECUTION.												DECREES EXECUTED.								DECREES REMAINING UNEXECUTED.								REMARKS.
	Pending execution wholly or partially on the 31st July 1878.		Received by transfer.		Filed for execution in the Court itself from August 1878 to July 1879.		For execution in the Court itself.		Description of decrees filed in the Court itself (details of column 6).				Transferred to other Courts.		Disposed of on account of decrees becoming incapable of execution.		Disposed of by complete execution.		Total number and value of decrees executed (columns 14 to 19).		Average duration in days.	Decrees not executed at all.		Decrees partially executed.			Total number and value of decrees not executed at all or only partially executed.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Relating to immovable property.	Relating to movable property other than money.	Relating to money.	Relating to other matters.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Realized amount.	Unrealized amount.	Number.	Value of decrees not executed at all and of decrees partially executed (sum of columns 24 and 27).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
BARODA CITY.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Sardar Court Judge	94	2,47,778	...	...	61	77,531	158	3,25,309	2	...	62	...	18	20,225	6	23,673	20	13,833	44	57,731	256	85	1,15,491	29	27,833	1,19,251	114	2,34,745	
City Judge	85	4,87,007	1	1,547	61	93,448	150	5,83,002	5	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,83,699	31	2,83,699	264	85	2,21,155	34	24,691	53,456	119	2,74,613	
„ Munsiff	275	63,085	...	...	1,130	1,44,706	1,405	2,07,851	32	1	1,098	...	...	...	2	500	247	17,741	249	18,241	77	928	1,19,996	238	13,874	26,737	1,166	1,75,733	
TOTAL ...	454	7,97,870	1	1,547	1,252	3,16,185	1,713	11,16,162	39	1	1,219	...	18	20,225	8	24,173	298	3,15,276	324	3,54,671	119	1,098	4,56,642	291	66,398	1,99,444	1,399	6,85,090	
BARODA DISTRICT.																													
District Judge	29	10,93,079	...	...	61	1,08,091	89	12,01,170	6	1	44	...	13	1,169	...	...	18	54,689	31	55,858	97	48	11,43,075	1	1,057	1,190	49	11,44,265	
Munsiffs.																													
Baroda Mahal	59	51,126	...	...	413	42,092	472	93,723	37	...	375	1	...	...	...	...	151	14,816	151	14,816	61	266	70,977	55	3,015	4,290	321	75,267	
Petlad „	278	66,945	4	714	994	94,378	1,176	1,62,037	25	2	962	5	...	...	1	62	338	28,221	339	28,306	76	509	89,092	288	16,264	27,775	837	1,17,467	
Dabhoi „	81	20,035	1	90	372	45,309	454	72,004	11	...	359	2	1	90	...	...	194	20,894	195	20,894	78	214	37,054	45	5,693	8,363	259	45,417	
Sinore „	20	9,825	3	245	111	10,397	124	20,467	13	1	97	...	...	...	...	...	37	2,088	37	2,088	49	91	16,614	6	379	1,396	97	18,000	
Jarod „	23	5,278	3	223	167	17,520	193	26,521	6	...	161	...	1	189	12	4,374	158	14,999	171	19,562	78	16	5,015	6	324	1,799	22	6,838	
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	3	87	...	...	24	3,077	27	3,164	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,270	1	37	88	10	1,358	
TOTAL ...	493	12,56,445	12	1,273	2,092	3,21,374	3,836	15,79,091	99	4	1,221	8	15	1,447	13	4,436	913	1,37,160	941	1,43,023	64	1,213	13,63,727	382	27,809	44,892	1,596	14,06,609	
KARVI DISTRICT.																													
District Judge	21	64,305	1	667	18	31,298	40	96,270	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	13,608	10	13,608	406	16	48,380	14	10,893	29,389	30	78,769	
Munsiffs.																													
Karvi Mahal	68	9,390	...	...	725	61,236	793	70,626	4	...	721	...	...	...	...	...	246	14,881	246	14,881	41	374	33,509	173	7,966	14,072	547	47,581	
Patan „	51	10,613	...	...	503	51,479	554	62,092	6	...	497	...	2	1,311	2	355	90	9,556	103	11,222	264	275	31,306	176	6,831	12,683	451	43,989	
Visnagar „	33	7,909	...	...	253	33,962	286	41,871	21	4	228	...	...	...	2	120	127	16,037	129	16,157	61	112	20,001	45	2,469	3,304	157	23,305	
Dehegaum „	11	1,070	...	...	146	7,476	157	8,546	1	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	49	1,983	49	1,983	45	84	5,171	34	527	865	108	6,036	
TOTAL ...	184	93,317	1	667	1,645	1,85,453	1,830	2,82,467	37	4	1,604	...	2	1,311	4	475	521	69,065	527	67,851	96	861	1,38,367	432	28,686	57,313	1,293	1,99,680	
NAVSARI DISTRICT.																													
District Judge	21	1,06,080	...	...	61	1,16,232	70	2,22,312	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	13	10,385	13	10,385	76	19	37,021	33	37,310	1,37,023	67	1,74,117	
Munsiffs.																													
Navsari Mahal	63	14,325	2	228	473	59,802	539	74,355	23	...	450	1	2	810	...	...	129	9,673	122	10,363	37	82	18,516	335	214	45,242	417	63,758	
Vizara „	9	643	...	...	103	8,101	116	9,044	1	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,969	38	1,969	39	70	6,871	8	236	609	78	7,480	
Kathor „	16	4,369	...	...	161	11,083	117	15,452	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,759	30	2,759	25	51	7,038	30	1,309	4,386	87	11,424	
TOTAL ...	108	1,25,317	2	228	732	1,90,218	842	3,21,203	25	...	706	1	2	810	...	...	201	24,586	203	25,296	38	292	69,510	417	39,729	1,87,119	638	2,56,838	
AMRELI DISTRICT.																													
District Judge ...	73	46,621	...	...	198	32,743	271	79,364	11	1	186	...	...	...	1	67	76	27,333	77	27,420	130	69	24,253	125	6,300	21,412	194	45,664	
Munsiffs.																													
Kodinar Mahal ...	16	2,636	...	...	76	5,420	92	8,056	2	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	76	5,413	76	5,413	74	13	1,724	3	91	833	16	2,562	
Okhamandal „ ...	50	4,569	...	...	99	11,790	149	16,349	1	...	96	1	...	...	...	...	42	4,403	42	4,403	362	64	5,510	43	2,429	3,917	107	9,427	
TOTAL ...	139	53,826	...	...	373	49,953	512	1,03,769	14	1	357	1	...	...	1	67	194	37,230	195	37,236	137	146	31,487	171	8,810	26,167	317	57,653	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,379	23,27,415	15	3,714	6,040	10,72,143	7,433	34,03,272	213	10	5,807	10	37	23,793	26	34,191	2,137	5,70,346	2,200	6,28,330	84	3,549	20,90,945	1,693	1,70,972	5,13,925	5,233	26,03,970	
												ABSTRACT.																	
BARODA CITY. { Sardar Court Judge	94	2,47,778	...	...	61	77,531	158	3,25,309	2	...	62	...	18	20,225	6	23,673	20	13,833	44	57,731	256	85	1,15,491	29	27,833	1,19,251	114	2,34,745	
{ City Judge	85	4,87,007	1	1,547	61	93,448	150	5,83,002	5	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,83,699	31	2,83,699	264	85	2,21,155	34	24,691	53,456	119	2,74,613	
{ City Munsiff	275	63,085	...	...	1,130	1,44,706	1,405	2,07,851	31	1	1,098	...	...	...	2	500	247	17,741	249	18,241	77	928	1,19,996	238	13,874	26,737	1,166	1,75,733	
BARODA DIST. { Judge	29	10,93,079	...	...	61	1,08,091	89	12,01,170	6	1	44	...	13	1,169	...	...	18	54,689	31	55,858	97	48	11,43,075	1	1,057	1,190	49	11,44,265	
{ Munsiffs	464	1,63,366	11	1,272	1,931	2,13,283	2,426	3,77,921	93	3	1,877	8	2	279	13	4,156	895	82,560	910	87,252	63	1,165	2,20,652	381	26,242	43,092	1,546	2,63,744	
KARAD „ { Judge	21	64,305	1	667	18	31,298	40	96,270	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	13,608	10	13,608	406	16	48,380	14	10,893	29,389	30	78,769	
{ Munsiffs	163	29,043	...	...	1,027	1,54,155	1,740	1,85,197	32	4	1,691	2	1	975	521	45,457	527	44,233	548	90,387	418	845	90,287	418	37,743	80,995	1,263	1,21,211	
NAVSARI „ { Judge	21	1,06,080	...	...	61	1,16,232	70	2,22,312	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	13	10,385	13	10,385	76	19	37,021	33	37,310	1,37,023	67	1,74,117	
{ Munsiffs	87	19,237	2	228	683	74,836	772	99,451	25	...	657	1	2	810	...	...	188	16,201	190	16,011	36	203	32,425	379	7,919	50,090	582	82,521	
AMRELI „ { Judge	73	46,621	...	...	198	32,743	271	79,364	11	1	186	...	...	...	1	67	76	27,333	77	27,420	130	69	24,253	125	6,300	21,412	194	45,664	
{ Munsiffs	175	7,205	...	...	175	17,210	241	24,405	3	...	171	1	...	...	...	...	118	9,906	118	9,906	141	77	7,234	46	2,510	4,735	123	11,969	
TOTAL ... { Judges	323	20,45,280	2	2,214	441	4,63,741	769	25,10,457	29	2	413	...	31	21,263	7	28,760	168	1,05,538	208	4,56,091	182	322	15,80,151	211	1,08,881	3,58,721	563	19,18,172	
{ Munsiffs	1,055	2,81,925	13	1,500	5,599	6,09,460	6,664	8,97,825	154	8	5,394	10	6	2,100	19	5,131	1,969	1,66,808	1,994	1,74,639	74	3,218	5,09,504	1,482	62,386	1,55,204	4,670	6,96,798	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,378	23,27,415	15	3,714	6,040	10,72,143	7,433	34,03,272	213	10	5,807	10	37	23,793	26	34,191	2,137	5,70,346	2,200	6,28,330	84	3,549	20,90,945	1,693	1,70,972	5,13,925	5,233	26,03,970	

NOTE.—This Statement has been prepared for the first time, and consequently last year's (1877-78) result could not be shown for the sake of comparison.

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix H.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appen

STATEM

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of Darkhasts (applications for execution of His Highness the Gaek

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOS							
	Pending on the 31st July 1878.	Filed from August 1878 to July 1879.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By transferring to other Courts.	By striking off the file.	Under Rajinama.	By money satisfaction.	By granting possession.	By imprisonment.	Under application for stay of execution.	By fixing instalments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA CITY.												
Sardar Court Judge	94	66	...	160	18	10	7	14	2	...	1	4
City Judge	90	75	...	165	...	11	14	14	4	...	16	3
City Munsiff	275	1,320	...	1,595	...	394	386	278	16	23	197	...
Total ...	459	1,461	...	1,920	18	415	407	306	22	23	214	7
BARODA DISTRICT.												
District Judge	29	52	...	81	13	4	12	3	4	...	5	...
Munsiffs.												
Baroda Mahal	59	451	...	510	...	161	123	23	30	10	44	...
Petlad „	289	1,183	1	1,473	1	344	232	150	16	16	381	...
Dabhoi „	81	372	1	454	1	113	128	31	4	7	44	28
Sinore „	20	111	3	134	...	54	22	1	12	2	10	...
Jaroda „	23	177	3	203	1	21	57	19	7	3	46	2
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	3	24	...	27	...	4	...	11	...	...	2	...
Total ...	504	2,370	8	2,882	16	701	574	229	73	38	532	30
KARRI DISTRICT.												
District Judge	21	22	3	46	...	10	2	9	...	3	4	...
Munsiffs.												
Karri Mahal	68	844	...	912	...	326	222	2	5	49	220	...
Patan „	51	604	...	655	2	186	152	96	3	25	92	...
Visnagar „	33	292	...	325	...	73	112	15	14	5	54	1
Dehagaam „	11	178	...	189	...	58	40	4	1	1	40	1
Total ...	184	1,940	3	2,127	2	653	528	126	23	83	410	2
NAUSARI DISTRICT.												
District Judge	23	69	...	92	...	29	8	16	...	1	11	...
Munsiffs.												
Nausari Mahal	63	550	...	613	...	213	102	39	14	1	114	2
Viara „	8	108	...	116	...	47	24	15	1	...	16	...
Kathore „	17	114	...	131	...	23	32	4	1	2	46	1
Total ...	111	841	...	952	...	312	166	74	16	4	187	3

dix H.

ENT No. 7.

JUSTICE.

decrees) filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of war in the year 1878-79.

ED OF.								REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.											
BY AUCTION SALE.																			
Of immoveable property.			*Of moveable property.*																
Number of dar-khasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of dar-khasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Total.	Average duration in days.	Pending disposal of claims made against attached property.	Date of auction sale having not arrived.	On account of other causes.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*														
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	297	1	...	103	15	14	18	57	...	...	...	...	104
3	900	911	2	1,064	970	67	294	26	2	70	18	11	16	17	36	...	...	...	98
33	6,806	8,235	8	324	378	1,335	93	30	48	182	120	33	54	31	13	...	2	7	260
36	7,706	9,146	10	1,388	1,348	1,458	107	57	50	355	153	58	88	105	49	...	2	7	462
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	231	4	2	34	6	7	7	15	4	1	...	...	40
19	2,501	3,045	13	634	616	423	79	9	7	71	37	18	23	2	4	...	...	3	87
50	6,566	3,518	39	1,136	932	1,229	101	3	47	194	99	67	44	13	9	6	4	2	244
13	4,009	3,088	6	227	253	375	61	17	5	57	38	10	10	8	5	5	2	1	79
5	401	378	1	67	34	107	78	...	...	27	13	4	6	...	1	3	...	...	27
8	1,715	2,199	13	220	182	168	80	4	2	29	7	8	12	4	1	2	1	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	121	...	...	10	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	10
98	15,191	12,228	72	2,284	2,017	2,360	82	37	63	422	206	115	104	43	24	17	7	6	522
2	1,500	1,500	2	175	119	31	153	3	3	9	6	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	15
24	5,049	2,933	25	1,095	727	873	64	6	6	27	33	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	39
5	1,420	2,403	7	217	311	568	55	1	11	75	64	14	6	1	2	...	...	...	87
7	650	736	6	209	131	287	66	4	7	27	12	17	7	1	...	...	1	...	38
4	495	417	5	67	63	154	46	3	5	27	28	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	35
42	9,164	7,994	45	1,763	1,351	1,913	61	17	32	165	143	40	17	8	4	1	1	...	214
3	2,800	4,340	2	54	46	70	89	2	2	18	7	2	3	2	5	...	3	...	22
18	3,163	1,447	21	1,141	761	521	60	3	14	72	54	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	89
2	195	225	3	158	73	109	36	...	...	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	1,315	1,226	2	36	40	120	61	1	1	9	7	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	11
32	7,473	7,238	28	1,389	920	822	60	6	17	107	75	18	19	8	7	...	3	...	130

Statement showing the number of Darkhasts (applications for execution of

His Highness the Gaekwar

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOS							
	Pending on the 31st July 1878.	Filed from August 1878 to July 1879.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By transferring to other Courts.	By striking off the file.	Under Rajinama.	By money satisfaction.	By granting possession.	By imprisonment.	Under application for stay of execution.	By fixing instalments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AMRELI DISTRICT.												
District Judge	73	226	...	299	...	10	52	37	2	4	130	...
Munsiffs.												
Kodinar Mahal	16	76	...	92	...	9	32	8	4	...	18	...
Okharmandal	50	99	...	149	...	58	12	44	2	5	10	2
Total ...	139	401	...	540	...	77	96	89	8	9	158	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,397	7,013	11	8,421	36	2,158	1,771	824	142	157	1,501	44
												ABS
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court Judge ...	94	66	...	160	18	10	7	14	2	...	1	4
BARODA CITY. City Judge	90	75	...	165	...	11	14	14	4	...	16	3
BARODA CITY. City Munsiff... ...	275	1,320	...	1,595	...	394	396	278	16	23	197	...
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	29	52	...	81	13	4	12	3	4	...	5	...
BARODA DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	475	2,318	8	2,801	3	697	562	226	69	38	527	30
KARDI DISTRICT. Judge	21	22	3	46	...	10	2	9	...	3	4	...
KARDI DISTRICT. Munsiffs	163	1,918	...	2,081	2	643	526	117	23	80	406	2
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Judge	23	69	...	92	...	29	8	16	...	1	11	...
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	88	772	...	860	...	283	158	58	16	3	176	3
AMRELI DISTRICT. Judge	73	226	...	299	...	10	52	37	2	4	130	...
AMRELI DISTRICT. Munsiffs	66	175	...	241	...	67	[illegible]	52	6	5	28	2
TOTAL ... Judges	330	510	3	843	31	[illegible]	95	93	12	8	167	7
TOTAL ... Munsiffs	1,067	6,503	8	7,578	5	[illegible]	1,676	731	130	149	1,334	37
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,397	7,013	11	8,421	36	2,158	1,771	824	142	157	1,501	44
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	1,789	6,008	67	7,864	57	1,842	1,306	871	120	224	1,582	108

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

decrees) filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of in the year 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

ED OF.								REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.										
BY AUCTION SALE.																		
Of immoveable property.			*Of moveable property.*															
Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Total.	Average duration in days.	Pending disposal of claims made against attached property.	Date of auction sale having not arrived.	On account of other causes.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*														
6	575	444	11	339	264	252	146	1	11	35	16	9	11	6	4	1	...	...	47
1	17	25	4	157	140	76	75	2	2	12	5	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	16
3	2,150	1,911	1	24	30	137	510	...	2	10	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12
10	2,742	2,380	16	520	434	465	242	3	15	57	28	10	23	9	4	1	...	...	75
214	42,276	38,986	171	7,344	6,070	7,018	74	120	177	1,106	605	241	251	173	88	19	13	13	1,403
TRACT.																			
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	297	1	...	103	15	14	18	57	...	...	...	...	104
3	900	911	2	1,064	970	57	294	26	2	70	18	11	16	17	36	...	...	...	98
33	6,806	8,235	8	324	378	1,335	93	30	48	182	120	33	54	31	13	...	2	7	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	231	4	2	34	6	7	7	15	4	1	...	...	40
95	15,191	12,228	72	2,284	2,017	2,319	71	33	61	388	200	108	97	28	20	16	7	6	482
1	1,500	1,500	2	175	119	31	153	3	3	9	6	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	15
40	7,064	6,194	43	1,588	1,232	1,882	54	14	29	156	137	38	16	3	3	1	1	...	199
3	2,800	4,340	2	54	46	70	89	2	2	18	7	2	3	2	5	...	3	...	22
29	4,673	2,898	26	1,335	874	752	57	4	15	89	68	16	16	6	2	...	...	...	108
6	575	444	11	339	264	252	146	1	11	35	16	9	11	6	4	1	...	...	47
4	2,167	1,936	5	181	170	213	364	2	4	22	12	1	12	3	...	...	...	...	28
13	5,775	7,195	17	1,632	1,309	517	161	37	20	269	68	45	56	102	50	2	3	...	326
201	36,501	31,791	154	5,712	4,671	6,501	67	83	157	837	537	196	195	71	38	17	10	13	1,077
214	42,276	38,986	171	7,344	6,070	7,018	74	120	177	1,106	605	241	251	173	88	19	13	13	1,403
218	40,998	38,897	139	8,624	5,849	6,467	101	96	126	1,17 5	613	183	262	222	59	26	15	17	1,397

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of civil appeals filed, disposed of, and territory in the

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.						DISPOSED																	
													Ex parte.								*Con*	
	Pending on the 31st July 1878.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1878 to July 1879.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of appeals filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*.	Decreed on arbitration.	Decreed on oath.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
Varishṭ Court.						Rs.																		
Regular appeals	48	69	2	...	119	1,47,292	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...				
Special „	74	263	4	1	342	53,677	...	10	9	9	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	144	5				
Total ...	122	332	6	1	461	2,00,969	...	10	14	12	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	188	5				
Judges.																								
Baroda City Judge	149	148	5	2	304	47,264	3	10	...	9	...	1	10	2	2	4	18	84	10					
Do. District Judge	214	181	5	11	411	46,234	20	6	2	9	...	...	28	10	6	11	55	173	16					
Karri „ „	75	120	4	7	206	22,647	11	19	1	3	...	3	5	6	...	7	18	44	17					
Nausari „ „	17	46	1	1	65	6,510	...	3	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	35	5					
Amreli „ „	12	11	...	...	23	2,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	5	1					
Total ...	467	506	15	21	1,009	1,25,365	34	38	4	22	...	4	48	19	8	23	98	341	49					
GRAND TOTAL ...	589	838	21	22	1,470	3,26,334	34	48	18	34	3	8	49	19	8	23	99	529	54					
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	564	883	28	26	1,501	4,41,192	25	59	9	40	12	16	43	10	7	20	80	422	50					

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

dix I.

NT No. 8.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of, in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's year 1878-79.

OF.					AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.
tested.																
Remanded.	Reversed. Otherwise.	Total.	Total of appeals disposed of.	Value of appeals disposed of in the Court itself.	Contested.	Others.	Number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Total.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
				Rs.												
4	12	60	68	2,04,026	242	352	3	20	7	11	8	5	.....	.....	.....	51		
11	44	204	240	67,187	269	174	20	74	6	14	6	4	1	.....	.....	102		
15	56	264	308	2,71,213	263	205	23	94	13	22	14	9	1	.....	.....	153		
27	20	141	182*	35,068	383	275	15	46	14	35	22	2	3	.....	.....	122		
23	43	225	347†	65,096	270	156	81	34	2	10	15	2	1	.....	.....	64		
19	14	91	140‡	23,145	230	234	8	21	14	8	13	1	.....	.....	.....	57		
2	9	51	60	8,089	98	331	11	3	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		
4	...	10	13	2,491	222	209	...	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10		
75	86	551	751	1,43,092	280	213	115	106	32	55	56	5	4	.....	.....	258		
90	142	815	1050	4,14,305	272	210	148	200	45	77	70	14	5	.....	.....	411		
55	154	681	912	5,31,922	202	225	6	206	114	137	87	39	3	1	2	589		

* Out of this number, the City Judge disposed of 137 appeals, and the Joint Judge disposed of 45 appeals.

† Out of this number the District Judge disposed of 27 appeals, the Joint Judge 259 appeals, and the Assistant Judge 61 appeals.

‡ Out of this number the District Judge disposed of 80 appeals, and the Assistant Judge 69 appeals.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix J.

STATEMENT No. 9.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Munsiffs in the year 1878-79.

MUNSIFFS.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	How disposed of.					REMARKS.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
				Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BY CITY JUDGE.							
City Munsiff	179	114	12	29	24	53	*Note.*—The number of appeal cases transferred by the Judges to other Courts, shown in column 8 of Statement No. 8, Civil Justice, is not included in this Statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The total of 717 cases in column 2 of this Statement is obtained by deducting the 34 transferred cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 8, from the total of 751 cases shown in column 24 of that Statement.
BY BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Baroda Mahal Munsiff ...	71	47	4	4	16	20	
Petlad „ „ ...	79	48	6	9	16	25	
Dabhoi „ „ ...	86	61	10	8	7	15	
Sinor „ „ ...	47	28	3	4	12	16	
Jarod „ „ ...	30	21	3	4	2	6	
Chandod „ „ ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Old Courts now abolished ...	8	7	...	...	1	1	
BY KARRI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Karri Mahal Munsiff ...	38	23	5	4	6	10	
Patan „ „ ...	33	25	4	2	2	4	
Visnagar „ „ ...	62	24	14	13	12	24	
Dehagaum „ „ ...	5	3	...	1	1	2	
BY NAUSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Nausari Mahal Munsiff ...	35	30	2	...	3	3	
Viara „ „ ...	18	11	3	1	3	4	
Kathor „ „ ...	7	2	1	1	3	4	
BY AMRELI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Kodinar Mahal Munsiff ...	5	3	1	1	...	1	
Okhamandal „ „ ...	8	4	...	3	1	4	
Total ...	717	457	68	93	109	192	
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	562	350	45	44	123	167	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR. (Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix K.

STATEMENT No. 10.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of appeals and special appeals disposed of by the Varisht Court during the year 1878-79.

JUDGES WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM.	Total number of appeals disposed of by the Varisht Court.	HOW DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
				Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
REGULAR APPEALS.							
Sardar Court Judges, Baroda	20	16	...	2	2	4	
Joint Judge, Baroda	9	5	...	...	4	4	
City Judge, Baroda	10	8	...	...	2	2	
District Judge, Baroda	10	8	...	1	1	2	
District Judge, Karri	3	3	...	...	...	...	
District Judge, Nausari	5	4	...	...	1	1	
District Judge, Amreli	11	8	...	1	2	3	
Total ...	68	52	...	4	12	16	
SPECIAL APPEALS.							
City Judge, Baroda	53	43	3	1	6	7	
District Judge, Baroda	37	26	1	2	8	10	
Joint Judge, Baroda	82	63	1	5	13	18	
District Judge, Karri	26	19	...	1	6	7	
Assistant Judge, Karri	1	1	...	...	...	...	
District Judge, Nausari	17	11	...	2	4	6	
District Judge, Amreli	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Old Courts now abolished	23	16	...	...	7	7	
Total ...	240	180	5	11	44	55	
GRAND TOTAL ...	308	232	5	15	56	71	
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	325	241	15	18	51	69	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR. (Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

Appendix L.

STATEMENT No. I.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of tribunals, the number of cases and accused for trial, tried, and remaining untried in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

Class of Tribunal.	FOR TRIAL.																TRIED.												REMAINING UNTRIED.		Remarks.
	Pending on 1st July 1878.		Filed in the Court itself.						Received by cession or reference otherwise.		Total.		Referred.		Committed.		Transferred to another Court, &c.		Disposed of finally by the Court itself.		Total.		Persons now dealt with. (Details of column 22.)								
	Number of tribunals.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Under arrest by police.	Attended on requisition.	Attended on summons.	Absconded before trial.	Total.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Left off under rejections.	Left off, or being struck off the file.	Died, escaped, pardoned, &c.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Total.	Average duration in days from date to disposal.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
VARIENT COURT.																																	
Regular referred cases	1	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	70	33	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	81	33	81	...	...	1	23	57	81	64	4	6	9	
Miscellaneous referred cases	2	13	24	1	1	...	...	...	1	27	10	9	13	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	7	9	13	...	...	...	3	4	7	20	2	...	...	* Left out last year by oversight.
Total	3	20	44	1	1	...	...	...	1	54	80	42	93	...	...	...	...	4	6	38	88	42	94	...	...	1	26	61	88	49	2	6	9	
BARODA CITY.																																	
Sardar Court Judge	1	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	9	5	14	3	6	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	12	3	...	...	3	6	9	58	5	3	6	
City Judge	1	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	1	1	
Magistrate, 1st Class	1	1	7	397	607	10	132	43	701	8	66	43	80	...	...	10	13	23	30	23	30	23	43	13	1	2	215	396	626	7	1,656	2	4	
2nd	1	1	1	425	690	24	14	126	869	3	3	463	578	...	...	12	13	1	1	169	580	182	594	141	10	2	206	501	860	8	1,508	2	1	
Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	17	10	824	1,298	34	153	212	1,574	13	91	1,060	1,682	3	12	22	26	24	31	196	1,617	209	1,680	157	11	4	424	903	1,493	9	3,221	6	9	
BARODA DISTRICT.																																	
District Subha	1	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	60	1	1	1	
Do. Judge	1	5	9	6	3	...	...	2	5	2	7	3	6	...	...	3	6	61	201	96	222	99	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Magistrate, 1st Class	4	15	29	455	497	256	116	84	953	1	217	342	721	9	17	...	60	197	9	14	223	815	232	815	1,030	55	8	6	307	394	816	21	2,150	20	64	
Do. 2nd	3	20	20	1,336	1,561	52	250	374	2,599	3	99	832	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	832	815	832	1,089	1,921	225	68	6	636	1,453	2,362	18	4,473	33	91	
Do. 3rd	11	19	21	1,089	1,860	31	139	267	1,621	...	3	1,297	1,949	7	13	...	...	...	...	10	19	1,304	1,981	1,304	1,981	3,285	236	69	6	365	1,401	1,720	13	3,576	34	96	
Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	1	1	2	330	527	10	247	30	787	...	1	1,479	1,842	7	13	...	...	...	...	7	13	1,486	1,855	1,486	1,855	3,341	165	9	1	220	1,206	1,426	9	3,267	35	96	
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	322	660	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	666	326	666	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	5	4	20	2	9	...	10	24	...	...	24	28	3	3	1	...	...	12	7	12	7	61	29	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	32	88	154	3,219	4,052	388	794	769	5,814	32	833	3,440	6,503	31	55	81	128	30	64	3,222	6,900	3,370	6,121	785	79	21	1,665	3,226	5,800	16	11,917	78	190	
KARDI DISTRICT.																																	
District Subha	1	1	23	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Judge	1	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	3	3	27	
Magistrate, 1st Class	4	22	30	617	750	24	32	679	1,527	1	371	1,144	2,277	6	16	...	...	...	...	127	339	133	355	48	5	3	129	197	382	28	4,079	31	77	
Do. 2nd do.	10	30	90	1,738	2,292	62	752	522	3,628	4	210	446	1,045	4	16	139	358	...	...	291	690	434	1,048	274	6	4	210	278	540	21	2,239	15	33	
Do. 3rd do.	19	38	38	1,022	1,264	42	316	1,811	...	2	82	1,296	2,703	42	63	...	...	...	...	1,338	2,766	1,380	2,829	761	49	14	292	1,742	3,383	14	7,242	10	27	
Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	1	...	...	163	60	3	40	103	...	...	40	1,262	1,922	15	31	...	2	3	7	11	1,293	1,993	1,347	2,056	3,403	508	59	3	245	976	1,360	7	2,963	15	37	
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	113	261	...	...	...	1	9	16	104	246	113	261	63	...	...	39	146	246	7	529	...	...	
Total	34	73	205	3,521	4,825	129	1,340	3,715	6,860	8	669	3,987	7,784	76	147	142	359	49	90	3,959	9,644	3,666	7,328	1,317	87	26	1,703	3,401	6,644	19	9,290	61	142	
NAVSARI DISTRICT.																																	
District Subha	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Judge	1	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Magistrate, 1st Class	2	10	121	262	271	52	115	8	446	2	6	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	8	19	...	...	...	8	11	19	...	...	...	...	
Do. 2nd do.	5	17	43	419	341	15	227	259	852	1	44	73	201	...	...	2	7	44	77	29	42	31	49	1	...	...	4	28	33	21	1,539	15	36	
Do. 3rd do.	10	27	36	524	501	11	78	72	662	1	13	415	951	31	57	...	...	17	31	48	88	48	88	145	23	6	163	263	407	15	1,705	15	36	
Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	3	3	5	306	138	2	80	82	302	1	3	58	372	6	7	...	...	4	7	10	65	14	72	29	3	4	77	253	336	16	2,262	7	4	
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	3	...	...	10	4	...	16	13	33	...	1	348	643	4	6	...	...	4	6	9	12	357	655	29	16	3	141	304	493	7	1,252	7	16	
Total	25	59	317	1,726	1,240	94	645	233	2,960	5	70	1,002	2,186	41	70	2	7	69	121	1,284	2,977	1,319	3,105	304	49	13	393	1,071	1,795	59	6,758	44	96	
AMRELI DISTRICT.																																	
District Subha	1	1	7	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Judge	1	1	6	11	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Magistrate, 1st Class	3	8	20	169	282	2	67	70	421	1	15	8	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	8	8	...	...	8	8	16	7	1	...	...	
Do. 2nd do.	5	16	18	572	603	15	70	15	813	1	34	194	327	...	...	9	16	...	...	177	359	191	375	87	3	6	77	208	379	20	1,735	10	27	
Do. 3rd do.	7	9	17	143	294	9	55	31	389	1	1	533	897	19	28	2	7	8	9	551	897	570	941	178	23	6	177	525	897	9	1,940	12	19	
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	238	412	2	4	...	...	...	...	240	416	242	420	94	10	2	58	246	396	20	985	4	8	
Total	15	36	69	896	1,367	35	173	109	1,629	3	56	973	1,660	22	33	11	23	8	9	984	1,680	1,019	1,744	365	39	14	320	988	1,488	56	4,660	26	54	
Grand Total	118	237	632	9,701	11,836	527	3,092	5,196	17,427	61	1,562	10,908	19,321	174	307	244	667	122	231	9,767	17,619	10,367	18,914	2,927	289	83	4,841	8,599	17,619	15	31,578	238	507	
											PC	1,292	2,253	32	41	20	41	22	13	1,274	2,779	1,319	3,105	892	49	13	892	1,071	2,705	59	6,722	51	...	
VARIENT COURT	1	8	22	1	1	...	...	...	1	59	80	47	103	...	...	ABSTRACT.		4	6	39	38	43	90	...	...	1	26	61	88	49	2	4	6	
SESSIONS COURT.																																	
(a) Subha	4	6	32	6	8	...	...	2	10	1	7	21	41	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	39	14	40	...	...	...	17	23	39	48	4	7	11	
(b) Sardar Court Judge	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	7	16	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	29	14	29	4	...	2	5	8	15	58	5	3	6	
(c) Judges	3	35	69	15	8	2	3	13	26	1	699	339	772	31	45	...	...	14	19	270	629	315	712	3	...	6	218	276	503	45	2,212	23	80	
MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.																																	
(a) First Class	14	58	153	1,098	2,362	255	420	378	3,196	4	61	1,484	3,644	18	31	198	642	16	15	1,533	3,847	1,833	3,520	496	26	16	1,119	1,441	2,412	21	8,425	62	146	
(b) Second Class	52	93	279	1,679	4,759	151	981	1,021	6,386	15	98	4,776	9,567	98	139	14	20	63	131	4,189	9,417	4,290	9,705	1,311	128	38	2,063	4,866	8,111	14	17,249	99	172	
(c) Third Class	41	52	59	2,124	3,073	65	981	696	4,385	23	51	2,057	6,603	30	67	2	3	19	43	2,107	6,444	2,580	6,513	953	79	30	863	2,983	4,414	30	6,081	39	90	
Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	1	1	7	288	121	18	632	201	1,432	1	17	904	1,456	8	11	...	...	10	19	777	1,468	795	1,498	309	25	3	463	600	1,068	5	2,240	9	20	
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	107	164	436	9,020	11,812	528	3,060	2,310	17,397	61	933	10,188	19,357	142	231	213	667	104	209	9,352	19,550	9,862	17,951	2,965	258	73	4,749	9,019	16,450	13	29,182	202	433	
Grand Total	116	237	632	9,701	11,836	527	3,092	2,383	17,427	61	1,562	10,908	19,321	174	307	244	667	122	231	9,767	17,619	10,367	18,914	2,927	289	83	4,841	8,599	17,619	15	31,578	239	509	
Result for the year 1877-78.	124	301	598	9,828	11,833	608	3,550	2,733	18,728	512	1,932	10,851	21,869	214	474	348	1,026	176	290	9,838	18,953	10,586	20,738	3,147	662	85	6,761	9,380	18,953	19	25,887	231	522	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varieht Court.

* Nehemiah, 3rd Class Magistrate, had, at the end of the last year, shown as pending two cases and two accused, but subsequently by a supplemental return he showed the accused to be five, that is three more than were shown last year.

† One more accused appears here than shown last year, because the first class Magistrate of Sanand took up gunwalla + left out one accused in his return for July 1878.

‡ The third class Magistrate of Sanand had in the same manner as above omitted one case and one accused in his return for July 1878.

§ This includes the Town Magistrate of Patan who has the 2nd class Magisterial powers since his entry.

¶ The explanation given there will show that although the numbers of pending cases and accused given last year were six and eight respectively the correct figures are 337 and 852.

Appendix M.

STATEMENT No. 2.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of tribunals, the number of miscellaneous cases for disposal, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of tribunals.	FOR DISPOSAL. Number of cases pending on the 31st July 1878.	Filed in the Court itself during twelve months.	Received by reference, transfer, or otherwise.	Total.	DISPOSED OF. Referred to other Courts.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of in the Court itself.	Total.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remaining undisposed of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VARISHT COURT.													
Varisht Court ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BARODA CITY.													
Sardar Court Judge ...	1	3	8	5	16	...	2	10	12	167	28	4	
Baroda City. „ ...	1	2	...	12	14	1	...	10	11	102	...	3	
„ Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	...	183	...	183	14	...	169	183	6	...	...	
„ Magistrate, 2nd Class ...	1	...	263	...	263	1	...	262	263	3	239	...	
Total ...	4	5	454	17	476	16	2	451	469	9	267	7	
BARODA DISTRICT.													
District Subha ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Judge ...	1	...	2	5	7	...	3	4	7	139	...	...	
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	1	25	1	27	1	2	19	22	28	21	5	
„ 2nd „ ...	8	23	443	...	403	...	1	453	454	61	834	9	
„ 3rd „ ...	11	7*	317	...	324	...	...	306	306	16	557	18	*One case is less than the number shown last year as pending cases.
Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	2	9	329	2	340	...	1	336	337	11	786	3	
Total ...	27	40	1,113	8	1,161	1	7	1,118	1,126	29	2,198	35	This case was an offence case which the third class Magistrate of Padra included by oversight as a miscellaneous case.
KARRI DISTRICT.													
District Subha ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	51	...	...	
„ Judge ...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	4	77	6	...	
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	3	6	12	21	1	...	18	19	66	78	2	
„ 2nd „ ...	10	21	871	1	893	2	7	857	866	11	1,051	27	This error has now been corrected.
„ 3rd „ ...	13	6	367	...	373	2	1	368	371	9	695	2	
Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	1	...	64	205	269	...	6	263	269	3	187	...	
Total ...	30	30	1,313	218	1,561	5	14	1,511	1,530	10	2,017	31	
NAUSARI DISTRICT.													
District Subha ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Judge ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	3	2	32	...	34	...	...	33	33	33	95	1	†Out of this number, the Munsiff of Kathore, who worked also for the Magistrate of that place from May last, has disposed of two cases.
„ 2nd „ ...	8	27	121	...	148	...	1	147	148	32	476	10	
„ 3rd „ ...	10	...	38	...	38	...	...	38	38	2	153	...	
Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	2	...	46	...	46	...	...	44	44†	13	61	2	
Total ...	25	29	248	...	277	...	1	263	264	26	785	13	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of tribunals, the number of miscellaneous cases for disposal, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

NAME OF COURT.	Number of tribunals.	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF.						Remaining undisposed of.	REMARKS.
		Number of cases pending on the 31st July 1878.	Filed in the Court itself during twelve months.	Received by reference, transfer, or otherwise.	Total.	Referred to other Courts.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of in the Court itself.	Total.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	Number of witnesses who attended.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AMRELI DISTRICT.													
District Subha ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Judge ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	2	4	23	...	27	...	...	24	24	124	25	3	
„ 2nd „ ...	5	16	275	1	292	...	...	257	257	17	98	35	
„ 3rd „ ...	7	3	41	...	44	1	...	38	39	27	39	5	
Total ...	16	23	339	1	363	1	...	319	320	27	162	43	
Grand total ...	103	127	3,467	244	3,838	23	24	3,662	3,709	18	5,429	129	
						A B S T R A C T.							
VARISHT COURT.													
Varisht Court ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Court—													
(*a*) Subhas, ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	54	...	...	
(*b*) Sardar Court ...	1	3	8	5	16	...	2	10	12	107	28	4	
(*c*) Judges ...	5	2	7	17	26	1	3	19	23	105	6	3	
Total ...	10	5	16	22	43	1	5	30	36	101	34	7	
Magistrates' Court—													
(*a*) First Class ...	14	10	269	13	292	16	2	263	281	25	219	11	
(*b*) Second „ ...	32	87	1,980	2	2,069	3	9	1,975	1,987	21	2,693	81	
(*c*) Third „ ...	41	16	763	...	779	3	1	751	755	12	1,444	25	
(*d*) Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	5*	9	439	207	655	...	7	643	650	8	1,034	5	
Total ...	92	122	3,451	222	3,795	22	19	3,632	3,673	18	5,395	122	
Grand Total ...	103	127†	3,467	244	3,838	23	24	3,662	3,709	18	5,429	129	
Result for the year 1877-78	109	76	3,100	81	3,257	28	19	3,082	3,129	17	2,622	128	

* This includes the Town Magistrate of Ooza who has the Second Class Magisterial powers given him lately.

† The explanation given above will show that although the pending balance shown last year was 123, still the correct figure is 127.

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix N.

STATEMENT No. 3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1878-79.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	FILED DURING THE YEAR.		FINALLY DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING LAST YEAR'S ARREARS.		HOW DEALT WITH.			REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Acquitted, discharged, or let off.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or pardoned.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—								
(1) Riot	7	80	14	176	97	77	2	
(2) Other offences	168	320	164	311	166	145	...	
2.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COINS	29	39	32	44	26	18	...	
3.—OFFENCES BY OR AGAINST PUBLIC SERVANTS—								
(1) Bribery...	33	45	52	64	44	19	1	
(2) Other offences	188	265	194	270	119	150	1	
4.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—								
(1) Perjury	23	24	42	48	10	37	1	
(2) Other offences	371	831	369	832	248	578	6	
5.—OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY—								
(1) Murder	36	104	47	129	73	52	4	
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	16	35	26	63	29	33	1	
(3) Grievous hurt	91	199	95	210	125	84	1	
(4) Miscarriage	4	7	3	5	3	2	...	
(5) Rape	14	18	12	15	10	5	...	
(6) Other offences	1,526	2,839	1,520	2,827	1,067	856	4	
6.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—								
(1) Theft	3,723	5,998	3,696	5,953	2,199	3,735	19	
(2) Robbery	573	1,264	552	1,203	357	840	6	
(3) Dacoity...	31	121	54	174	82	92	...	
(4) House-breaking	188	332	179	320	78	241	1	
(5) Dishonestly receiving stolen property	263	430	274	445	227	216	2	
(6) Criminal breach of trust ...	145	275	146	181	102	78	1	
(7) Cheating	67	88	73	91	42	48	1	
(8) Arson	40	55	44	61	34	27	...	
(9) Other offences	848	1,661	856	1,668	947	704	17	
7.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—								
(1) Forging documents ...	24	43	29	47	36	11	...	
(2) Other offences	12	18	15	26	20	5	1	
8.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—								
(1) Adultery...	11	18	13	20	15	5	...	
(2) Enticing away a married woman	75	157	77	160	73	86	1	
(3) Other offences	20	30	27	47	31	16	...	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES ...	1,170	2,231	1,182	2,229	876	1,340	13	
Total ...	9,701	17,427	9,767	17,619	8,036	9,500	83	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	9,678	18,728	9,848	18,953	9,490	9,380	83	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix O.

STATEMENT No. 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts, the punishments inflicted by the various classes of tribunals in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

PERSONS SENTENCED TO

DETAILS OF PUNISHMENTS.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of tribunals.	Death.	Imprisonment only.	Fine only.	Whipping only.	Imprisonment with fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Fine with whipping.	Imprisonment, fine, and whipping.	Total.	Ordered to find security.	Ordered to enter into recognizances.	Otherwise ordered.	Total.	Total number of persons convicted.	Males.	Females.	Imprisonment to 15 days.	Imprisonment to 1 month.	Imprisonment to 6 months.	Imprisonment to 1 year.	Imprisonment to 2 years.	Imprisonment to 7 years.	Imprisonment to 14 years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Fine up to Rupees 5.	Fine up to Rupees 10.	Fine up to Rupees 25.	Fine up to Rupees 50.	Fine up to Rupees 100.	Fine up to Rupees 500.	Fine up to Rupees 1,000.	Above Rupees 1,000.	Total amount of fine inflicted.	Amount realized including suit-standings.	Amount refunded.	Amount remitted.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Whipping up to 15 stripes.	Whipping up to 30 stripes.	Whipping up to 30 stripes.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
																																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Gwiakt Court	1	13	40	...	1	6	...	...	...	60	1	...	...	1	61	57	4	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	30	...	3,650	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	1	13	40	...	1	6	...	...	...	60	1	...	...	1	61	57	4	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	30	...	3,650	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
BARODA CITY.																																											
Sadar Court Judge	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480	483	...	...	1,000	1	...	1
City Judge's Court	1	1	...	1	...	13	...	...	3	17	1	25	350	376	393	371	22	15	13	17	3	2	2	...	1	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	15,879	2,337	225	573	612	14	6	3
" Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	...	...	72	75	11	118	6	...	7	297	15	...	...	301	605	96	58	102	3	130	...	24	...	2	87	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2,512	1,670	42	15	29	32	12	...
" 2nd Class	1	...	...	124	109	10	139	12	...	9	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	208	932	87	285	21	...	12	965	16	7	1	24	859	690	139	67	116	16	147	1	108	2	39	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	115	78	32	39	28	4	...	5	3
BARODA DISTRICT.																																											
District Subha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	101	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" Judge	1	...	...	77	10	...	68	11	...	4	170	1	...	2	202	208	22	31	23	9	36	6	11	2	1	15	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	11,433	6,261	1,067	290	1,121	24	23	1
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	...	...	63	74	3	201	3	...	41	385	...	3	3	1,433	1,340	93	40	291	17	231	19	251	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,547	8,225	1,120	147	479	7	18	2
" 2nd Class	2	...	...	482	539	11	270	13	...	8	1,323	...	...	...	1,661	1,562	99	63	504	1	157	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,963	2,219	42	86	119	11	5	3
" 3rd Class	11	...	...	331	371	7	411	5	...	6	1,131	...	1	1	236	218	18	3	93	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	1,014	3	...	...	3	...	...
Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	1	...	...	26	27	1	43	1	...	...	98	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	7	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32	...	776	1,488	21	1,026	36	...	66	2,619	3	...	4	7	3,236	3,019	238	134	864	27	630	25	469	4	2	39	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	52,811	20,889	2,255	566	1,719	45	47	6
KADI DISTRICT.																																											
District Subha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Judge	1	...	...	63	8	...	79	6	...	33	189	1	...	10	202	195	7	7	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12,750	6,200	1,000	200	1,000	23	8	2
1st Class Magistrate ...	1	...	...	67	47	...	57	4	...	37	212	...	1	1	278	262	16	2	21	1	21	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,724	9,450	750	535	1,000	23	19	4
2nd Class	10	...	...	150	205	24	287	14	...	18	1,748	1	...	...	1,748	1,662	86	49	204	1	252	20	56	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16,886	9,247	362	120	1,000	23	12	2
3rd Class	1	...	...	106	152	2	244	6	...	1	511	...	...	...	976	938	38	30	205	2	140	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,461	1,221	46	3	...	1	1	...
Town Magistrate of the 3rd Class	1	...	...	22	41	...	6	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	73	73	...	...	4	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,468	2,641	93	18	118	8	3	...
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	...	...	11	4	...	15	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	29	25	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	...	...	419	467	26	688	30	...	89	1,819	...	1	11	3,319	3,188	151	88	433	4	419	21	80	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	59,611	29,609	2,251	876	3,118	106	43	8
NAVSARI DISTRICT.																																											
District Subha	1	...	...	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	38	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	19	...	...	...	1,430	980	...	...	90	...	1	...
" Judge	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	...	...	61	27	2	46	1	...	2	139	...	...	2	159	146	13	7	21	1	16	2	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,960	613	72	23	47	3	2	...
" 2nd Class	3	...	...	76	32	5	31	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	172	157	15	7	31	1	47	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	1,498	243	...	36	4	...	...
" 3rd Class	3	...	...	76	82	3	51	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	238	214	13	9	67	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	1,031	65	...	36	1	...	...
Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	10	...	...	42	176	5	80	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	304	271	33	2	80	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	635	118	6	83	11	5	1
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	...	...	2	9	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	...	188	516	17	277	10	...	1	1,048	...	...	2	1,021	933	88	27	176	5	130	10	123	...	2	7	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	6,727	4,047	535	29	903	24	9	1
AMRAT DISTRICT.																																											
District Subha	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Judge	1	...	...	3	10	...	3	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	475	...	...	75	...	...	...
Magistrate, 1st Class ...	2	...	...	10	43	...	132	5	4	16	216	...	...	...	246	187	18	3	1	2	11	10	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	88	47	7	8	...	...	...
" 2nd Class	2	...	...	7	51	...	102	3	2	7	172	...	...	...	182	161	21	3	127	16	104	17	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	83	144	79	18	6	...	...
" 3rd Class	1	...	...	5	75	...	107	...	...	1	189	...	...	...	218	200	18	10	80	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	28	28	5	...	...	...	...
Munsiff and Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	655	288	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	...	...	101	327	1	617	9	4	23	963	...	...	...	952	823	69	26	208	19	145	33	279	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	195	233	92	24	7	...	...
Grand Total ...	118	13	1,631	3,463	103	3,160	124	4	174	9,460	26	9	5	50	9,500	8,940	660	377	1,793	82	1,305	105	1,672	7	236	1	135	...	202	...	5	...	30	2,900	1,378	1,317	543	226	136	7	2

ABSTRACT.

Varsiat Court	1	13	40	...	1	6	...	...	...	60	1	...	...	1	61	57	4	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	30	...	3,650	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
SESSIONS COURTS.																																											
(a) Sobhas	4	...	6	5	2	9	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	1	22	21	1	...	7	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	901	...	...	...	1	1	...
(b) Senior Court Judge ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Judges	5	...	68	30	...	107	16	...	36	270	6	...	...	1	276	261	15	...	9	2	6	2	48	2	35	1	11	...	193	...	...	...	...	24	11	64	64	27	11	1	1	2,069	10	39	6
Total ...	10	...	74	35	2	116	16	...	36	291	7	...	1	2	299	282	16	...	16	2	6	2	52	2	37	1	11	...	196	...	...	...	...	25	11	64	65	29	11	1	1	2,069	11	39	6
MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.																																											
(a) 1st Class	14	...	293	279	17	691	29	4	106	1,439	27	1	...	9	36	1,141	1,323	115	63	71	94	62	30	495	6	195	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	185	232	325	160	115	57	6	...	68,579	21,357	2,515	1,310	3,551	93	53	13
(b) 2nd Class	32	...	831	1,315	67	1,976	84	...	79	4,383	1	...	...	3	4,468	4,111	323	151	760	49	736	73	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,962	736	73	223	71	19	...	...	66,369	23,048	1,923	360	2,014	93	57	10
(c) 3rd Class	11	...	349	1,164	11	996	11	...	31	2,573	...	...	...	1	2,563	2,338	145	127	852	3	303	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,618	315	197	11	...	1	...	...	6,022	6,022	141	93	282	15	6	2
(d) Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	8*	...	57	85	5	93	13	...	3	256	...	...	...	...	262	258	4	1	9	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	27	52	13	...	6	153	14	2,067	2,217	138	6	153	14	6	2
(e) Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate ...	1*	...	...	35	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	41	37	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	263	183	7	22	...	...	...	...
Total ...	107	...	1,847	2,880	100	3,874	136	4	219	8,969	28	1	...	13	9,070	8,000	640	377	1,729	90	1,109	135	1,629	5	195	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,986	1,967	1,253	477	186	73	5	...	1,67,150	53,830	4,634	1,794	6,038	195	120	36
Grand Total ...	118	13	1,631	3,463	103	3,160	124	4	174	9,460	26	9	5	50	9,500	8,940	660	377	1,793	82	1,305	105	1,672	7	236	1	135	...	202	...	5	...	30	2,900	1,378	1,317	543	226	136	7	2	1,37,598†	61,507†	4,654†	1,794	6,187	203	221	86
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	124	2	1,193	4,057	179	3,414	198	32	254	9,317	33	17	13	63	9,380	8,929	451	268	1,643	83	1,014	75	1,340	1	192	7	168	1	101	...	9	...	19	4,138	1,473	1,289	462	201	117	3	2	1,23,653	70,279	5,138	3,520	6,706	223	231	86

* This includes the Town Magistrate of Oona, who has the 2nd Class Magisterial powers given him lately.

† In mixed currency.

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL.

Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix P.

STATEMENT No. 5.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the result of appeals and revision cases in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

NAME OF COURT.	PENDING ON THE 31ST JULY 1878.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.		NATURE OF DISPOSAL AS REGARDS PRISONERS AFFECTED.				AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS FROM FILE TO DISPOSAL.	REMAINING.		REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Decisions reversed. By ordering new trial.	Decisions reversed. Otherwise.		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Varisht Court.																
1. Regular appeals	3	4	42	83	45	87	45	87	62	23	...	2	42	...	...	
2. Special appeals	2	2	27	60	29	62	27	60	51	2	...	7	32	2	2	
3. Appeals against acquittals and for enhancement of sentence.	16	29	99	197	115	226	104	213	146	7	33	27	87	11	13	
Revision cases	4	4	206	400	210	404	210	404	286	96	20	2	55	...	...	
Total ...	25	39	374	740	399	779	386	764	545	128	53	38	60	13	15	
Subhas and Judges.																
Baroda City Judge	4	4	34	51	38	55	38	55	21	13	1	20	28	...	...	
Baroda District Subha	9	19	108	143	117	162	101	142	65	14	1	62	59	16	20	
Baroda District Judge	...	...	8	9	8	9	8	9	3	4	1	1	23	...	...	
Karri District Subha	...	...	35	42	35	42	35	42	18	16	...	8	35	...	...	
Karri District Judge	2	2	66	111	68	113	65	110	62	17	3	28	29	3	3	
Nausari District Subha	2	3	29	37	31	40	26	33	21	8	...	4	33	5	7	
Nausari District Judge	...	...	12	19	12	19	12	19	14	3	2	...	6	...	...	
Amreli District Subha	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	1	...	1	37	...	...	
Amreli District Judge	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	24	...	...	
Total ...	18	29	298	418	316	447	292	417	207	76	8	126	39	24	30	
Grand total ...	43	68	672	1,158	715	1,226	678	1,181	752	204	61	164	51	37	45	
Result for the year 1877-78 ...	75	186	626	1,128	701	1,304	658	1,236	658	202	72	334	54	43	68	

S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix Q.

STATEMENT No. 6.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number of miscellaneous criminal appeals, filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1878-79.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending on the 31st July 1878.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on the 31st July 1879.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Varisht Court	9	58	67	67	...	81	
Baroda City Judge	2	18	20	19	1	28	
„ District Subha	2	36	38	31	7	116	
„ „ Judge	1	2	3	3	...	336	
Kadi „ Subha	9	44	53	48	5	138	
„ „ Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nausari „ Subha	...	4	4	4	...	34	
„ „ Judge	...	2	2	2	...	33	
Amreli „ Subha	2	5	7	7	...	109	
„ „ Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Judges and Subhas ...	16	111	127	114	13	160	
GRAND TOTAL ...	25	169	194	181	13	101	
Result of the last year 1877-78	41	171	212	187	25	77	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR. (Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix R.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Appendix R.

STATEMENT No. 7.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhás and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1878-79.

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BY BARODA CITY JUDGE.								
Ramchandar Bálwant, City Magistrate, 1st Class	26	30	15	7	...	8	8	
Mathuradas Jagjiwandas, do. do. 2nd „	12	25	6	6	1	12	13	
Total	38	55	21	13	1	20	21	
BY BARODA DISTRICT SUBHA.								
Vinayek Rao Govind, 1st Class Magistrate, Subdivision, Baroda ...	16	18	11	2	...	5	5	
Harilal Kakubhai, 1st do. do. do. ...	4	5	...	3	1	1	2	
Nago Bhicaji, 1st do. do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Raghunathrao Mahadev, 1st do. do. Petlad ...	8	8	6	...	...	2	2	
Shridhar Bajaji, 1st do. do. do. ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Kasaulal Nahalchund, 1st do. do. Dabhoi ...	8	16	5	1	...	10	10	
Shridhar Bajaji, 2nd do. Talooka Baroda ...	5	8	4	3	...	1	1	
Mahamad Ibrahim, 2nd do. do. do. ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	

Krishnajee Bhicaji	2nd	do.	do.	Jarod	...	9	13	3	...	...	10	10
Abdul Rahiman	2nd	do.	do.	Choranda	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ramlinga Ganling	2nd	do.	do.	Petlad	...	2	6	...	...	...	6	6
Narayenrao Babaji	2nd	do.	do.	Padra	...	9	14	10	1	...	8	8
Harlochand Harjiwan	2nd	do.	do.	Dabhoi	...	11	14	5	...	...	9	9
Hari Raghunath	2nd	do.	do.	Sankheda	...	5	12	3	3	...	6	6
Jogoobhai Haribhai	2nd	do.	do.	Sinore	...	7	8	4	...	...	4	4
Moro Mahadev	3rd	do.	do.	Jarod	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
Bhasker Sadashiv	3rd	do.	do.	Padra	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
Ramrow Waman	3rd	do.	do.	Dabhoi	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Chinto Anant	3rd	do.	do.	Sinore	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
Vinayek Mahadev	3rd	do.	do.	Sankheda	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Jasbhai Haribhai	3rd	do.	do.	Petlad	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Jamiatram Shambhuram, Sojitra Town, 3rd Class Magistrate					...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
				Total	...	101	142	65	14	1	62	63
By Baroda District Judge.												
Ramchandar Balwant, 1st Class Magistrate, Baroda City					...	3	4	3	...	...	1	1
Mathuradas Jagjiwandas, 2nd do. do.					...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1
Rauji Mahadhavlal, Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate, Dabhoi					...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
				Total	...	8	9	3	4	1	1	2
By Kadi District Subha.												
Lallubhai Kasandas, 1st Class Magistrate, Patan Subdivision					...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...
Vinayekrow Govind, 1st do. do. Vishnagar do.					...	5	7	1	5	...	1	1
Madhavarow Ramchandar, 1st do. do. Dehegaum do.					...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Govindrow Eshwant, 2nd do. do. Patan					...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ramrao Gopal, 2nd do. do. Vadavli					...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Kalanji Bhulabhai, 2nd do. do. Kadi					...	10	10	4	3	...	3	3
Sakharam Ramchandar, 2nd do. do. Kalol					...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gopallal Madhavlal 2nd do. do. do.					...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Mehrwanji Eduljl, 2nd do. Town Magistrate, Ooza					...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dolutrai Baldevji, 3rd Class Magistrate, Patan					...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Ramrai Sukhrai, 3rd do. do. Vadavli					...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hari Govind. 3rd do. do. Kadi					...	6	8	3	3	...	2	2
				Total	...	35	42	18	16	...	8	8
By Kadi District Judge.												
Lallubhai Kasandas, 1st Class Magistrate, Patan Division					...	9	12	9	1	...	2	2
Venayekrao Govind Dev, 1st do. do. do.					...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Motibhai Vinayekrao, 1st do. do. Vishnagar Division					...	8	32	23	6	...	3	3
Madhavarow Ramchandra, 1st do. do. Dehegaum					...	6	8	4	2	...	2	2

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BY KADI DISTRICT JUDGE,—*(Concluded.)*								
Govindrao Eshwant, 2nd Class Magistrate, Patan	9	12	6	1	2	3	5	
Kalanji Bhulabhai, 2nd do. do. Kadi	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Jamanadas Mulchand, 2nd do. do. Vishnagar	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ramrao Gopal, 2nd do. do. Vadavli	1	6	...	...	...	6	6	
Bhaskerow Sadashiv, 2nd do. do. Sidhpur	7	9	4	4	...	1	1	
Merwanji Manekji, 2nd do. do. Dehegaum	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Sitaram Hari, 2nd do. do. Vijapur	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Sakharam Ramchandar, 2nd do. do. Kalol	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	
Shivshunker Bhavanishunker, 2nd do. Messana	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Merwanji Eduiji, 3rd do. do. Ooza Town	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Ramchandar Dhondher Munsiff, 3rd Class Magistrate, Patan	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Vamanrao Kucheswar, 3rd Class Magistrate, Vishnagar	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Gunpatrao Bapuji, 3rd do. do. Harij	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Lallaji Ragunathrai, 3rd do. do. Vijapur	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sakharam Bapuji, 3rd do. do. Vishnagar	3	6	...	...	...	6	6	
Hari Govind, 3rd do. do. Karri	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	
Dolutrai Buldeo, 3rd do. do. Patan	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Total	65	110	62	17	3	28	31	

By Nausari District Subha.								
Sorabji Jehangirji,	1st Class Magistrate, Nausari Division	...	4	6	2	4	...	...	...
Shaikh Bahadur,	1st do. do.	Kathor do.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Basker Govind,	1st do. do.	Viara do.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Pandurang Daji,	2nd do. do.	Nausari	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Narayen Bulvant,	2nd do. do.	Kamrej	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Jagubhai Haribhai,	2nd do. do.	do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Mahadev Sakharam,	2nd do. do.	Gandevi	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Muncherji Dadabhai,	3rd do. do.	Kathor Town	...	6	10	7	2	...	1	1
Balerishna Daji,	3rd do. do.	Bilimora	...	9	10	7	2	...	1	1
		Total	...	26	33	21	8	...	4	4
By Nausari District Judge.								
Sorabji Jahagir,	1st Class Magistrate,	Nausari	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Shaik Bahadur,	1st do. do.	Kathor	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Pandurang Daji,	2nd do. do.	Nausari	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mahadev Sakharam,	2nd do. do.	Gandevi	...	2	4	2	...	2	...	2
Vinayek Shivram,	2nd do. do.	Palsana	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Balerishna Daji,	3rd do. do.	Bilimora Town	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Wasudev Daji, Munsiff &	3rd do.	Kathor do.	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...
Bhicabhai Shankerbhai,	3rd do.	Gandevi	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	...	12	19	14	3	2	...	2
By Amreli District Subha.								
Murlidhar Girdhar,	1st Class Magistrate, Amreli		...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sitaram Ganesh,	3rd do. do.	Betshunkhodar	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
Keshuram Dhirajram,	2nd do. do.	Amreli	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	4	4	2	1	...	1	1
By Amreli District Judge.								
Murlidhar Girdhar,	1st Class Magistrate, Amreli		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Keshavram Dhirajram,	2nd do. do.	do.	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
		Total	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	2
		Grand total	...	292	417	207	76	8	126	134
		Result for the year 1877-78	...	308	546	199	96	10	241	251

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix S.

STATEMENT No. 8.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1878-79.

OFFICERS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.			
					By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGULAR APPEALS.								
Baroda Sardar Court Judge	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. City Judge	4	4	...	3	...	1	1	
Do. District Judge	11	30	14	16	...	...	...	
Nausari do. do.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Karri do. do.	23	32	29	3	...	...	...	
Do. do. Subha	4	18	17	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	45	87	62	23	...	2	2	
SPECIAL APPEALS.								
Baroda City Judge	5	7	6	...	...	1	1	
Do. District Subha	15	24	18	...	...	6	6	
Karri do. do.	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge	3	23	22	1	...	...	...	
Nausari do. do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	27	60	51	2	....	7	7	
APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS AND FOR ENHANCEMENT OF PUNISHMENT.								
Baroda Sardar Court Judge	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. City Judge	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Magistrate, 1st Class	15	18	10	2	3	3	6	
Do. do. do. 2nd Class	7	9	7	1	1	...	1	
Do. District Judge	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Subha	7	12	12	...	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class ...	3	9	4	2	3	...	3	
Do. Mahal do. 3rd Class ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Subdivision do. 1st Class ...	8	36	27	1	...	8	8	
Do. Mahal do. 2nd Class ...	4	13	2	...	1	10	11	
Do. do. Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate	1	5	...	...	...	5	5	
Choranda Magistrate, 2nd Class	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Petlad Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class ...	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Do. Mahal do. 2nd Class ...	1	5	...	...	5	...	5	
Do. do. do. 3rd Class ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Vaso Town do. 3rd Class ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Padra Mahal do. 2nd Class ...	5	16	13	...	3	...	3	
Sankheda Mahal do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Karri District Judge	6	17	17	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Subha	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Do. Mahal Magistrate, 2nd Class	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kalol do. do. do.	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Visnagar Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class ...	4	6	1	...	5	...	5	
Do. Mahal Magistrate, 2nd Class ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Do. do. do. 3rd Class ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1878-79—(Continued.)

OFFICERS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.			
					By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS AND FOR ENHANCEMENT OF PUNISHMENT.—(Concluded.)								
Wadnagar Sub-Mahal Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kherlu Mahal Magistrate, 2nd Class ...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Do. do. do. 3rd Class ...	1	6	...	...	6	...	6	
Vijapur do. do. 2nd Class ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Patan do. do. do. ...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Do. do. do. 3rd Class ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sidhapur do. do. 2nd Class ...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. do. 3rd Class ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Ooza Town do. 2nd Class ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Amreli District Subha	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Do. Mahal Magistrate, 2nd Class ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Nausari District Judge	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Do. Subdivision Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Gandevi Mahal Magistrate, 2nd Class ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	104	213	146	7	33	27	60	
REVISION CASES.								
Baroda City Judge	6	11	11	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. 1st Class Magistrate	4	5	3	2	...	...	...	
Do. do. 2nd Class do.	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	
Do. District Subha	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate ...	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Petlad do. do. do. ...	4	8	5	1	2	...	2	
Dabhoi do. do. do. ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Jarod Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	
Petlad do. do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi do. do. do. ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Sinore do. do. do. ...	3	4	2	1	...	1	1	
Sankheda Mahal do. do. ...	8	17	12	4	1	...	1	
Padra do. do. do. ...	7	13	13	...	...	...	...	
Baroda do. 3rd Class do. ...	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Choranda do. do. do. ...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	
Dabhoi do. do. do. ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Jarod do. do. do. ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Padra do. do. do. ...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Sinore do. do. do. ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Tilukwada Sub-Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Sojitra Town do. do. do. ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Vaso do. do. do. ...	1	43	43	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Munsiff and do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Karri District Subha	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Dehegaum Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate ...	4	16	14	1	...	1	1	
Patan do. do. do. ...	3	10	5	2	3	...	3	
Visnagar do. do. do. ...	4	10	6	4	...	...	...	
Karri Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Kalol do. do. do. ...	6	11	7	4	...	...	...	
Mehsana Mahal do. do. ...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Patan do. do. do. ...	6	22	20	2	...	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1878-79—(Concluded.)

OFFICERS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.			
					By ordering new trial.	Or otherwise.	Total.	
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sidhpoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Vadavali do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor do. do. do.	11	16	15	1	...	...	...	
Attarsumba Sub-Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Karri Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	5	7	6	1	...	...	...	
Kalol do. do. do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Kheralu Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mehsana Mahal, 3rd Class do.	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Patan do. do. do.	3	14	13	1	...	...	...	
Do. Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...		
Vadnagar Sub-Mahal do. do.	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	
Karri Munsiff and do. do.	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Vadavali Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Visnagar do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sidhpoor do. do. do.	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Nausari District Subha	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate	5	8	3	1	4	...	4	
Kathor Town, 3rd Class Magistrate	5	19	10	9	...	...	...	
Palsana Mahal, 2nd Class do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Kathor Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Nausari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ghandevi do. do. do.	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Moha do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Viara do. do. do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Songad do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ghandevi do. 3rd Class do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Velacha do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Bilimora Town Magistrate ...	5	5	1	3	1	...	1	
Amreli District Judge	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Do. do. 1st Class Magistrate	22	23	1	20	2	...	2	
Do. Mahal, 2nd Class do.	3	8	8	...	...	...	...	
Dhari do. do. do.	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Kodinar do. do. do.	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Okhamandal Mahal, 1st Class Magistrate	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Bet Shankhodhar Sub-Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	6	7	4	3	...	...	...	
Dhari Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Kodinar Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Damnagar do. do. do.	3	5	2	2	1	...	1	
Total ...	210	404	286	96	20	2	22	
Grand total ...	386	764	545	128	53	38	91	
Result for the year 1877-78	350	690	459	106	32	93	125	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR. (Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,

Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix T.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure incurred in the year under report and the preceding one, on account of prisoners, lunatics, &c., in all the Jails in the Baroda State.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8				9		10		11
Numbers.	Jails.	Rations.				Establishment.				Police or Kiledary Guard.				Hospital charges.				Clothing.				Contingencies.				Grand total expended.		Total cost per head of average strength.		Remarks.
		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.						
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Central Jail ...	34,482 6 0	23,605 5 6	54 4 8	54 15 7	3,092 5 9	4,051 7 2	12 13 2	14 0 6	7,644 0 0	7,644 0 0	16 1 0	17 9 3	729 3 0	1,897 11 9	1 8 10	3 12 11	955 0 6	961 3 0	2 13 5	3 3 3	1,164 0 2	1,315 8 0	2 7 9	3 1 7	42,926 15 9	42,041 1 3	99 2 6	96 3 9	
2	District Jails ...	49,548 12 8	49,376 2 4	56 9 11	55 13 0	6,056 15 3	7,205 15 11	6 11 4	6 9 8	13,998 1 0	15,347 4 0	14 10 5	14 2 2	638 15 7	1,140 15 2	0 12 0	1 1 3	2,567 6 3	2,412 11 11	2 15 0	2 2 3	2,282 11 7	2,497 0 10	2 9 3	2 2 3	71,150 0 1	82,723 4 2	84 2 8	92 3 2	
3	Taluka Jails ...	15,496 0 7	23,200 3 7	56 12 11	64 6 10	656 0 0	835 13 0	1 10 5	1 11 0	.....	.....	...	...	226 13 2	116 9 2	0 8 8	0 4 6	.....	57 4 0	...	0 2 3	226 0 10	226 0 0	0 13 2	0 12 9	16,606 13 6	23,902 4 0	59 2 1	66 11 4	
	Total ...	99,515 3 3	1,26,715 11 5	55 2 10	55 2 10	13,847 6 0	14,964 0 2	7 14 2	7 4 3	21,642 1 0	22,991 4 0	12 0 6	11 14 1	1,594 12 2	3,245 4 2	0 14 11	1 7 10	3,518 6 9	3,434 6 11	1 9 3	1 11 10	3,672 11 9	4,039 8 7	1 6 5	1 6 5	1,30,744 12 9	1,48,667 10 3	91 13 11	99 0 6	

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General Statement showing the strength and cost

No.	Name of Division.	Strength.							
		Police Superintendents or Police Naib Subahs.	Inspectors and Fouzdars.	*Subordinate officers.*		*Men.*		Other establishment.	Total.
				Foot.	Mounted.	Sowars.	Peons.		
1	Baroda City	1	8	70	2	26	475	46	628
2	Baroda Division ...	1	14	227	8	128	916	28	1,322
2	Nausari „	1	14	154	18	135	559	28	909
4	Karri „	1	17	291	27	181	1,338	32	1,887
5	Amreli „	1	9	107	3	75	381	23	598
	Total ...	5	61	849	58	545	3,669	157	5,344

dix U.

of the entire Police Force for the year 1878-79.

Annual cost sanctioned.										
Pay.	Contingent expenses.	Ammunitions.	Lighting.	Police Fund.	Rewards.	Pensions.	Dress.	Extraordinary sanctions.	Total.	Actual expenditure.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
89,376 0 0	1,200	.....	...	2,400	...	2,532	...	6,184 11 6	1,01,692 11 6	90,615 0 1
2,02,188 0 0	1,908	1,312 12 5	900	...	500	...	5,188	6,195 14 0	2,18,192 10 5	1,73,835 42 0
1,39,950 0 0	1,596	.....	...	...	500	...	3,332	3,664 4 1	1,49,042 4 1	1,36,260 15 2
2,88,648 0 0	2,277	1,777 0 0	1,440	...	2,000	...	7,416	2,075 1 7	3,05,633 1 7	2,65,252 15 9
1,00,819 4 0	936	.....	...	...	500	1,344	1,524	1,491 10 9	1,06,614 19 9	95,871 5 4
8,20,981 4 0	7,917	3,089 12 5	2,340	2,400	3,500	3,876	17,460	19,611 9 11	8,81,175 10 4	7,61,836 0 4

Appendix V.

Statement showing the actual expenditure incurred during the year 1978-79 arranged under different heads.

Particulars.	Amount Babashai.	Total Babashai.
Military.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Original Works	33,758	
Repairs	19,204	
		52,962
Civil Buildings.		
Original Works	8,16,997	
Repairs	72,948	
		8,89,945
Communications.		
Original Works...	1,39,076	
Repairs	12,290	
		1,51,366
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		
Original Works...	68,888	
Repairs	12,213	
		81,101
Total ...	.....	11,75,374
Tools and Plant	.....	7,145
Establishment.		
Salary	72,081	
Contingency	3,766	
Travelling allowance	3,261	
		79,108
Stock purchase	.....	40
Total ...	.....	12,61,667

(Sd.) G. K. Hill, C.E.

Appendix W.

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes showing the principal works costing Rupees 500 *and upwards, those of lesser amount being grouped together.*

Appendix W.

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes showing the principal works costing Rupees 500 *and upwards, those of lesser amount being grouped together.*

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	ORIGINAL WORKS.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	MILITARY.			
	Ordnance.			
1	Re-building the stables of lines of Gold Gun Battery	11,932	11,926	7,235
2	Erecting gunpowder magazine at Ajab Talavadi	4,420	3,655	3,655
3	Re-constructing the fort at Amreli	.....	3,462	3,462
	Total ...	16,352	19,043	14,352
	Accommodation for troops.			
4	Constructing officers' quarters with out-houses	16,940	16,396	11
5	Ditto bungalow for the Medical Officer in charge Military Hospital	9,286	9,041	1,759
6	Ditto porch attached to the bungalow for the Medical Officer in charge Military Hospital...	796	752	484
7	Ditto two additional rooms and a privy attached to the Military Hospital	575	555	555
8	Ditto privies attached to the Military Hospital	866	866	866
9	Ditto ward attached to Sayaji Rao Military Hospital	11,198	10,981	90
10	Ditto pendalls on Waresha parade-ground	38,776	32,876	30
11	Digging a well at Dhari for the use of the battalion	1,652	744	744
12	Constructing a bungalow for Captain Nissen	11,854	3,279	3,279
13	Building barracks for the men of the Dhari Battalion at Amreli	11,370	7	7

14	Constructing an additional ward to Sayaji Rao Military Hospital	11,198	9,327	9,327
15	Converting Parvatibai's Dehla into the quarters for the 1st Regiment, and urgent repairs to the lines of the 1st Regiment on Waresha parade-ground	2,412	43	43
16	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,649	1,981	1,981
	Total ...	1,18,572	86,848	19,176
	Pagas.			
17	Minor works below Rupees 500	265	230	230
	Total ...	265	230	230
	Total Military ...	1,35,189	1,06,121	33,758
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Revenue.			
18	Shelves and wall-stands for keeping record in the Treasury Office	907	870	870
19	Constructing a fire-proof room in the Central Treasury Office	12,898	7,421	7,421
20	Re-constructing the walls of the record, &c., rooms of the Subha's Cutcherry at Nausari ...	712	638	638
21	Building Wahiwatdar's Cutcherry and its subsidiary buildings at Pulsana	31,623	7,591	7,591
22	Ditto ditto ditto at Karjan	44,964	13,520	13,520
23	Additional accommodation required for the use of Naib Subah, Nausari...	2,042	1,291	1,291
24	Constructing Wahiwatdar's Cutcherry at Dehegaum	30,875	1,030	1,030
25	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,064	1,066	717
	Total ...	1,25,085	33,427	33,078
	JUDICIAL.			
	Courts, &c.			
26	Minor works below Rupees 500	191	181	181
	Total ...	191	181	181

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Police.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
27	Nausari Police Chowki with Foujdar's quarters	4,311	4,025	3,581
28	Re-building Anantpura Police Station	559	531	531
29	Constructing a latrine in the compound of copper mint, and for executing additions and alterations to the Fatehpura Lock-up	1,167	1,123	137
30	Constructing Police Chowki at Kangalpura	1,795	1,795	1,795
31	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,286	804	804
	Total ...	9,118	8,278	6,848
	Jails.			
32	New Central Jail at Baroda	5,63,377	3,60,901	2,67,861
33	Constructing jail at Dabhoi	59,393	57,951	35,818
34	Ditto jail at Petlad	59,393	55,551	32,405
35	Ditto jail at Nausari	54,848	36,977	31,906
36	Erecting compound wall and roofing the bastion of the jail...	2,885	2,538	151
37	Extension of jail accommodation in Kotlfi	8,911	8,277	2,000
38	Constructing the Fatehpura Chabutra into temporary jail	1,711	1,577	209
39	Ditto a cholera shed for prisoners	1,545	1,165	1,165
40	Ditto jail at Dwarka	22,044	8,743	8,743
41	Ditto jail at Kadi	1,07,905	185	185
42	Converting a portion of old copper mint into a cook-room for the use of prisoners of the Fatehpura Lock-up	625	352	352
43	Minor works below Rupees 500	23	21	21
	Total ...	8,82,659	5,34,238	3,80,816

	Hospital and Dispensary.			
44	Rani Jamnabai's Dispensary	1,03,397	56,014	30,232
45	Constructing new dispensary and medical attendant's quarter at Petlad	10,835	8,285	18
46	Ditto a dead-house at Dabhoi	784	766	222
47	Ditto Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Nausari	35,097	23,007	22,989
48	Ditto ditto ditto at Kadi	27,246	23,243	23,243
49	Ditto dead-house attached to State Hospital	973	947	947
50	Building a cook-room and a ward in the Dhari Hospital	1,908	1,299	1,299
51	Constructing a dispensary at Sojitra	8,400	2,496	2,496
52	Ditto ditto at Sidhpur	8,400	2,957	2,957
53	Ditto ditto at Dehegaum	8,400	4,396	4,396
54	Minor works below Rupees 500	553	512	512
	Total ...	2,05,993	1,23,922	89,311
	Government houses and residencies.			
55	Constructing bungalow No. 2 on the road from the railway station to the race-course to be rented to Mr. Tait	14,000	14,509	5,459
56	Constructing bungalow No. 3 for Mr. Crosthwait	14,000	19,095	5,275
57	Renewing the dilapidated portion of the flat roof over the Sircarwada	592	563	66
58	Nuzzer Baugh works	1,33,543	1,27,459	4,998
59	Constructing bungalow for the State Engineer	14,495	15,426	1,959
60	Additions, &c., to the house occupied by Mr. Pillay	578	578	578
61	Making certain improvements in the Mustoo Baugh palace	1,376	1,359	448
62	Constructing a wing to the Nausari palace	10,418	9,614	9,614
63	Ditto a cook-room in the compound of Dastoor's bungalow, Nausari	5,218	1,386	1,386
64	Ditto urinals, &c., at Mustoo Baugh	945	898	898
65	Pulling down Ayna Mahal with its terrace a room on it, and also the burdened bungalow, and covering the same with a double-tiled roofing	3,834	1,913	1,913
66	Pulling down the top terrace of Sircarwada with Fudnavis daftarkhana	5,554	4,156	4,156
67	Construction of a bungalow for the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Amreli ...	22,688	2,669	2,669
68	Constructing a well in the compound of State Engineer's bungalow	1,491	1,227	1,227
69	Ditto a masonry tank for accumulating rain-water at Mustoo Baugh	1,697	693	693
70	Ditto bungalow No. 1 for the Chief Medical Officer...	12,988	19,524	1,131

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Government houses and residencies.—(Continued.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
71	Constructing a well in the compound of Major Mayne at Amreli	.....	1,668	1,668
72	Ditto an out-house at Mustoo Baugh	7,628	6,645	6,645
73	Ditto an out-house at Vishram Baugh	9,955	9,189	9,189
74	Ditto verandah to the bath-room of the State Engineer's bungalow	1,756	1,681	1,681
75	Ditto foot-bridge connecting old palace building with Nuzzer Baugh	10,460	10,003	10,003
76	New palace for His Highness the Maharaja (Lukshami Vilas)	.....	56,492	56,492
77	Improving Nuzzerpaga for marriage-bowers	59,711	34,384	34,384
78	Re-building a rear portion of Radabai Sahib's Wada	12,103	12,103	20
79	Additions and alterations to the bungalow lately purchased by His Highness at Nausari, including the erection of a cook-room attached to it	2,882	641	641
80	Minor works below Rupees 500	4,056	3,668	3,668
	Total ...	3,51,968	3,57,543	1,66,861
	Public Offices.			
81	New Public Offices	1,65,884	1,38,096	68,334
82	Re-building the circular portion of Cutcherry building	849	680	80
83	Constructing four additional rooms over the terrace of Cutcherry building	2,800	1,639	1,130
84	Widening and putting up shed along the public Cutcherry building	3,150	3,127	1
85	Public Offices at Nausari	92,521	100	100
86	Constructing carriage roads and gravel walks in the compound of new Public Offices ...	997	20	20
87	Iron railings to the Kothi compound	5,804	1	1
88	Minor works below Rupees 500	713	368	368
	Total ...	2,72,718	1,44,031	67,772

	Miscellaneous.			
89	Re-building Buggykhana No. 1 at Shersia Tank	3,386	2,792	292
90	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,832	1,760	1,460
	Total ...	5,218	4,252	1,752
	Charitable.			
91	Minor works below Rupees 500	86	82	82
	Total ...	86	82	82
	Tombs and Monuments.			
92	Minor works below Rupees 500	3	3	3
	Total ...	3	3	3
	Educational Schools.			
93	Constructing school for His Highness the Maharaja	50,637	50,442	1,246
94	Putting up punkhas and canvass screens, including the brass rods for pictures in His Highness the Maharaja's school	1,237	1,237	1,237
95	Constructing school-house at Dehegaum	5,404	4,884	4,884
96	Compound wall with wooden railing for the Anglo-Indian School	914	963	62
97	Constructing privy for the High School students	1,599	1,050	50
98	Minor works below Rupees 500	144	140	140
	Total ...	59,935	58,724	7,519
	Colleges.			
99	New High School and College, Baroda	67,377	61,562	61,562
100	Minor works below Rupees 500	500	255	255
	Total ...	67,877	61,817	61,817

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	Gymnasium.			
101	Gymnasium for the High School students	2,497	2,493	899
102	Minor works below Rupees 500	58	58	58
	Total ...	2,555	2,551	957
	Total, Civil Buildings ...	19,83,406	13,29,349	8,16,997
	Communications.			
	Roads.			
103	Billimora station roads	5,767	5,710	3,579
104	Constructing Nausari station road	5,815	5,741	5,363
105	Ditto road from Bardolee to Surat	13,170	9,095	5,500
106	Earthwork on the road from Moti Baugh to Chimmen Baugh	9,151	6,745	5,442
107	Ditto from Public Garden to Gano's Wagh's tanks at Bhutadezampa	1,467	1,143	44
108	Constructing road from Bhaoo Sindhia's Mundir to Sayaji Rao Military Hospital	2,209	2,039	389
109	Ditto road from Kothi to Moti Baugh	11,969	11,878	5
110	Ditto road from Sfon to Kathor	12,587	8,761	7,305
111	Macadamizing roads and building culverts in the town of Amreli (famine)	8,982	7,192	5,763
112	Putting up hedges on the road from Public Garden to Gano's Wagh's tank	540	258	258
113	Ditto ditto from Moti Baugh to Anantpura	721	504	504
114	Metalling roads in the Baroda City	27,727	15,282	15,282
115	Construction of a road from Amreli to Gawardka and Paniya.	11,883	3	3
116	A new road from Kalol gate to join Kundla road near Khutwad embankment	732	279	279

117	Road from Amreli to Dhari	1,691	74	74
118	Making new road from Sircarwada road to Lalwada gate	2,188	1,158	1,158
119	Constructing road from Anund to Petlad	10,048	3,878	3,878
120	Ditto road from Amreli to Khijadiya	.....	1,321	1,321
121	Filling in a khada on the road from city to camp caused by flood	816	816	816
122	Metalling the roads in the town of Nausari	16,101	13,060	13,060
123	Railing on the Moti Baugh road opposite to gun-shed	958	910	910
124	Constructing road from Amreli to Warsada	.....	24,456	24,456
125	Ditto a paved causeway between the main road from the city to the railway station and the road leading to Bhimnath temple	812	737	737
126	Improving the cart-road from Kacha Koona to the railway line	841	811	811
127	Constructing a kutcha road from Kamrej to Surat	3,000	388	388
128	Widening and repairing the Railway station road at Nausari	3,058	1,828	1,828
129	Constructing a road from Amreli to Vankia	.....	1,673	1,673
130	Ditto ditto ditto to Chital	.....	1,763	1,763
131	Ditto ditto Chawan to Lathi	.....	1,437	1,437
132	Ditto ditto Korinar to Ghatwad	.....	2,391	2,391
133	Making an embankment road from Damnagar to Chhabadia and on to the limit near Bhimgra ...	4,637	905	905
134	Constructing road from Dhari to Amreli	1,691	1,685	1,685
135	Making a fair weather road from cantonment limits to Bhuki Nulla	529	1	1
136	Minor works below Rupees 500	761	637	637
	Total ...	1,49,851	1,34,559	1,09,635
	Bridges.			
137	Constructing bridges on the Anantpura road	14,601	12,915	6,336
138	Ditto five culverts on the road from Public Garden to Bhutadezampa	14,754	8,860	5,313
139	Ditto a masonry bridge on the road from railway station to town of Billimora ...	3,692	3,036	1,505
140	Ditto culverts, drains, &c., near municipal well Rambaimatta, Nausari	2,226	1,816	1,816
141	Ditto two four-feet culverts in the place of old ones on the road from Nausari to railway station	1,087	472	472
142	Constructing a masonry bridge over the nulla crossed by the road leading from the town to the railway station, Nausari	4,801	24	24
143	Minor works below Rupees 500	365	332	332
	Total ...	41,526	27,455	15,798

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	Accommodation for Travellers.			
144	Constructing a bungalow for the reception of guests	16,681	13,659	13,643
	Total ...	16,681	13,659	13,643
	Total Communications ...	2,08,058	1,75,673	1,39,076
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
	Public Garden.			
145	Tools for Public Garden	1,671	1,548	1,548
146	Pigeon-house and a lake around it	7,488	7,160	21
147	Iron bridge	4,000	4,000	3,663
148	Carriage roads and foot-paths	19,248	17,752	968
149	His Highness Maharaja's pleasure house	46,757	46,259	5,249
150	Constructing earthen bund on all sides	8,559	8,541	1,053
151	Lion and tiger cages in Public Garden	12,560	10,498	551
152	Centrifugal pump in Public Garden	15,904	15,839	4,035
153	Office for clerk in Public Garden	3,047	3,011	3,011
154	Bridge on the Vishwamitri river, 10 spans	29,475	45	45
155	Miscellaneous expenses incurred in the opening of Public Garden	1,798	895	895
156	Constructing bear pits	3,365	2,990	52
157	Putting iron pipes for subterranean water conduit	6,571	6,518	22
158	Masonry bridge on the Vishwamitri river	2,914	2,845	845
159	Planting trees and bushes in Public Garden	2,286	1,939	225

160	Constructing band-stand in ditto	3,363	2,632	110
161	Masonry dams and sluice-gates on the southern side of the Vishwamitri river	9,050	9,046	9,046
162	Constructing wooden top bridge in Public Garden	2,938	2,821	2,821
163	Making thirty-six weather frames for the pavalion in Public Garden	1,998	1,943	1,943
164	Compensation for land purchased for Public Garden	6,600	6,600	6,600
165	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,305	2,068	2,068
	Total ...	1,91,897	1,54,950	43,669
	Town and General Improvements.			
	Miscellaneous.			
166	Municipal market at Nausari	10,099	9,842	6,549
167	Constructing a circular privy in the city of Baroda	1,481	1,268	118
168	Survey of the Vishmamitri river	696	463	463
169	Putting up a flag on the clock-tower	562	562	562
170	Renewing wooden railing all around the clock-tower	2,198	1,513	1,513
171	Constructing two sally gates on both the sides of the Lahripura gate	1,388	319	319
172	Ditto band-stand and sheds at the race-course	3,000	3,016	50
173	Baroda city drainage	19,000	9,357	755
174	Minor works below Rupees 500	220	303	303
	Total ...	38,644	26,643	10,632
	Water-supply.			
175	Deepening the present Waghree tank behind Nausari thanna	2,143	1,885	1,885
176	Ditto Padursing tank at Damnagar	2,942	892	892
177	Ditto tank at Sagpur in Damnagar talooka	6,585	628	628
178	Completing the unfinished works of the sweet water well on the north of the Dhurumsalla outside the western gateway at Dehegaum	1,526	1,393	1,393
179	Deepening the present tank situated at Dehegaum	2,514	764	764
180	Temporary water-supply to the city of Baroda from Nowlakhil and Chimmen Baugh well ...	10,334	8,948	1,298
181	Sinking eighteen kutcha wells in the bed of the Vishwamitri river, and fifteen in the Sidhnath tank	900	253	183

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	Water-supply.—(Concluded.)			
182	Constructing drain, &c., to bund tank at Dabhoi	3,313	2,588	138
183	Makarpura drainage	10,938	6,113	2,752
184	Cutting water channel at Handod	3,100	4	4
185	Enclosing the tank embankment at Wamej so as to protect the village from being washed away	4,905	12	12
186	Re-building the portion of bund wall near Pahadi river, and necessary repairs to the sluice-gates at Wadi and Ajab Talavadi	3,319	2,522	2,522
187	Deepening the tank at Bechraji Matta in Kadi Division	2,367	1,659	1,659
188	Minor works below Rupees 500	595	592	457
	Total ...	55,481	28,253	14,587
	Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,86,022	2,09,846	68,888

Recapitulation.

	Rs.
Military	33,758
Civil Buildings	8,16,997
Communications	1,39,076
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	68,888

Grand Total ...	26,12,677	18,20,989	10,58,719

	REPAIRS.			
	MILITARY.			
	Ordnance.			
189	Making repairs and additions to the gun-shed in camp	575	575	575
190	Repairs to the fort at Amreli	.....	9,920	9,920
191	Minor works below Rupees 500	99	85	85
	Total ...	674	10,580	10,410
	Accommodation for troops.			
192	Necessary repairs to the subsidiary buildings of the 5th Regiment near Tursagar tank ...	1,876	1,876	496
193	Alterations and repairs to Colonel Hycoope's bungalow	2,753	2,229	2,229
194	Repairs to the chapars and buildings of the lines at Manekwada	3,447	1,349	1,349
195	Ditto to bandmen's main buildings, band-practising room, and store-room	847	770	770
196	Additions and repairs to the officers' quarters and houses belonging to 1st Regiment near the parade-ground	1,008	637	637
197	Repairs to Captain Nissen's bungalow	867	614	614
198	Ditto to servants' quarters attached to Captain Nissen's bungalow	571	206	206
199	Ditto to the City Police Sowars' line at Bhutadezampa	2,063	940	940
200	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,163	1,553	1,553
	Total ...	15,595	10,174	8,794
	Total Military ...	16,269	20,754	19,204
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Revenue.			
201	Repairs to the thanna or cutcherry buildings at Kadi	2,361	1,743	1,743
202	Emergent repairs to the Sirkar Wada at Dehegaum	2,307	2,065	2,065
203	Executing repairs to the Mehsana Thanna	2,824	884	884

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Revenue.—(Concluded.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
204	Repairs to the rear portion of the northern range of the Cutcherry building for converting the same into Subah's Cutcherry at Kadi	2,034	1,552	1,552
205	Repairs to the Treasury house at Manekwada	813	767	767
206	Minor works below Rupees 500	964	1,299	1,199
	Total ...	11,303	8,310	8,210
	Judicial.			
	Jail.			
207	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,061	971	971
	Total ...	1,061	971	971
	Police.			
208	Repairs to the Police chowki and stables at Dupka	794	22	22
209	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,876	1,694	1,044
	Total ...	2,670	1,716	1,066
	Courts.			
210	Minor works below Rupees 500	142	141	139
	Total ...	142	141	139

	Hospital and Dispensary.			
211	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,424	1,373	1,373
	Total ...	1,424	1,373	1,373
	Government houses and residencies.			
212	Repairs to the Sirkar Wada at Dabhoi	5,346	4,929	4,929
213	Thorough repairs to the bungalow No. 28 in the camp for Captain Jackson	12,963	11,359	11,359
214	Repairs to the house occupied by Anandrao Bapoo Gaekwar	1,002	1,002	1,002
215	Ditto to the bungalow at Billimora	748	575	575
216	Extraordinary repairs to the Nausari palace	2,749	2,382	2,382
217	Repairs to the bungalow in the Sirkar Garden, Nausari	1,309	1,309	1,309
218	Ditto to the Keshaorao Gaekwar's Haveli	1,073	895	895
219	Repairing, re-building, and pulling down third story of Revoobai Saheb's Wada	546	493	493
220	Ditto Mandwa building, including taking down and re-building the north side wall ...	15,217	3,405	3,405
221	Repairs to Radhabai Saheb's Wada	.....	3,699	3,699
222	Urgent repairs to Mustoo Baugh palace, store-room, cook-house, old bath-room, and slight repairs to the temporary privy	1,053	1,060	1,060
223	Sundry works executed at Mustoo Baugh	747	747	747
224	Executing repairs to the Sirkar bungalow and its out-houses at Dupka...	2,129	1,996	1,996
225	Ditto petty repairs to Moti Baugh palace	711	658	658
226	Repairs to the drain wall of foot-path in Moti Baugh	730	645	645
227	Ditto to Government buildings at Dupka	800	800	800
228	Painting the wood-work of Her Highness' apartment	1,120	986	986
229	Minor works below Rupees 500	4,516	4,363	4,236
	Total ...	52,759	41,303	41,176
	Public Offices.			
230	Repairs to several Government buildings in Nausari thanna	2,135	2,136	866
231	Ditto to thanna or cutcherry buildings at Nausari	1,037	290	395
232	Minor works below Rupees 500	121	121	121
	Total ...	3,293	2,547	592

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	Agads and such other buildings.			
233	Repairs to Oomer Miya's Akhada	730	654	318
234	Minor works below Rupees 500	109	107	107
	Total ...	839	761	425
	Miscellaneous.			
235	Turning tiles of public buildings in 1876	9,450	4,375	992
236	Ditto ditto in 1877	8,000	7,985	3,655
237	Ditto ditto in 1878	9,085	7,433	1,240
238	Repairing the shed of water-carrying ponies	676	673	673
239	Repairs to Satajee Maistree's karkhana	1,474	1,471	1,471
240	Thorough repairs to the house and front portion of Kodhayee karkhana attached to the clock-tower	1,461	613	613
241	Turning tiles of Pagas, excluding bungalow and store-rooms in 1878	1,546	893	893
242	Ditto of public buildings for 1879	10,206	10	10
243	Ditto and other annual repairs to Government buildings at Nausari	2,011	15	15
244	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,077	1,705	1,346
	Total ...	45,986	25,173	10,908
	Tombs and Monuments.			
245	Minor works below Rupees 500	363	349	349
	Total ...	363	349	349

	Ecclesiastical—Charitable.			
246	Repairing range around Yawateshwar Mahadeva temple	943	862	862
247	Repairs to the roof of Khichadikhana in Moti Baugh	1,075	991	991
248	Minor works below Rupees 500	888	183	183
	Total ...	2,906	2,036	2,036
	Ecclesiastical—Churches.			
249	Repairs to Becharajee's Poonjaree's house	1,996	1,577	375
250	Ditto to Becharajee's temple	2,853	2,805	2,185
251	Ditto to Jagannath Mahadhev's Dharamsalla	530	530	56
252	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,140	538	538
	Total ...	6,519	5,450	3,154
	Educational Schools.			
253	Repairs to the High School in Kothi	1,340	1,076	1,076
254	White and color washing the walls and repairs to the tiles of His Highness the Maharaja's school	1,064	416	416
255	Minor works below Rupees 500	120	120	120
	Total ...	2,524	1,612	1,612
	Colleges.			
256	Minor works below Rupees 500	444	420	120
	Total ...	444	420	120
	Public Works Buildings.			
257	Repairs to the store-house of Public Works Department near Sersia Tank	594	454	454
258	Minor works below Rupees 500	68	58	58
	Total ...	662	512	512

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	Mint.			
259	Repairing and making ventilations in the mint	1,970	1,780	305
	Total ...	1,970	1,780	305
	Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,34,865	94,454	72,948
	Communications.			
	Roads.			
260	Repairs to Makarpura road	3,351	3,340	3,340
261	Repairing road from Gin Factory to Bhimnath Mahadeo temple	1,465	1,337	1,337
262	Ditto road from Veniram bridge to Railway Station and thence to city gate	7,853	6,773	994
263	Ditto Kalliawadee road and constructing three feet drain at the west end of the road ...	568	194	194
264	Repairs to the road around the town of Amreli...	.....	215	215
265	Ditto to the road from Dhari to Piparia	.....	164	164
266	Ditto to the road from Dhari to Dalkhania	.....	346	346
267	Minor works bleow Rupees 500	14	14	14
	Total ...	13,251	12,383	4,616
	Bridges.			
268	Urgent repairs to the bridges and culverts in the city of Baroda	1,635	1,628	1,628
269	Repairing the culvert close to Gunjeekhana	638	448	448

270	Executing repairs to the bridge over the Jamboova river and other connecting works ...	1,904	1,903	1,903
271	Ditto ditto ditto Dadar river near Bhillapoor	2,819	627	627
272	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,118	890	606
	Total ...	8,114	5,496	5,212
	Accommodation for Travellers.			
273	Repairs to the Kellanpoor Dharamsalla	5,432	5,409	1,267
274	Ditto to travellers' bungalow at Mehsana	734	65	65
275	Ditto to Varai Mata Dharamsalla outside the western gateway	618	591	591
276	Ditto to ditto ditto inside ditto ditto	591	568	568
277	Minor works below Rupees 500	43	29	29
	Total ...	7,418	6,604	2,462
	Total Communications ...	28,783	24,483	12,290
	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
	Town and general improvements.			
278	Maintenance of Public Garden	4,188	2,444	2,444
279	Minor works below Rupees 500	.....	125	125
	Total ...	4,188	2,569	2,569
	Miscellaneous.			
280	Repairing the retaining wall and pitching the slopes of the Vishwamitri river	3,008	2,000	2,000
281	Executing certain repairs to the eastern gateway at Dehegaum	667	517	517
282	Ditto ditto to the western ditto ditto	642	614	614
283	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,030	773	773
	Total ...	5,347	3,904	3,904

Detailed Statement of the actual expenditure incurred during the year arranged under different classes, &c.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Names of works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year.
	Water-supply.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
284	Excavating canals, &c., leading to Shirsha tank and Ajab Talavadi in 1878	596	588	486
285	Draining the rain water running into the side of Sapawar at Dehegaum	533	236	236
286	Urgent repairs to Doodhia tank at Nausari	1,940	877	877
287	Repairs to fresh water well near Kolal tank	758	701	701
288	Ditto to Ama's well outside the western gateway	632	361	361
289	Executing certain repairs to Shirsha tank	3,003	1,058	1,058
290	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,449	2,021	2,021
	Total ...	9,911	5,842	5,740
	Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	19,446	12,315	12,213
	Recapitulations.			
		Rs.		
	Military	19,204		
	Civil Buildings	72,948		
	Communications	12,290		
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,213		
	Grand total ...	1,99,363	1,52,007	1,16,655

Note 1.—The antique figures in 4th and 5th columns show deduction.

„ 2.—The works for which no sanctioned amounts are shown in Column No. 3 were carried out as famine works against the grant of Rupees 25,000 sanctioned last year.

(Sd.) G. K. Hill, C. E.

Appendix X.

Statement showing works each costing Rupees 5,000 and upwards, and which were sanctioned during the year.

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure.
	Original Works.		
	Baroda City Division.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Constructing a bungalow for Captain Nissen ...	11,854	3,279
2	Constructing an additional ward to Sayajirao Military Hospital.	11,198	9,327
3	Pulling down the top terrace of Sirkar Wada with Fadnavis Daftarkhana.	5,554	4,156
4	Constructing an out-house in Mustoo Baugh ...	7,628	6,645
5	Ditto ditto Vishram Baugh ...	9,955	9,189
6	Constructing foot bridge connecting old palace building with Nuzzer Baugh.	10,460	10,003
7	New palace for His Highness the Maharaja ...	.....	56,492
8	Compensation for land purchased for P. Garden ...	6,600	6,600
9	Iron railing to the Kothi compound	5,804	1
10	Her Highness Rani Jumnabai Dispensary ...	1,03,397	56,014
11	Earth-filling on Anandpoora road	6,921	.....
12	Supplying and spreading patty stone metal on the different roads in the Baroda City.	27,727	15,282
13	His Highness the Maharaja's Pleasure-house—		
		Rs.	
	1. Amount sanctioned during current year	8,245	
	2. Ditto ditto last year ...	38,512	
		46,757	46,259
14	New College and High School, *viz.*—		
	1. An embankment round the proposed new College building to protect the same from floods.	8,911	
	2. Songad stone for the College ...	13,556	
	3. Plinth of ditto ...	4,934	
	4. Changing the plinth of the College from brick panels into Songad stones.	6,587	

Statement showing works each costing Rupees 5,000 *and upwards, and which were sanctioned during the year.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of works.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	
	5. Miscellaneous 177		
	6. Amount sanctioned in last year ... 33,212	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
		67,377	61,562
	Repairs.		
	Baroda City Division.		
15	Repairing Mandwa building, including taking down and rebuilding north side wall.	15,217	3,405
16	Turning tiles of public buildings for 1879-80 ...	10,206	10
17	Additions, alterations, and thorough repairs to the store house, &c., of the 1st Resala.	9,800	.....
18	Additions, &c., to the 2nd Resala in Kothi ...	8,401	.....
	Original Works.		
	Baroda District.		
19	Building Wahiwatdar's Cutcherry and its subsidiary buildings at Karjan.	44,964	13,520
20	Constructing a Dispensary at Sojittra ...	8,400	2,096
21	Ditto road from Anand to Petlad ...	10,048	3,878
22	Building lines, &c., for Thuggee and Dacoity Department.	18,966	.....
23	Constructing Wahiwatdar's Cutcherry at Sunkheda	12,667	.....
24	Ditto Dispensary with subsidiary buildings at Padra.	7,956	.....
	Original Works.		
	Nausari Division.		
25	Building Wahiwatdar's Cutcherry and its subsidiary buildings at Pulsana.	31,623	7,591
26	Constructing a wing to the Nausari Palace ...	10,418	9,614
27	Constructing a cookroom in the compound of Dastoor's bungalow.	5,218	1,386
28	Public Offices at Nausari	92,521	100
29	Raising the surface of the fair weather road from Bardoli to Surat.	5,618	.....

Statement showing works each costing Rupees 5,000 and upwards, and were sanctioned during the year—(Concluded.)

No.	Names of works.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
30	A pucca road from new Police Chowki in Chhota-bazar to Golwad road, *viâ* Civil Hospital at Nausari.	5,018	.....
	Original Works.		
	Kadi Division.		
31	Constructing Wahiwatdar's Cutcherry at Dehegaum	30,875	1,030
32	Ditto Jail at Kadi	1,07,905	185
33	Ditto Dispensary at Sidhpur	8,400	2,957
34	Ditto ditto at Dehegaum ...	8,400	4,396
35	Ditto Wahiwatdar's Cutcherry at Chansanaa	41,404	.....
	Repairs.		
	Kadi Division.		
36	Repairs to the Sirkar Wada building at Visanagar	5,877	.....
	Original Works.		
	Amreli Division.		
37	Building barracks for the men of the Dhari Battalion at Amreli.	11,370	7
38	Construction of a road from Amreli to Gavarka and Pauca.	11,883	3
39	Deepening the tank at Sagpur in Damnagar Taluka	6,585	628
40	School-house at Amreli	12,701	.....
41	Compound round Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli, together with latrines, store-rooms, &c.	5,377	.....
42	Constructing a road from Korinar to Bandur ...	15,405	.....
	Repairs.		
	Amreli Division.		
43	Repairs to the fort at Amreli	.....	9,920
	Total	.....	3,45,935

Note.—The works connected with the new Palace were commenced in the year under report; no regular estimates were received. The whole work is roughly estimated to cost about 16½ lakhs.

Appendix Y.

Statement of the principal works executed, or in progress, during the present Administration, inclusive of the year 1878-79.

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure to end of July 1879.	REMARKS.
MILITARY.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Ordnance buildings.			
Bebuilding the stables of lines of gold gun battery	11,932	11,926	Completed.
Reconstructing the fort at Amreli	Famine work.	3,462	In progress.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	6,242	
Repairs	.....	11,201	
Total ...	.....	32,831	
Accommodation for troops.			
Constructing bungalow for the medical officer in charge of Military Hospital, with a porch attached to the same.	10,082	9,793	Completed.
Constructing officers' quarters with out-houses	16,940	16,396	Ditto, but bills are unpaid.
Ditto bungalow for Captain Nissen	11,854	3,279	In progress.
Building barracks for the men of Dharee Battalion at Amreli	11,370	7	Ditto.
Constructing pendalls on the Warasha parade-ground for the 1st regiment ...	38,776	32,876	Completed.
Building His Highness the Maharaja's Military Hospital with two wards ...	69,988	67,900	Ditto, but final bills of two wards are unpaid.
Additions and alterations to the sheds occupied by His Highness the Maharaja's body-guard.	5,173	4,571	Ditto, but bills are unpaid.

Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	12,459	
Repairs	.....	14,974	
Total ...	.....	1,62,255	
Pagas.			
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	305	
Repairs	.....	1,369	
Total ...	.....	1,674	
Total Military ...	.....	1,96,760	
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Revenue.			
Constructing a fire-proof room in the Central Treasury Office	12,898	7,421	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Building Wahiwatdar's cutchery, with subsidiary buildings, at Palsana ...	31,633	7,591	In progress.
Ditto ditto ditto Karjan ...	44,964	13,520	Ditto.
Constructing Wahiwatdar's cutcherry at Dehegaum	30,875	1,030	Ditto.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	6,979	
Repairs	.....	9,615	
Total ...	.....	46,156	
JUDICIAL.			
Courts.			
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	2,059	
Repairs	.....	684	
Total ...	.....	2,743	

Statement of the principal works executed, or in progress, during the present Administration, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure to end of July 1879.	Remarks.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	
Police.			
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	8,596	
Repairs	.....	3,135	
Total ...	.....	11,731	
Jails.			
New Central Jail at Baroda	5,63,377	3,60,901	In progress.
Constructing Jail at Dabhoi	59,393	57,951	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Ditto at Petlad	59,393	55,551	Ditto ditto.
Ditto at Nausari	54,848	36,977	In progress.
Entension of Jail accommodation in Kothi	8,911	8,277	Completed.
Constructing Jail at Dwarka	22,044	8,743	In progress.
Ditto at Kadi	1,07,905	185	Works suspended.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	7,850	
Repairs	.....	2,221	
Total ...	.....	5,38,656	
Hospitals and Dispensaries.			
Rani Jamnabai's Dispensary	1,03,397	56,014	In progress.
Constructing new dispensary and medical attendants' quarters at Petlad ...	10,835	8,285	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Ditto Civil Hospital at Nausari	35,097	23,007	In progress.
Ditto ditto at Kadi	27,246	23,243	Completed.

Ditto a dispensary at Sejitra	8,400	2,496	In progress.
Ditto a dispensary with out-houses at Dabhoi	9,840	9,734	Completed.
Ditto ditto at Sidhpoor	8,400	2,957	Ditto but bills are unpaid.
Ditto ditto at Dehegaum	8,400	4,396	Ditto ditto.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	4,783	
Repairs	.....	2,001	
Total ...	.....	1,36,916	
Government Houses and Residencies.			
Constructing bungalow No. 1 for the Chief Medical Officer	12,988	19,524	Completed.
Ditto ditto No. 2 on the road from the Railway Station to the Race Course, to be rented to Mr. Tait.	14,000	14,509	Ditto but bills are unpaid.
Constructing bungalow No. 3 for the Special Engineer	14,000	19,095	Completed.
Nuzzer Baugh Palace works	1,33,543	1,27,459	Ditto but bills are unpaid.
Constructing bungalow for the State Engineer	14,495	15,426	Ditto ditto.
Ditto a wing to the Nausari Palace	10,418	9,614	Completed.
Ditto a cook-room in the compound of Dastoor's bungalow, Nausari ...	5,218	1,386	In progress.
Pulling down the top terrace of Sirkar Wada with Fudnis Dufterkhana ...	5,554	4,156	Ditto.
Constructing bungalow for the Assistant Agent to Governor-General at Amreli.	22,688	2,669	Ditto.
Constructing an out-house in Mustoo Baugh	7,628	6,645	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Ditto ditto in Vishram Baugh	9,955	9,189	Ditto ditto.
Ditto a foot-bridge connecting old Palace with Nuzzer Baugh ...	10,460	10,003	Completed.
New Palace (Laxumi Vilas) for His Highness the Maharaja	.....	56,492	In progress.
Improving Nuzzer Paga for the marriage bower	59,711	34,384	Nearly completed.
Rebuilding a rear portion of Radha Bai Saheb's Wada	12,103	12,105	Completed.
Constructing new out-houses in Mustoo Baugh	6,529	5,560	Ditto but bills are unpaid.
Ditto out-house in Moti Baugh for Her Highness the Maharanee ...	14,185	13,964	Completed.
Ditto bungalow for His Highness the Maharaja's Tutor	29,637	30,166	Ditto.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	34,384	
Repairs	.....	1,06,261	
Total ...	.....	5,32,990	

Statement of the principal works executed, or in progress, during the present Administration, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure to end of July 1879.	Remarks.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	
Public Offices.			
New Public Offices at Baroda	1,65,884	1,38,096	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Public Offices at Nausari	92,521	100	In progress.
Iron railings in front of new Public Offices at Baroda	5,804	1	Completed, but bills have not yet been received.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	7,355	
Repairs	.....	2,529	
Total ...	.....	1,48,081	
Agads and such other buildings (Fighting Places).			
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	.....	
Repairs	.....	1,614	
Total ...	.....	1,614	
Miscellaneous.			
Additions and alterations to Vithal Sootar's Karkhana	8,585	8,119	Completed.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	8,197	
Repairs	.....	44,714	
Total ...	.....	61,030	

EDUCATIONAL.			
Schools, Colleges, &c.			
Constructing school for His Highness the Maharaja	50,637	50,442	Completed.
Baroda High School and College	67,377	61,562	In progress.
Constructing school-house at Dehegaum	5,404	4,884	Completed.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	9,183	
Repairs	.....	3,780	
Total ...	.....	1,29,851	
Total Civil Buildings ...	.....	16,09,768	
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Roads and Bridges.			
Constructing road from Kothi to Moti Baugh	11,969	11,878	Completed.
Ditto ditto Railway Station to the town at Nausari	8,873	7,569	In progress.
Ditto ditto Bardolee to Surat	13,170	9,083	Ditto.
Billimora Station Road	5,767	5,710	Completed.
Constructing road from Sion to Kathor	12,587	8,761	Nearly completed.
Ditto metalled road from Railway Station to the town of Dabhoi ...	6,014	5,360	Ditto.
Earth-work on the road from Moti Baugh to Chiman Baugh	9,151	6,745	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Macadamizing roads and building culverts in the town of Amreli ...	8,982	7,192	Nearly completed.
Metalling roads in the City of Baroda	27,727	15,282	In progress.
Constructing a road from Amreli to Gowadka and Pania	11,883	3	Ditto.
Constructing road from Anand to Petlad	10,048	3,878	Ditto.
Metalling the roads in the town of Nausari	16,101	13,060	Ditto.
Constructing road from Amreli to Warsada	Famine works	24,456	Ditto.
Ditto ditto to Vankia	Ditto ...	1,673	In progress. All these are famine works, the estimates of which are said to be more than Rupees 5,000.
Ditto ditto to Chittal	Ditto ...	1,763	
Ditto from Chavan to Lathi	Ditto ...	1,437	
Ditto from Kodinar to Ghatwad	Ditto ...	2,391	

Statement of the principal works executed, or in progress, during the present Administration, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure to end of July 1879.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	
Constructing bridges on Anantpoora road	14,601	12,915	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Ditto five culverts on the road from Public Garden to Bhutadi Zampa...	14,754	8,860	Ditto ditto.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	25,653	
Repairs	.....	34,789	
	.....		
Total ...	.....	2,08,458	
Railways.			
Capital outlay on the line from Dabhoi to Meagaum	.....	59,260	Rupees 3,23,240 have been expended on the line previous to the present administration.
Ditto on the extension of the line from Dabhoi to Chandod, Bahadurpur, &c.	.....	8,60,635	
Total ...	.....	9,19,895	
Accommodation for travellers.			
Constructing bungalow for the reception of guests	16,681	13,659	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	.....	
Repairs	.....	8,763	
Total ...	.....	22,422	
Total Communications	.....	11,50,775	

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Public Garden.

Pigeon-house and lake around it	7,488	7,160	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Carriage roads and foot-paths	19,248	17,752	Ditto ditto.
His Highness the Maharaja's pleasure-house	46,757	46,259	Ditto ditto.
Constructing earthen bund on all sides	8,559	8,541	Completed.
Lions' and tigers' cages	12,560	10,498	Ditto but bills are unpaid.
Centrifugal pump	15,904	15,839	Ditto ditto.
Iron bridge on the Vishwamitree River	29,475	45	In progress.
Putting iron pipes for subterranean water conduit	6,571	6,518	Completed.
Masonry dam and sluice gates on the Vishwamitri River	9,050	9,046	Ditto.
Gardener's and food store-houses	11,113	10,557	Ditto.
Abutments and wing walls to the bridge on Vishwamitri River	8,136	7,377	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Compensation for the land purchased	18,480	18,480	Completed.
Constructing two wells and a platform	6,728	6,500	Ditto.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	33,901	
Repairs	.....	4,479	
Total ...	.....	2,02,952	

Water-supply.

Deepening the tank at Sagpoor in Damnagar Talooka	6,585	628	In progress.
Temporary water-supply to the City of Baroda from Nowlakhi and Chiman Baugh wells.	10,334	8,948	Completed, but bills are unpaid.
Certain emergent works for the replenishing the Sursagar Tank	8,976	6,484	Ditto ditto.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	18,965	
Repairs	.....	11,370	
Total ...	.....	46,395	

Statement of the principal works executed, or in progress, during the present Administration, &c.—(Concluded.)

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure to end of July 1879.	Remarks.
Miscellaneous.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Municipal market at Nausari	10,099	9,842	Completed.
Baroda City drainage	19,000	9,357	Not complete.
Makarpura drainage	10,938	6,113	Completed.
Original works, minor, below Rupees 5,000	.....	35,630	
Repairs	.....	6,047	
Total ...	.....	66,989	
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	.....	3,16,336	
Recapitulation.	*Rs.*		
Military	1,96,760		
Civil Buildings	16,09,768		
Communications	11,50,775		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements... ...	3,16,336		
Grand total	.....	32,73,639	

Appendix Z.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Baroda State Medical Department during the year 1878-79.

Names of Establishment.	Currency.	Pay.	Contingency.	Furniture and dead-stock.	Medicines.	Instruments.	Total. British.	Total. Sycai.	Total. Babashahi.	Total Babashahi.
Baroda Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jamnabai Hospital	British	253 2 1	.....	.....	3,033 6 10	622 0 9	3,808 9 8	.....	7,154 11 3	11,507 6 3
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	6,347 0 8	701 11 0	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Syajeerow Military Hospital	British	.....	0 1 6	1,275 0 6	2,006 7 6	149 4 8	3,520 13 2	.....	5,195 10 3	9,219 7 6
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	4,330 6 3	672 12 6	192 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jail Hospital, Baroda	British	.....	.....	.....	371 15 6	.....	371 15 6	48 13 6	2,531 15 6	3,005 7 4
	Sycai	43 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	2,065 0 0	466 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Palace Dispensary	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096 0 0	1,096 0 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	1,196 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dabhoi do.	British	35 0 0	1 12 0	108 0 0	271 1 0	10 7 1	426 4 1	.....	973 7 9	1,460 10 2
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	826 14 9	146 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Petlad do.	British	.....	3 7 6	90 0 0	259 8 1	84 0 1	447 4 8	.....	1,407 2 0	1,918 5 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	1,058 0 0	302 2 0	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sojitra do.	British	.....	19 2 6	.....	422 0 5	153 5 6	664 2 5	6 0 9	804 14 6	1,570 9 9
	Sycai	3 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	593 0 0	211 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Padra do.	British	.....	0 14 6	.....	336 0 1	264 5 0	601 13 7	.....	607 8 9	1,295 6 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	202 7 6	132 13 3	182 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shinore do.	British	.....	2 14 0	.....	321 10 3	129 8 10	454 1 1	.....	217 10 3	736 9 2
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	40 0 0	17 10 3	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	British	288 2 1	28 4 0	1,473 0 0	7,191 12 2	1,313 13 11	10,295 0 2	49 14 3	19,969 0 3	31,809 12 8
	Sycai	49 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	16,648 12 9	2,652 8 0	667 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nausari Division.										
Nausari Civil Hospital	British	2,694 8 7	490 10 8	0 6 0	1,185 14 4	39 10 0	4,380 1 7	6 0 9	5 2 9	4,994 13 1
	Sycai	6 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	5 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gandevi Dispensary	British	135 12 1	86 12 2	41 4 0	388 0 4	243 13 1	895 9 8	.....	162 8 0	1,186 0 9
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	162 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Songhad do.	British	618 6 1	127 5 5	6 8 0	259 10 5	.....	1,011 8 11	.....	19 14 0	1,174 15 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	19 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	British	3,448 10 9	653 12 3	47 13 0	1,833 9 1	283 7 1	6,287 4 2	6 0 9	186 8 9	7,355 12 10
	Sycai	6 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	24 0 9	.....	162 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Karri Division.										
Karri Civil Hospital	British	.....	.....	.....	530 7 10	32 0 4	562 8 2	3,078 6 2	89 8 3	4,130 5 11
	Sycai	2,656 2 5	421 14 9	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	89 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Patan Civil Hospital	British	.....	.....	15 0 0	602 4 4	150 7 11	767 12 3	1,716 1 9	40 0 0	2,811 1 5
	Sycai	1,404 0 9	244 0 9	69 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Visnagar Dispensary	British	.....	.....	.....	341 5 10	11 1 10	352 7 8	1,176 3 0	2 8 0	1,703 3 1
	Sycai	912 9 6	294 14 6	28 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wadnagar do.	British	.....	38 11 0	.....	324 12 2	130 0 0	494 0 2	60 3 0	160 0 0	791 0 0
	Sycai	47 9 9	11 14 3	0 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Beelrajeo do.	British	.....	.....	.....	226 13 0	10 8 0	237 5 0	649 10 11	.....	988 1 8
	Sycai	559 4 3	90 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sidhpoor do.	British	.....	.....	.....	172 11 2	50 4 5	222 15 7	822 3 0	.....	1,162 1 1
	Sycai	610 15 7	211 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dehegaum do.	British	539 9 0	217 14 9	0 10 0	212 9 7	9 3 11	970 15 3	.....	31 0 0	1,140 10 7
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	31 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mesana do.	British	.....	26 6 0	.....	333 10 9	23 12 7	583 13 4	410 5 3	162 9 0	1,299 10 4
	Sycai	299 9 0	109 13 3	0 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	162 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pooljapoor do.	British	.....	.....	.....	292 5 1	10 3	320 15 4	479 7 3	162 8 0	1,059 5 9
	Sycai	395 13 0	81 7 3	2 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	162 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Deesa Contingent Dispensary	British	.....	182 5 9	7 2 0	165 6 2	9 7 1	365 5 0	.....	340 7 0	767 15 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	340 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sadra do. do.	British	.....	127 14 4	1 7 0	.....	.....	129 5 4	.....	353 7 8	506 4 5
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	347 7 6	4 0 0	7 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	British	539 9 0	503 3 10	24 3 0	3,302 5 11	664 1 4	5,023 7 1	6,392 8 4	1,346 14 9	16,348 11 3
	Sycai	6,886 0 3	1,405 10 10	100 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	848 6 9	4 0 0	491 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Amreli Division.										
Amreli Civil Hospital	British	2,252 8 0	337 2 7	1 9 0	631 1 7	33 3 0 4	3,255 5 6	.....	200 0 0	3,920 6 3
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dwarka Civil and Military Hospital	British	3,190 5 3	232 4 11	.....	1,520 6 10	49 5 8	4,992 0 8	.....	.....	5,705 9 11
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dhari Civil and Military Hospital	British	757 15 11	214 3 2	270 10 0	603 12 1	3 7	1,847 12 9	.....	.....	2,111 12 3
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Statement showing the expenditure of the Baroda State Medical Department during the year 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

Names of Establishment.	Currency.	Pay.	Contingency.	Furniture and dead-stock.	Medicines.	Instruments.	Total. British.	Total. Sycai.	Total. Babashahi.	Total Babashahi.
Amreli Division.—*Concld.*		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kodinar Dispensary	British	225 1 7	190 1 6	16 3 3	316 12 9	243 13 1	992 0 2	.....	162 8 0	1,296 8 8
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	162 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Damnagar do.	British	111 5 6	102 13 7	1 8 0	357 5 11	246 4 2	819 5 2	.....	162 8 0	1,098 13 11
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	162 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Manickwara Con. Dispensary	British	730 10 0	147 12 4	.....	433 13 0	245 0 2	1,557 3 6	.....	2 8 0	1,782 2 10
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	British	7,267 14 3	1,224 6 1	289 14 3	3,986 4 2	818 11 0	13,464 1 9	.....	527 8 0	15,918 0 10
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	200 0 0	.....	327 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total for four Divisions	British	11,544 4 1	2,499 10 2	1,834 14 3	16,090 15 4	3,080 1 4	35,049 13 2	8,448 7 4	22,049 15 9	71,429 5 7
	Sycai	6,941 15 3	1,405 10 10	100 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	17,721 4 3	2,256 8 0	1,672 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
State Hospital, Baroda	British	.....	.....	310 0 0	1,158 14 3	.....	19,68 14 3	.....	7,669 6 11	9,919 9 6
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	3,892 13 2	3,976 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Destitute Institutions.										
Baroda	British	.....	.....	.....	65 13 0	48 9 6	114 6 6	.....	84 8 0	215 4 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	84 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Amreli	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 5 0	.....	50 0 0
	Sycai	45 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kodinar	British	146 11 10	47 9 8	.....	68 0 1	7 5 4	269 10 11	.....	80 0 0	388 3 4
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dhari	British	21 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 14 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	British	168 9 10	47 9 8	.....	133 13 1	55 14 10	405 15 5	45 5 0	164 8 0	678 7 4
	Sycai	45 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	164 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous.										
Chief Medical Officer	British	8,291 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,291 15 1	.....	4,161 4 6	13,057 12 7
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	4,161 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Office of the Chief Medical Officer	British	78 12 0	6 8 0	65 11 6	.....	.....	754 15 6	.....	2,520 10 0	3,383 7 2
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	2,210 3 9	23 12 9	27 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Travelling charges to Chief Medical Officer	British	516 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	516 15 3	.....	29 0 0	619 12 11
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	29 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto ditto to Office ditto	British	91 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 10 0	.....	21 11 6	136 6 11
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	31 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto ditto to executive officers	British	366 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	366 7 0	140 9 3	156 14 9	730 13 3
	Sycai	140 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	156 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Store, Baroda	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,303 9 6	1,303 9 6
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	1,000 15 3	27 1 3	5 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
General duty	British	256 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	256 9 3	.....	352 8 0	645 11 8
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	352 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Midwife	British	550 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 12 11	.....	196 4 6	825 12 5
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	76 4 6	13 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Veterinary pupil	British	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....	.....	274 4 7
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pensioners	British	840 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 0 0	.....	6,285 0 0	7,245 0 0
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	6,285 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Printing charges	British	621 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	621 14 0	.....	70 12 3	781 7 8
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	70 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous supply of medicines	British	.....	.....	18 0 0	516 1 10	125 8 3	659 10 1	.....	.....	753 13 11
	Sycai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	British	11,854 15 6	61 8 0	83 11 6	516 1 10	125 8 3	13,190 13 1	140 9 3	15,107 11 0	30,338 0 7
	Sycai	140 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	14,374 10 6	69 14 0	33 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(Medical Department) Grand total	British	23,567 13 5	3,15 11 10	2,728 9 9	17,899 12 6	3,261 8 5	50,615 7 11	8,634 5 7	44,991 9 8	1,12,365 7 0
	Sycai	7,127 13 6	1,40 10 10	100 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	35,953 3 11	7,33 15 9	1,705 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vaccination Establishment	British	3,766 13 8	38 12 0	.....	.....	35 6 6	4,185 0 2	3,359 13 6	5,036 15 3	13,527 3 9
	Sycai	3,346 1 6	1 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	4,895 1 3	14 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grand total	British	27,334 11 1	3,64 7 10	2,728 9 9	17,899 12 6	3,296 14 11	54,800 8 1	11,994 3 1	50,028 8 11	1,25,892 10 9
	Sycai	10,473 15 0	1,41 6 10	100 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi	40,848 5 2	7,47 13 9	1,705 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Appendix Aa.

Statement showing the number of patients treated at each Hospital and Dispensary in His Highness the Gaekwar's territory during the year 1878-79.

	Hospitals and Dispensaries.		Average daily.	Number of sick.	No. of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical operations. Major.	Surgical operations. Minor.
	CIVIL PATIENTS.							
	Baroda Division.							
1	Jamnabai Civil Hospital, Baroda ...	In-door ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	140·0	...	11,163	3	23	298
2	Syajeerow Military Hospital, Baroda ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	10·1	...	778	...	1	22
3	Palnee Dispensary, Baroda	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	8·6	...	742	...	...	...
4	Petlad Dispensary	In-door ...	2·0	...	40	...	5	1
		Out-door ...	109·7	...	5,230	...	12	262
5	Sojitra Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	76·5	...	5,179	46	1	306
6	Dabhoi Dispensary	In-door ...	·3	...	9	3	...	...
		Out-door ...	47·2	...	4,670	1	...	201
7	Padra Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	76·3	...	2,892	...	...	221
8	Sinore Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	42·3	...	85	...	...	1
	Total ...	In-door ...	2·4	...	90	3	6	1
		Out-door ...	510·7	...	30,739	50	37	1,311
	Nausabi Division.							
9	Nausari Civil Hospital	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	142·	...	10,767	2	...	802
10	Songhad Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	13·2	...	803	2	...	15
11	Gundevi Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	44·	2	933	...	...	57
	Total ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	199·	4	12,533	4	...	874
	Kadi Division.							
12	Kadi Civil Hospital	In-door ...	2·6	...	32	5	...	...
		Out-door ...	62·8	...	4,213	12	1	331
13	Patan Civil Hospital	In-door ...	1·3	...	27	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	77·8	...	5,653	...	11	348
14	Vishnagar Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	43·4	...	4,010	3	...	298
15	Messana Dispensary	In-door ...	·9	...	6	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	51·2	...	1,356	...	...	95
16	Dehegaum Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	19·3	...	3,713	5	...	245
17	Sidhpur Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	58·7	...	5,295	7	4	415
18	Becjapur Dispensary	In-door ...	1·2	...	6	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	73·1	...	4,666	...	...	166
19	Bechrajee Dispensary	In-door ...	·6	...	2	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	12·1	...	1,745	1	...	103
20	Wadnagar Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	20·2	...	161	...	...	...
21	Deesa Contingent Troops Dispensary ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	24·7	...	1,566	2	...	147
22	Sadra Contingent Troops Dispensary ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	32·8	...	2,130	11	1	122
	Total ...	In-door ...	6·6	...	73	6	...	...
		Out-door ...	490·1	...	35,008	41	17	2,267

Statement showing the number of patients treated at each Hospital &c.—(Continued.)

	Hospitals and Dispensary.		Average daily.	Number of sick.	No. of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical operations.	
							Major.	Minor.
	Amreli Division.							
23	Amreli Civil Hospital	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	102	6	7,283	21	11	504
24	Dwarka Civil and Military Hospital ...	In-door ...	0	...	2	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	25·0	...	1,445	...	...	...
25	Dhari Civil and Military Hospital ...	In-door ...	2·6	...	38	4	...	6
		Out-door ...	39·1	...	4,075	36	...	159
26	Kodinar Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	51·8	...	1,723	4	2	18
27	Damnagar Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	87·7	...	1,320	1	...	75
28	Manikwara Contingent Troops Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	21·	5·	1,503	...	...	19
	Total ...	In-door ...	2·6	...	39	4	...	6
		Out-door ...	327·	7	17,349	62	13	775
	State Hospital, Baroda.							
29	State Hospital, Baroda	In-door ...	36·8	...	768	78	3	42
		Out-door ...	80·1	...	4,867	...	7	482
	Destitute Institutions.							
30	Destitute Institution, Baroda ...	... In-door ...	23·	6	637	54	1	6
31	Ditto ditto Amreli ...	... In-door ...	29·	1	155	16	...	...
32	Ditto ditto Dhari	... In-door ...	2·	2	127	57·	...	...
33	Ditto ditto Kodinar ...	... In-door ...	28·	2	275	38·	...	13
34	Ditto ditto Damnagar ...	... In-door ...	3·	3	69	1	...	6
	Total ...	In-door ...	87·	6	1,263	166	1	25
		Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Civil patients ...	In-door ...	136·	...	2,193	257	10	74
		Out-door ...	1,608·	...	1,00,496	157	74	5,509
	Jails.							
35	Baroda Central Jail	... In-door ...	43·	7	1,239	54	...	35
	Dabhoi Jail	... In-door ...	5·	5	241	2	...	...
	Petlad Jail	... In-door ...	7·	7	282	5	...	13
	Nausari Jail	... In-door ...	9·	1	249	5	...	4
	Kadi Jail	... In-door ...	14·	8	687	21	...	22
	Patan Jail	... In-door ...	13·	...	565	10	...	...
	Amreli Jail	... In-door ...	15.	3	537	9	...	1
	Dwarka Jail	... In-door ...	6·	5	419	6	...	...
	Total ...	In-door ...	115·	6	4,269	112	...	75
		Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Troops.							
	Syajeerow Military Hospital ...	In-door ...	95·	7	4,309	33	4	77
		Out-door ...	51·	...	2,165	4	...	166
	Kadi 2nd Regiment	In-door ...	·5	...	5	1	...	...
		Out-door ...	7·8	...	384	4	...	5
	Patan Detachment	In-door ...	·1	...	2	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	3·3	...	170	...	...	2
	Deesa Contingent Troops	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	10·	2	595	1	...	54
	Sadra Contingent Troops	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	13·	8	654	2	1	39

Statement showing the number of patients treated at each Hospital, &c.—(Concluded.)

Hospitals and Dispensaries.		Average daily.	Number of sick.	No. of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical operations.	
						Major.	Minor.
Troops.—(*Concluded.*)							
Amreli Detachment	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	12·	7	671	8	...	8
Damnagar Detachment	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	1·3	...	11	...	...	...
Manickwara Contingent Troops ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	11·1	...	821	1	...	13
Dhari Battalion	In-door ...	21·4	...	719	12	...	25
	Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okha Battalion	In-door ...	18·5	...	1,161	2	...	...
	Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	In-door ...	136·2	...	6,196	48	4	102
	Out-door ...	111·2	...	5,471	20	1	287
Police.							
Baroda Police	In-door ...	·08	...	5	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	13·4	...	1,039	...	...	...
Dabhoi Police	In-door ...	·08	...	2	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	2·7	...	181	...	...	...
Petlad Police	... Out-door ...	6·0	...	232	...	1	9
Sojitra Police	... Out-door ...	1·0	...	19	...	...	...
Nausari Police	... Out-door ...	7·0	...	371	1	...	...
Kadi Police	... Out-door ...	9·4	...	501	...	...	6
Patan Police	... Out-door ...	1·4	...	83	...	...	2
Amreli Police	... Out-door ...	5·2	...	410	1	...	9
Damnagar Police	... Out-door ...	2·4	...	16	...	...	...
Total Police ...	In-door ...	1	...	7	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	48·	5	2,852	2	1	26
Grand Total ...	In-door ...	387·	9	12,665	417	14	251
	Out-door ...	1767·	7	1,08,819	179	76	5,882

SUMMARY,

		Average daily number of sick.	Number of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical operations.	
					Major.	Minor.
Baroda Division ...	In-door ...	2·4	50	3	6	1
	Out-door ...	510·7	30,739	50	37	1,311
Navsari Division ...	In-door ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	199·4	12,533	4	...	674
Kadi Division	In-door ...	6·6	73	6	...	...
	Out-door ...	490·1	35,008	41	17	2,267
Amreli Division ...	In-door ...	2·6	39	4	...	6
	Out-door ...	327·7	17,319	62	13	775
State Hospital ...	In-door ...	30·8	768	78	3	42
	Out-door ...	80·1	4,867	...	7	482
Destitute Institutions.	In-door ...	87·6	1,263	166	1	25
	Out-door ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total, Civil patients	In-door ...	136·0	2,193	257	10	74
	Out-door ...	1608·0	1,00,496	157	74	5,509
Jails	In-door ...	115·6	4,269	112	...	75
	Out-door ...	.....	.....	...	...	...
Troops	In-door ...	136·2	6,196	48	4	102
	Out-door ...	111·2	5,471	20	1	237
Police patients ...	In-door ...	1	7	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	48·5	2,852	2	1	26
Total ...	In-door ...	251·9	10,472	160	4	177
	Out-door ...	159·7	8,323	22	2	313
Grand Total ...	In-door ...	387·9	12,665	417	14	251
	Out-door ...	1,767·7	1,08,819	179	76	5,822

Appendix Ab.

Statement showing the disease-treated and the deaths from each disease as In and Out-door patients in His Highness the Gaekwar's Territory during the year 1878-79.

| Hospitals and Dispensaries. | Average daily sick. | Remained on the 1st January 1878. | Admitted during the year. | Discharged cured. | Discharged relieved. | Discharged at their own request. | Discharged by order. | Died. | Remained on the 31st December 1878. | Average number treated daily. | Percentage of Deaths to Treated. | Percentage of Deaths to Average Sick. | Percentage of Cures to Treated. | Percentage of Cures to Average Sick. | Percentage of Relieved to Treated. | Percentage of Relieved to Average Sick. | Percentage of Remained to Treated. | Percentage of Remained to Average Sick. | Percentage of Discharged to Treated. | Percentage of Discharged to Average Sick. | Percentage of Remained to Discharged. | Percentage of Remained to Average Sick. | Percentage of Deaths to Discharged. | Percentage of Deaths to Average Sick. | Percentage of Cures to Discharged. | Percentage of Cures to Average Sick. | Percentage of Relieved to Discharged. | Percentage of Relieved to Average Sick. | Percentage of Remained to Discharged. | Percentage of Remained to Average Sick. | Percentage of Discharged to Discharged

Appendix Ad.

Land Revenue in Babashahi currency for the year 1878-79 *as compared with that of* 1877-78.

	For 1877-78.	For 1878-79.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA DIVISION.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross land revenue proper	33,58,539	33,97,577	39,038	...
" " *miscellaneous*	3,97,894	4,33,060	35,166	...
Total ...	37,56,433	38,30,637	74,204	...
Deduct remissions for the year	1,24,815	765	...	1,24,050
Net demand	36,31,618	38,29,872	1,98,254	...
KARBI DIVISION.				
Gross land revenue proper	28,53,637	28,57,034	3,397	...
" " miscellaneous	2,85,311	4,05,383	1,20,072	...
Total ...	31,38,948	32,62,417	1,23,469	...
Deduct remissions for the year	17,868	467	...	17,401
Net demand	31,21,080	32,61,950	1,40,870	...
NAUSARI DIVISION.				
Gross land revenue proper	17,67,723	18,01,509	33,786	...
" " miscellaneous	2,02,030	1,70,394	...	31,636
Total ...	19,69,753	19,71,903	2,150	...
Deduct remissions for the year	1,02,056	1,40,253	38,197	...
Net demand	18,67,697	18,31,650	...	36,047
AMRELI DIVISION.				
Gross land revenue proper	4,83,704	3,53,867	...	1,29,837
" " miscellaneous	2,08,886	1,97,387	...	11,499
Total ...	6,92,590	5,51,254	...	1,41,336
Deduct remissions for the year	196	45,725	45,529	...
Net demand	6,92,394	5,05,529	...	1,86,865
GRAND TOTAL				
Gross land revenue proper	84,63,603	84,09,987	...	53,616
" " miscellaneous	10,94,121	12,06,224	1,12,103	...
Total ...	95,57,724	96,16,211	58,487	...
Deduct remissions for the year	2,44,935	1,87,210	...	57,725
Net demand	93,12,789	94,29,001	1,16,212	...

Appendix Ad.

Statement showing realizations and outstanding balances in Baroda currency of land revenue for the year 1878-79 *as compared with those of* 1877-78.

Item.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
BARODA DIVISION.				
Government demand	36,31,618	38,29,872		
Realizations	31,01,345	33,46,565	2,45,220	
Outstanding balances	5,30,273	4,83,307	...	46,966
KARBI DIVISION.				
Government demand	31,21,080	32,61,950		
Realizations	26,17,777	28,78,417	2,60,640	
Outstanding balances	5,03,303	3,83,533	...	1,19,770
NAUSARI DIVISION.				
Government demand	18,07,697	18,31,650		
Realizations	18,50,182	16,16,764	...	2,33,418
Outstanding balances	17,515	2,14,886	1,97,371	
AMRELI DIVISION.				
Government demand	6,92,394	5,05,529		
Realizations	6,10,510	4,23,080	...	1,87,430
Outstanding balances	81,884	82,449	565	
FOR THE WHOLE TERRITORY.				
Government demand	93,12,789	94,29,001		
Realizations	81,79,814	82,61,826	85,012	
Outstanding balances	11,32,975	11,64,175	31,200	

No. 301, dated Camp Manakwara, 31st August 1879.

From—CAPTAIN F. H. JACKSON, Acting Assistant Agent, Govr.-Genl, Amreli,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Amreli Mahals for the year ending on the 31st July 1879.

2. The year succeeded one of want caused by the failure of rain and for a short time looked promising. Unfortunately the deficiency of rain in the former year was made up in this, and an excessive rainfall resulted in distress almost equalling that caused by the former drought. The promising looking kharif crops were levelled by the continuous rainfall, while to add to this calamity, flights of locusts visited Kathiawar and lent their aid to the work of destruction. A malignant type of fever broke out during the cold weather, which decimated the population. The fever visited the houses of the rich and poor alike, but in the former, while its range was limited to the victims on which it seized, in the latter, where it struck down a bread winner, its disastrous effect spread to the dependent members of the family on whom it entailed starvation. The labouring classes, already weakened by the distress of the former years, were quite unable to bear up against their accumulated troubles, while all these mahals suffered, the mahal of Korinar felt the shock more deeply, because there the conditions of the soil and the habits of the people rendered them more assailable by such misfortune.

Register of rainfall in Amreli in 1878-79.
71 inches and 68 cents.
Average rainfall.
24 inches.

3. As soon as it was known at Baroda that the charitable assistance of the State was required to save human life in these mahals, orders were freely issued to establish works, and open kitchens, at which the necessary charity could be dispensed. I am in a position to say that a genuine expression of thankfulness broke from the people when they saw the State thus come to their assistance. The scale of wages paid at the works was the same as those fixed by the Bombay Government to meet such occasions in British India. The situation was new to the local officials, and there being no precedent to go upon, some time passed before the machinery could be got into good working order. In consequence of this, and owing to the generally felt difficulty of preventing waste on such works, it will be found that the work done under this system of relief does not bear a satisfactory proportion to the money expended. Looking, however, at the primary object of such works, *viz.*, the relief of the labourers, and seeing that the interests of the State demand that the charity dispensed should be effective, as well as that economy should be observed, I am of opinion that the interests of the State have been as well cared for as was possible under the circumstances of the case. The nature of the works carried out will be shown under the head of "Public Works." The accounts have been forwarded direct to the Hoozoor at Baroda.

4. The cultivators did not suffer so much in proportion to the labourers, because the rain, although it destroyed the kharif crops, prepared the ground for good cold and hot weather crops, and filled the wells, and produced abundant grass for cattle.

5. Some emigration took place from the mahals in common with all the neighbouring talookas of Kathiawar. Bombay seems to have been the destination of the emigrants. The movement was not serious enough to demand special notice.

6. The most prominent event which took place during the past year was the visit to Amreli of Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Dewan of the Baroda State. The Dewan was accompanied by Mr. Kazee Shahabudin, the head of the Revenue Department, and staff. The party arrived in Amreli on the 24th November, and left for Baroda, *viâ* Damnagar, on the 21st December 1878. Major Mayne and the local State officials met Sir Madava Row at Amreli, and a great number of the leading members of local native society, patels, &c., assembled to pay their respects, offer congratulations, and make representations connected with public or private business. Sir Madava Row took the opportunity to record a memorandum embracing all the principal matters of interest that came under his notice. In this memorandum he noticed defects, suggested improvements, and sanctioned certain expenditure. Some of the works for which sanction was given have been carried out, others are in course of construction, while the recorded suggestions remain as a reserve fund to be drawn upon when needed. There is no doubt that this personal observation of their wants by the head of the State gave great satisfaction to all ranks of the people in Amreli, and this visit will take its place in the history of these mahals as the most felicitous event of the present decade. The last event of a similar character in Amreli was the visit of His Highness Khande Rao in A.D. 1862, when, accompanied by Colonel Wallace, the Resident, the Gaekwar moved through the mahals making observations and hearing and disposing of complaints.

7. A number of Wagheres under the pretence of seeking labor in Kathiawar obtained passes from the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, at Dwarka, and entered Kathiawar in detached parties. Gradually either by their own inclination, or by the action of local Political Officers who passed them on when found, these parties amalgamated at Amreli to the number of 101. As they would not do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay and began to give trouble, orders were issued from Baroda to send them back, under a guard, to Dwarka. This was done on the 11th March 1879, the necessary expenses for their journey being paid by the State. As the experiences of the last two years showed that the desire of the Wagheres to find work in Kathiawar was only a pretence, the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, at Dwarka was desired not to allow these men to come into Kathiawar again in this manner.

8. In spite of the severe distress which was felt in the mahals, the state of crime during this past year by no means increased in the ratio that might have been expected. No attacks on grain shops were made, and with one or two exceptions the poor abstained from gang robbery. The exceptions were not serious cases. The most serious crime committed during the year, *viz.*, the murder of a village patel with robbery, was an act of revenge, unconnected with the prevailing distress. This fact concerning crime shows that the people of these mahals are, generally, more peaceable than those of the northern mahals who do not bear distress quietly.

9. *Personal.*—Major R. G. Mayne, the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, in charge, Amreli, proceeded on privilege leave for three months on the 1st February 1879, which leave was afterwards changed to furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years. Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Baroda, was appointed to act for Major Mayne, and took up the acting appointment on the 26th February 1879.

10. Lieutenant Macbay, Superintendent of the Dhari Regiment, proceeded to Europe on twelve months' furlough in the month of June 1878, and Mr. Harrison, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, was appointed to act for him. Owing to delay in the arrival of the officer appointed in Mr. Harrison's place, the latter officer was not able to join at Dhari until the early part of November. In the interval Major Mayne took charge of the office of the Superintendent of the Dhari Regiment.

11. Captain G. Nissen, of the Dhari Regiment, proceeded to England on the eighteen months' furlough granted by the Baroda Administration in the month of June last, and Captain F. Nissen, of the Gaekwar's 2nd Regiment, was appointed to act for him meanwhile. Captain F. Nissen joined his appointment on the 4th August 1879.

CHAPTER I.

12. There is nothing unusual to report under the head of Foreign relations, as everything connected with them has moved smoothly in the usual routine. There have been no disputes about extradition, of which the number of cases has been as follows:—

	Cases.	Persons.
From Amreli to Kathiawar	12	38
From Kathiawar to Amreli	14	40
The number of cases pending are—		
From Amreli to Kathiawar	4	19
From Kathiawar to Amreli	...	...

13. Offenders extradited from Kathiawar to Amreli are tried by a Court composed of the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and an Amreli official, while Amreli subjects extradited to Kathiawar are tried by the Political Officer's Courts. This arrangement was made in 1864, in which year a dispute arose as to the trial of Amreli subjects committing offences in the limits of the Kathiawar States. The Amreli Manager refused to extradite them to be tried by tributaries as it was not the custom to do so. Colonel Keatinge, Political Agent in Kathiawar, pointed out that five of the principal States of Kathiawar had recently been endowed with first class powers and claimed for them equality of jurisdiction with the Gaekwar. Colonel Wallace, the Resident at Baroda, stated the position to be that subjects of the Gaekwar were never tried by his tributaries, but by the Political Officers in the Tributary Mahals, whereas the subjects of the tributaries were tried by the Gaekwar's Courts. Finally, the arrangement now in vogue, was adopted to ensure similarity of procedure as regards the subjects of the Gaekwar and those of his tributaries.

14. In the memorandum which the Minister wrote on Amreli affairs, he has criticized this procedure as unnecessary, and out of joint with the present times, but, seeing the circumstances under which the procedure arose, the Agent, Governor-General, thought it inadvisable to interfere with it. The number of cases tried by the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and an Amreli official during the past year was fifteen.

15. *Grassias under Amreli.*—In the early part of the century, when the Gaekwar's authorities were enlarging in Kathiawar the acquisitions obtained by cession and grant, they came in contact with many of the old landed proprietors who are called Mul Grassias. In the direction in which the Amreli tide set, the most prominent of these happened to be of the Khooman Katey tribe.* These persons were glad at a time† of anarchy to put themselves under the wing of a powerful State at the cost of a portion of their patrimony. When the shifting forces then at work in Kathiawar became petrified by Colonel Walker's settlement, and a more peaceful era set in, the Gaekwar's officials did not display so much energy in managing their khalsa territory as they had in acquiring it. The Grassias finding the necessity of dependence less, and not realising all the advantages for which they had sold their independence, began to encroach on their former cessions. Antagonism sprung up between the officials and the Grassias, which up to the year 1857 resulted in occasional outbreaks of outlawry on the part of the latter. When the unsatisfactory state of the Amreli and Okhamandal Mahals attracted the attention of the British Government, and British officers were deputed to political duty in these mahals, the affairs of the Grassias were confided to the supervision of the Assistant Resident in Amreli. This kept the Grassias quiet, but it did not settle the claims and counter-claims that had sprung up during the antagonism referred to, because the Gaekwar's Government never gave effect to any of the suggestions for settlements made by the Assistant Resident. Finally, when the present administration was formed, a Grassias Court was appointed for the hearing of all claims of the Grassias against the Sirkar. This Court has been in existence for four years and its working has been satisfactory. The present Judge of the Court is Mr. Vithul Bhau Dajee‡. He has favored me with a few statistics concerning his Court, which I note.

* There are also Rajpoots, Mussulmans, Koloes.

† Subsequently, seasons of distress, such as the great famine of 1813 affected the actions of Grassias, who, in return for surrendered estates, received "jiwai" or maintenance from the State whose protection they sought.

‡ This officer seems to be well suited to his work.

16. On the 31st July 1878 the Court had on its file twenty-two cases. Two§ new ones were filed during the year. The number of cases disposed of by the Court was fourteen.

"There were four giras execution matters pending on the 31st day of July 1878, six new darkhasts were filed, and four were disposed of during the year."

§ When the Court was formed, all the pending cases were filed. Since then few new cases have arisen.

As this last year was one of distress, execution of decrees was generally suspended.

One appeal remained over from last year, and two new ones were made. All three were heard by the Varisht Court and upheld. The Court encourages amicable arrangements between the Grassias as much as possible.

17. Mr. Vithul Bhau Dajee takes a great interest in the Grassias, and would do much for their social benefit were their class generally sufficiently advanced in civilisation to appreciate his endeavours. It is, however, useless to talk to these people about education and progress, while economy, the first stage to their improvement, has yet to be learnt by them. They are all in debt and they lead improvident lives. Their condition is not satisfactory it must be admitted, but I do not see that any extraordinary efforts can be made for their amelioration. Some people regard the Grassia as a dangerous element, but so long as the Government under which he lives is a fairly strong one, I do not think that he can do any harm. He is often only too glad to live in peace and idleness if he can get the means of doing so from the money-lender, and, in course of time, if he sees the law maintained around him, he will fall in with the times, and become one of *many* ryots. Under a weak Government it is true that his career might be different, because he has traditions of lawless independence which would prevent him from settling down quietly while temptation to break the law existed. Mr. Vithul Bhau Dajee informs me that when the Minister visited Amreli some Grassias formed an escort for him, and that they, afterwards, had private interviews with him when so desired, the general effect of which was to inspire confidence among them. There has lately been one grave offence in which Grassias were concerned, *viz.*, the murder (with robbery) of the patel of Grumlee under Dhari, the perpetrators of which have not yet been detected. The motive of the crime was revenge.

18. *Cases in dispute with Foreign States.*—In January last Major Mayne met Major Hancock, the Assistant Political Agent in Jhallawar, and settled the dispute between Baroda and Wanode for the jurisdiction over the villages of Naviani, Walewra, Manawara, and Mera. The decision was in favor of Wanode, and was upheld by the Bombay Government in their Resolution of the 5th April 1879, No. 1608.

19. The case of the claim of Amreli to receive a jamabundee payment from the villages of Jeera, Olia, and Seemrun under Bhownagar, was partly heard by Major Mayne and Mr. Fitzgerald in January 1878. It was then postponed on account of other business. I have arranged with Mr. Fitzgerald for the disposal of this case after the rains.

20. A dispute for jurisdiction over some fields between Padarsinga (Amreli) and Panch Palawra (Bhownagar) remains over, from a boundary settled between these villages by the late Boundary Commission. I will endeavour to procure the settlement of this case together with that of the last mentioned.

21. The outlying village of Bheemcatta in the Nowanagar territory has been a fruitful cause of complaints. It has recently been decided to exchange it for a village of Nowanagar near the Amreli Mahals. A survey of Bheemcatta has been made, and one of Barwalla (the village proposed for exchange) is in course of construction. A refer-

ence on this subject has recently been made to the Subha from Baroda, and a reply has been postponed pending the Subha's visit to Bheemcatta. The settlement of this case is very desirable.

22. No new boundary disputes have arisen. A surveyor is still engaged by Amreli in making maps of several boundaries settled by the late Boundary Commission.

CHAPTER II.

23. Rao Bahadur Keshow Rao Ramchandra, Subha of the Amreli Panch Mahals and Okhamandal, was relieved on the 22nd April 1879 by Rao Bahadur Sumbhooprosad Laxmeelall. The latter officer is, at present, considered to be Acting Subha, as it is, I believe, in contemplation to employ him on the duty of making a cash assessment of the lands of these mahals. No changes have taken place among the Subha's subordinates, who are—

Mr. Morleedhur Geerdhur, Naib Subha.

Mr. Keshavram Dheerujram, Amreli Wahiwutdar.

Mr. Keshavrao Govind, Dhari Wahiwutdar.

Mr. Hiralall Oomiashanker, Damnagar Wahiwutdar.

Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu, Korinar Wahiwutdar.

Mr. Harishunker Dajibhai, Bheemcatta Mahalkari.

* Mr. Kaljaniae Goolabrao, Sitanagar Mahalkari.

CHAPTER III.

24. *Police.*—The Amreli police was formed in July 1877 from fragments of old State Seebundees formerly serving in these mahals, *viz.*, the Scindhee Seebundy and the Mahal Seebundy. In the year 1878, sixty-two horses of the Huzurat Pagah were transferred to the mounted branch of the police. The material derived from the Seebundees was not very good, but it became a necessity, on breaking up the Seebundees, to employ the men in the police, or to pension them.

25. The pay of the foot police is for the first class Rupees 8 Babashahi, and for the second class Rupees 7 Babashahi. Uniform is supplied at modern prices. This pay does not attract a very good stamp of men. The mounted police are better off than the foot, because their pay of Rupees 30 Babashahi on the Silledar system would leave to the man in an average good year Rupees 10 Babashahi for his personal keep. The uniform served out two years ago is still presentable. Statistics of the working of the police are not furnished to me, so I am not able to speak authoritatively on the result of their operations against crime. From what

* A new man I believe.

I have observed, I should say that their numbers should be increased, this opinion is partly owing to the fact that any call on the police out of ordinary routine has to be responded to by the Dhari Regiment, which is, strictly speaking, a military body, and partly formed from a consideration of the fact that, at present, jail prisoners in these mahals cannot be put on extra-mural labor for want of guards. I am also of opinion that better pay should be offered to the foot police in order to attract gradually a better class of men. Regard should be had to the average pay of police in the Kathiawar* Rajwara.

* The pay of the Joonaghur State Police is:—

Horse ...	100 korees	= 30	Co.'s Rs.
Foot ...	30 „	= 8	„ „

The pay of the Imperial Thanaah Police:—

* Horse,	1st class,	35	Co.'s Rs.
* „	2nd „	30	„ „
* „	3rd „	25	„ „
* Foot,	1st class,	Rs.	9-8-0
* „	2nd „	„	8-12-0
* „	3rd „	„	7-12-0

* 8 annas per month cut for clothing.

26. The Police officers are the same as those which held office last year, *viz.*, Superintendent, Mr. Vinayek Vishnu Dangey, and Inspectors, Messrs. Sitaram Vithul and Pragjee Laxmeedhur. Mr. Sitaram Vithul is a remarkable specimen of the old Gaekwar official, he having served in these mahals for twenty years, and through four different Amreli managements previous to his being employed under the present administration. Throughout all these different *régimes* he has maintained the same good character, a fact which seems to me worthy of remark.

27. *Prisons.*—The following is the number of prisoners in the Amreli and the District Jails on the 31st July 1879:—

No.	Mahal.	Awaiting trial.	Sentenced.	Total.
1.	Amreli ...	18	159	177
2.	Dhari ...	40*	39	79
3.	Damnagar ...	3	4	7
4.	Korinar ...	19	21	40
5.	Sitanagar ...	...	...	...
6.	Bheemeatta ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	80	223	303

Last year the numbers on the same date were—

Awaiting trial ...	27
Sentenced ...	154
Total ...	181

The difference may fairly be accounted for by the recent distress in the mahals and in the surrounding districts.

28. The Amreli Jail is a sufficiently good one. Any extra accommodation it may require will be afforded directly the sepoys of the

* This large number is owing to the pending investigation of the Grumlee murder case.

guards, who are at present located inside the jail precincts, are removed to their new lines outside the town, which are nearly completed. The Minister, in his memorandum, made some remarks on the additions that were to be made to the jail on the removal of the sepoys. I hope that these additions will be made.

29. The principal defect in the present jail arrangements is the idleness of the prisoners. The reason they are not utilized in labor is, I believe, that there are not sufficient police to form a guard for them while working outside the jail. I have already said that I think an addition to the numbers of the police should be made. If extramural work is thought dangerous, an attempt might be made to employ the prisoners inside the jail in weaving, rope-making,* &c., &c. It seems a pity to allow the prisoners to be idle.

* Basket-making would, perhaps, not do on account of the difficulty in getting canes, and perhaps for want of sale of baskets.

30. The Dhari and Korinar Jails are more correctly lock-ups, as they form part of the buildings in which the cutcherries are situated. The buildings at Dhari forming the cutcherry, treasury sowars' lines, and jail, are, in my opinion, unfit for the purpose to which they are put, and unsuited to the dignity of a Native State so large as that of the Gaekwar. The buildings were formerly part of the fortlet of a Katey zemindar. They have fallen woefully out of repairs, and, for want of due space, they cause the Government officials, sowars, sepoys, and prisoners to be brought into unpleasant propinquity, while people visiting the place in connection with Court business, add to the general unfitness of the arrangements. I would recommend this subject to notice as it is one that can easily be repaired by a little outlay and ingenuity on the part of the Public Works Department.

31. The cutcherry and other buildings at Korinar are not open to the same remarks, because the space they occupy is more open and the buildings are in better condition. Even here, I think, that improvement may, in future, be made. I have not had an opportunity of seeing the Damnagar and Sitanagar cutcherries and lock-ups yet.

32. *Military.*—The only purely military body serving in these mahals is the 4th or Dhari Regiment. This corps was raised in 1864-65, and has, gradually, developed into a very useful body of men, well equipped and disciplined. The corps is commanded by Captain G. Nissen (Captain F. Nissen acting) under the supervision of Captain Macbay (Mr. Harrison acting).

33. The constitution of the regiment is—

1 Subadar-Major.
6 Subadars.
6 Jemadars.
26 Havildars.
474 Rank and file.
25 Camp followers.

The balance of castes is as follows including camp followers :—

Hindus.		Mussulmans.	
Brahmins	133	Hindustani	66
Sikhs	3	Punjabi	11
Marathas	91	Biluch	1
Bheels	20	Pathans	40
Rajpoot	84	Persian	1
Kolees	5	Scindhees	3
Other castes	70	Bombay Presidency	10
Total ...	406	Total ...	132
	132		
GRAND TOTAL ...	538		

34. The regiment is dressed in the same style as the regular Bombay Native Infantry, and is armed with the long smooth musket made in imitation of the Enfield rifle, a very good weapon for a regiment of this sort. The only reform in the dress required is the substitution of dark cloth for dyed drill trousers, as the latter wear out before the time, causing an untidy appearance. Detachments serve at Amreli, Damnagar, and Korinar. During the last year escort duty of treasure between Wudwan, Rajkot, Korinar, Manikwara and Amreli has been unusually heavy.

A party of twenty-five men under a Subadar escorted the Minister during his stay in the province, twenty men under a Jemadar were sent to Amreli in March last to relieve an equal party of police required at Korinar in connection with the relief operations, altogether the duties during the last year were heavy.

35. At present the outposts are relieved every year, but I propose to have them relieved in future every six months as suggested by Mr. Harrison, as a longer absence from head-quarters at a time tends to unsteady the men.

36. Mr. Harrison reports unfavorably of the health of the regiment, the average daily sick being 21·54. This amount of sickness for the year concerned is, no doubt, owing to the fact already mentioned, *viz.*, the malarious fever which prevailed during the cold weather of 1878-79. The water of the river which runs past the lines is not good, as it retains the impurities contracted in the neighbouring Geer. This water* has always caused a good deal of sickness at Dhari. Luckily for the men they have a capital medical officer in Mr. Shaikh

* A well has been sanctioned, and is in course of construction.

Jeyrudeen, who has been at Dhari for fifteen years, and whose uniform kindness and attention have won for him the respect of the corps.

Mr. Bhalchandra was very pleased with the Dhari hospital when he visited this province in the last hot weather.

37. The regimental school, maintained by private subscription, has plenty of life in it, but the school-house is much too small, and a paid master is absolutely necessary. The Minister has sanctioned a larger building, which will shortly be commenced, and I trust that a sum of Rupees 30 for a master will be sanctioned. At present, a regimental karkoon and a non-commissioned officer of the regiment officiate as masters in addition to their other duties.

38. Mr. Harrison brings to notice that the lines at Dhari require additions as the men are overcrowded.

39. The changes in the regiment during the past year were as follows :—

Discharged.
1 Subadar.
18 Privates.

Died.
2 Jemadars.
3 Havildars.
1 Naique.
1 Lance Naique.
16 Privates.

Deserted.
1 Private.

Total vacancies.
43.

Recruits enlisted.
43

Promoted.
1 Jemadar to Subadar.
3 Havildars to Jemadar.
6 Naiques to Havildars.
7 Lance Naiques to full Naiques.
8 Privates to Lance Naiques.

Mr. Harrison has evinced a lively interest in his work, and he reports highly of Captain Nissen.

40. *Forests.*—There is no forest conservancy in these mahals, and, indeed, Major Lester's decision in the Geer boundary dispute has left little for the Gaekwar to conserve. The destruction of trees and brush-wood for fuel, and for making and repairing houses and agricultural implements, is under no restriction, while, on the other hand, no steps are taken to replace the wood that is being thus removed from the face of the land. In the course of time this must produce a scarcity of wood. The neglect is one which is quite worthy of attention. My own idea is that every village in a thinly-wooded country like Kathiawar should be made responsible for planting and caring for trees in its own boundaries, which trees should be planted round tanks, and in groves in convenient places, and along the highways.

41. In connection with this idea I would advocate experiments with mahogany trees. They grow quickly and live to a great age. There is a specimen forty-three feet high at Kirkee near Poona. Hearing that the seeds were procurable at the Botanical Garden, Ganesh Khind, I wrote to the Superintendent for some, but, unfortunately, was too late to obtain any of the last supply. I, however, obtained a small quantity from

a brother officer, and have sent them to Mr. Harrison to put down in his garden at Dhari. If the seeds germinate and the young plants thrive, I will try further experiments.

42. I would also advocate the introduction of the mhowra tree, which does not exist, as far as I know, in Kathiawar. This is a productive tree, and it would, I should think, grow here. On the coast, in the Koreenar Pergunnah, considerable profit would be derived by planting toddy trees (palms). Each tree produces at least half rupee upaj in the year, and one lakh of trees might be planted.

43. Some trees, peepul and bur, have been planted along the new roads made by relief work. There is no reason why prisoners should not be employed in planting them around the principal towns, and, at times of the year when the poor are in want of labor, small sums might be expended in each mahal in furthering this desirable object. The cost of watering the trees until they are sufficiently vigorous would have to be sanctioned by the State.

44. *Quarries.*—There is no stone of particular value yet discovered in the mahals. The blackstone quarry at Amreli is being worked for the public buildings and roads. Near Koreenar there are some large quarries of limestone suitable for making chunam. These are farmed out.

45. *Post Offices.*—There is a Post Office in the principal town of each mahal. The supply is sufficient for present wants. The postal-runners are guarded by sowars while in the limits of the mahals. No mail robbery took place during the past year. In Kathiawar the insured parcel system was introduced on the 1st January 1878, but on its being found that the transmission of bullion by this way encouraged mail robberies, the system was abandoned in May last.

46. *Telegraphs.*—The nearest telegraph to Amreli is at Gondal, thirty miles off. When the projected railway to Dhoraji *viâ* Cheetul is accomplished, the wire will be brought within ten miles of Amreli, and possibly it will be brought to the town itself.

47. *Sanitation.*—In Amreli there is a sum of Rupees 4,000 per annum; in Koreenar a sum of Rupees 1,470 per annum; in Dhari a sum of Rupees 812 per annum, and in Damnagar Rupees 558 per annum, allowed for conservancy. In the other towns there is no fixed allowance. A project for forming a Municipal Committee in Amreli was set on foot by Rao Bahadur Sumbhooprasad Laxmeelall, but up to the present time it has not been found possible to carry out the scheme.

The new officials of the State are the only persons who take an interest in the subject, the old residents being quite indifferent to any such subjects, which they consider to belong exclusively to the province of the Sirkar.

The town of Amreli is kept clean under the present arrangement. Koreenar was in a filthy state up to March last, when the State sanctioned the allowance I have mentioned. It is now improved, but when I last saw it (in May) there was room for further improvement.

48. *Medical relief.*—The visit of the Chief Medical Officer of the State to these mahals, in March last, led to the appointment of two more medical men, *viz.*, at Damnagar and at Koreenar.

There are now, in the Amreli Mahals, one Civil Surgeon at Amreli, a Hospital Assistant at Damnagar, and another at Koreenar, while the quondam Hospital Assistant of the Dhari Regiment does the civil duties at Dhari. The only hospital is that of the Dhari Regiment. In the other towns there are dispensaries, but these are only make-shifts for the real thing. All the medical officers had plenty to do this last year on account of the violent epidemic of fever, and the distress which laid open the road to physical disease. As a temporary measure, three special Hospital Assistants were sent here from Baroda to preside over the assembled crowds at relief works, one was stationed at Dhari, and two were placed at Koreenar. On their services being no longer required, they returned to Baroda.

49. During the last year the Civil Surgeon at Amreli, Mr. Rustomji Hormasji, was relieved by Mr. Sorabji Fardoonji, an able young man, who takes a great interest in his work, and who is determined to undermine the prejudices against English medicines. I learn from his report that in this crusade he has been very successful, the clever treatment of an eye case having raised his reputation sufficiently to give weight to his words. During the six months that he has been at Amreli, the number of persons attending the dispensary has much increased. The total number of cases treated during the last year was 37,799, of which 21,833 were during the last six months, and 15,966 during the first six months. The daily average of attendance is 102·6 as compared to 75·5 of last year. This is very satisfactory.

50. Cholera only existed in the Khichree Khana, or kitchen for distressed poor. The cases treated were fifty-eight, of which only sixteen were fatal. This looks as if the nature of the cholera was not very virulent.

51. The sickness in the jail was moderate. It was principally owing, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, to want of labor.

52. Since the visit of Sir Madava Row, it is in contemplation to build a hospital at Amreli. This will be a great boon to this central town of the mahals, visited as it is by travellers and beggars, who bring disease with them, and, under present arrangements, spread it among the people.

53. In Damnagar, in four months, the attendance was 1,389, of which 1,147 were cured.

54. In the Koreenar dispensary 1,723 cases were treated, of which 1,119 recovered. A few cases of cholera occurred here in June and July. The Hospital Assistant here is a smart man, and his influence will be felt.

55. In Dhari the total number of cases treated in the year was 4,951 against 2,570 of the previous year. Of these 749 were indoor patients, principally military (Dhari Regiment), 4,202 were outdoor patients. Cholera appeared here on the relief works, and out of 160 cases, seventy-seven proved fatal. The Hospital Assistant at Dhari,

Shaikh Jeyruddeen, has been at his post for fifteen years, and the Chief Medical Officer spoke highly of him when he visited the province.

56. I trust that the hospital at Amreli and the dispensaries at Damnagar and Koreenar will soon be built.

57. *Instruction.*—There are fourteen schools in the mahals, the attendance at which as compared with the attendance of last year is as follows :—

No.	Schools.	Average daily attendance, 1877-78.	Average daily attendance, 1878-79.
1	Amreli (English)	None.	13*
2	Do. (Mahrathi)	29	25
3	Do. (Guzerati)	134	235
4	Wankra	19	15
5	Sajiawuddur	24	11
6	Warasra	26	14
7	Damnagar	66	63
8	Chawand	16	29
9	Koreenar	20	61
10	Ghantwur	9	14
11	Dhari	60	69
12	Sarambhra	10	Unknown.
13	Chalala	45	45
	Total of boys instructed ...	458	594

* Established 1st February 1879.

which shows an increase of more than 100 boys, the addition of the English school being set off by the numbers of the Sarambhra school not being mentioned.

58. The English school opened on the 1st February last promises to be a success. The children of the banias and others of the town attend.

59. The Girls' school, one of the fruits of the Minister's visit, was opened, as a tentative measure, on the 1st July. The large number of 110 girls is apt to be a little deceptive, because it may be presumed that the numbers will fall off as soon as the novelty of the thing wears off. Nevertheless, the experiment holds out promise of success. It will be, perhaps, necessary for the Sirkar to give encouragement to the girls by small presents as prizes, &c., &c.

60. The increase in the Guzerati school is owing to the completion of the new school-house with its superior accommodation, and to the closing of a private school in the town owing to the death of its popular master, Dalsookhlall. The Mahrathi school has fallen off, but its scholars being the children of the officials of the place, their number is necessarily a small one.

61. The Korcenar school has largely increased. Its premises are hardly large enough. When I visited it, we all had to sit on a kind of terrace outside the room in an inconvenient manner.

62. On the whole, I should say that the cause of education in these mahals during the past year has made visible and satisfactory progress.

63. *Walker Library, Amreli.*—I am sorry to say that this library, founded under the auspices of Colonel Walker, who was for sometime Assistant Resident here, is dying a natural death. The people of Amreli are not yet sufficiently advanced to appreciate such an institution, and the only supporters of the library are a few officials and others who, perhaps from ulterior motives, make a show of supporting this form of "sudhars," *i.e.*, reform. (The present administration is called "Sudhara-no-raj.") Those who promised subscriptions do not pay them when the time comes. In his memorandum already alluded to, Sir Madava Row contemplated the grant of a good building for this library. At a future date the subject may be taken up. At present the lack of vitality in the "Walker Library" would indicate that the demand for such an institution is still to be cultivated in Amreli.

64. *Public Works.*—Mr. Shaikh Ramzan, the Sub-Engineer at Amreli, seems to be an energetic and able man. Since the order for the provision of work for the poor was issued in March last, he has had his capabilities put to the test.

65. The ordinary Public Works which have been in course of construction since 1st August 1878 are as follows:—

House for the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Amreli.—Sir Madava Row chose the site for this house when at Amreli, and gave the contract for the plinth. This much of the work was constructed by the last hot weather, a little delay occurred in proceeding with the superstructure; but I have just heard that the contract for this has been given in Baroda, and that the work is to proceed immediately. The compound is now being defined by a hedge, and the plans and estimates for the out-houses and office are being prepared and submitted.

66. *Lines for the detachment of the Dhari Battalion at Amreli.*—These will be ready in about another month. They are being executed by contract on a convenient site outside the city. There are six sections of lines with accommodation for 150 rank and file.

67. *New school-house at Amreli.*—This has been erected during the past year at a cost of Rupees 13,000. It is of masonry, and of a size capable of accommodating all the pupils that are likely to attend it. The compound still requires to be enclosed.

68. *Gate of the Jail precincts.*—This is a substitute for the old ruined gateway. It is made of stone and teak-wood, and is strong as well as good looking, and cost Rupees 4,000.

69. *Ramparts of the town.*—These have fallen down in several places. Repairs composed of masonry of rubble-stone and chunam have been executed at a cost of Rupees 10,000.

70. *Town roads in Amreli.*—Sir Madava Row described the roads in Amreli as excellent. Rupees 8,200 were sanctioned for completing them, out of which Rupees 6,378-14-8 have been expended up to the end of the year under report. Four sections of roads in the town have been completed, and an important culvert at the Kalal gate has been made.

A road laid out by Sir Madava Row himself has been finished, *viz.*, from the Sircarwara to the Lallawaddur gate, also one from the Kalal gate to join the Kundla road, crossing a nullah which in the rains is troublesome. For this a bridge has been sanctioned.

71. *Road from Amreli to Warasra.*—This important road which leads towards the trunk road from Rajkot to Gogo, *viâ* Lathee and Chawand, has been completed by contract with the exception of the culverts, for which plans and estimates have been furnished. The structure of earth-works is very solid and the metalling good.

72. *Hospital ward and well in the lines at Dhari.*—The masonry of the first-named is finished, but there is some delay about putting on the roof. The well is being made by blasting. It will be a great boon to the regiment when completed, as the river water is very bad.

73. *Dispensary at Damnagar.*—This is in course of construction.

The works began about the 24th of March 1879.

74. *Relief works.*—The several works carried out for the special purpose of providing for the distressed classes are as follows :—

(1.) Road from Amreli to Gawarka and Pania, about twelve miles, to meet the road which now runs from Joonaghur to Buggusra. This road was marked out and embanked in the year 1877-78, but owing to its having no moorum or metal, it suffered in the heavy monsoon of 1878. It has now been very well completed with moorum as a relief work under the superintendence of the Wahiwutdar of Amreli, Mr. Keshavram Dhirujram. The gutters are not dug as an Engineer could have desired, but as far as we have got on to this monsoon, no damage has been done to the road by flooding.

75. (2.) Road from Dhari to Jhur, five miles, earth-work and moorum. This is part of the future road between Dhari and Amreli, one of the main arteries of the mahals. It has been executed under the supervision of the Wahiwutdar of Dhari. The cost Rupees 10,678-8-9 has been too great, but the explanation of this is that the work-people at Dhari were visited of cholera and fever and reduced to a low state. It was difficult to get work from them, and the greater part of the time, the payment of their wages was little better than the dispensation of ordinary charity. The style of the earth-work is, moreover, more solid than need be.

A road from the town of Dhari to the lines of the Dhari Regiment, situated at a distance of one mile, was partly accomplished.

76. *Koreenar roads.*—(3.) One from Koreenar to the harbour, three miles. One from Koreenar towards Ghantwur, six miles. These are useful works, and they have been well constructed. I have not been able to get a return of the total cost of them, but considering the reduced

condition of the poor who flocked to these works in the end of March last, it is certain that the expense has considerably out-balanced the results of the work. The road to the harbour will be much used, and will be a great boon to the trading community of Koreenar. It is constructed almost entirely on the line marked out by the Waghere relief work of 1877-78. The road towards Ghantwur will either be continued at a future date to Ghantwur, and on through* the heart of the Geer to Dalkhania on the line of the onee excellent road made under Colonel Anderson's supervision in 1863-64, or it will turn off from Chachur to Alleedhur on the line of a road to the Amreli Mahal which skirts the south-east of the Geer *viâ* Gadhra and Dhokurwa in the Joonagurh district of Oona. The length already completed from Koreenar to Chachur is strongly made.

* See General Remarks.

77. (4.)—Road from Lathee to Chawand, about ten miles. This is a further portion of the road between Amreli and the trunk road running from Rajkot to Gogo, of which the Warasra road is a fragment. This piece of road was on a former occasion lined out. It has now been embanked and moorumed.

78. (5.)—In the Sitanagar Mahal extensive excavations have been made at the following tanks, *viz.*:—

1. Padarsinga,
2. Sagpoor,
3. Mehwassa,

by which a plentiful supply of drinking water in places where it is much wanted will be stored.

79. (6.)—Two entirely new tanks have been excavated at the villages of Chalala and Keriachar between Amreli and Dhari, where they were much required.

80. (7.)—In the outlying village of Bheemcatta, small tank excavations were made.

81. *Opium.*—On the 1st August 1878 a new arrangement for supplying opium to these mahals came into existence. Formerly these districts, in common with all the talookas of Kathiawar, were supposed to obtain opium from the small warehouse attached to the Political Agency at Rajkot. Practically this warehouse was little resorted to, because under the lax enforcement of existing treaties and rules on the subject, there was no difficulty in making use of the smuggled drug. Under the recent revision of British interests in opium in Western India, the Baroda State has undertaken to create a monopoly of her opium and supervise the supply of it to her own subjects. Under this arrangement, opium is supplied to Amreli, Okhamandal and Bheemcatta from His Highness the Gaekwar's opium-growing district of Karri. The conveyance of the drug to these districts is made under a pass signed by the Naib Subha of the Karri district. The retailing of it is let to certain license-holders, of whom there are in the Amreli Mahals proper seventeen. In Okhamandal and Bheemcatta the supply being small, it is conducted by a State official. Seventy-three maunds of opium have

been consumed in these districts since 1st August 1879. The Subha informs me that the people generally prefer the Karri opium to that of Malwa. A census of these districts taken seven or eight years ago gives the totals of the mahals, including Okhamandal (but from some oversight, I presume, excluding Sitanagar), as 179,189.

82. *General Remarks.*—I believe it is in contemplation to substitute a cash assessment for the present "Bhagwatai" system of revenue collection. The advantages of the former system over the latter have been demonstrated, although there are at first sight many pleas to be made for the latter. The ryots of these mahals seem to be as agriculturists a contented body, and I believe that there were no cultivators from these districts amongst those who complained of grievances under the late Mulhar Rao's reign. It is probable that the cultivators, who have never known any other system, are not averse to the Bhagwatai method, because the abuses to which the system allows access are more detrimental to the Sirkar's interests than to the ryots, although they are really, as we know, hurtful to both. I would not presume that the Bhagwatai is the best, because the cultivators like it. Under a carefully guarded cash assessment system they could improve their land and their general condition to a greater extent than they are at present aware of. In Korcenar, the system of taxing the land is capricious, and its complications are increased by the fact of payments being made in, or according to, the currency of the Spanish dollar, an importation from the neighbouring Portuguese settlement of Dieu. The varying imports observable in these mahals are probably the tidal marks of the relative energy of former farmers of revenue which should have been obliterated, but which have been allowed through carelessness to remain till the present day. I hope that the revision of the land revenue will soon be made.

83. One important consideration to any one interested in these mahals is the connecting of the Koreenar Pergunnah with the rest of the mahals by some good road. Amreli, Damnagar, Sitanagar and Dhari are fairly well-clustered together, but Koreenar (a cession from the Nawab of Joonaghur) lies far off, separated from the rest by thirty miles of forest called the Geer. While the possession of this Geer was still in dispute, *i.e.*, in 1862-63, the Gaekwar made a road through it from Dalkhania in the Dhari Mahal, to Ghantwur in the Koreenar Mahal, at an expense of Rupees 26,625-6. When Colonel Lester's decision in the Geer dispute was delivered in 1870, the tract through which the road passed fell to Joonaghur. Since then the road has been allowed to fall into disrepair, although Colonel Lester, in paragraphs 129-133 of his decision, endeavoured to secure the Gaekwar's right of way through the Geer. At the present day the road is impassable for carts, but could easily be repaired. The terms of Colonel Lester's decision should be considered with respect to the Gaekwar's rights on this road. One of the terms was that boundary pillars should be erected on either side of the road, and that Joonaghur should not establish a village or any human habitation within a mile of either side of the road for ten years, and after that, not without leave of the Paramount Power. As a matter of fact Joonaghur has erected chowkies for sepoys on this road. If on consi-

ion the Gaekwar's right to repair the road is not evident, then I k that negotiations for the repair of the road by Joonaghur should ntered into. Rupees 26,000 have been expended on the road, and it is pity that no good should result to anybody. The opening out of s tract of jungle, formerly the haunt of outlaws, by two cross roads s, at one time, considered by the British Government a desirable ject—see Colonel Lester's paragraph 133. If this road is to con- nue closed to wheeled traffic, it will remain to construct a road from the hari to the Koreenar Mahal as far as Baroda limits extend, round the uth-east of the Geer, but this will be a circuitous route, and there is o reason to suppose that Joonaghur will construct the portions of the oad occurring in her territory; moreover it will be a pity, in my opinion, to close the Geer and throw it back to its positions in 1862.

84. There are three harbours in the Korcenar Pergunnah, that of Koreenar being the principal one. This harbour is, more correctly speaking, a roadstead; a slack trade is carried on, grain being imported, and cotton and goor exported. The question of improving this anchorage has been more than once mooted, but I am of opinion that the prospects of future trade do not justfy the expenditure of any large sum on such an enterprise. The neighbouring Joonaghur harbour of Verawal keeps Koreenar in the shade, and now that the railway is being introduced into Kathiawar from the east to tap inlying mahals, and every State in the province with a sea-board has its own harbours to divide the trade of the province, there will remain very little for Koreenar mercantile energy to accomplish. If any moderate outlay would secure better facilities for landing and shipping goods to the country vessels which now ride at anchor off the coast at Mul-Dwarka, it might be sanctioned. Any extensive operations would, in my opinion, be unjustifiable.

85. I cannot as yet discover that there is any trade or art in these mahals towards the development of which the attention of the Sirkar might be directed. There was, at one time, a brisk weaving trade at Amreli which turned out longcloth, sarees, cadi, and, latterly, towels and napkins. As in other parts of India, Manchester and, of late years, local mills have driven the handworker out of the field. The Amreli weavers, working with imported cotton twist, struggle gamely on, but their ultimate fate is certain. They must take to other trades.

86. There is no native trader in these mahals who can be singled out as a man of mark. The general trade is mediocre. The question of connecting Amreli with the Bhaunagar-Dhoraji line of railway by a light branch is under consideration. I have not had the means of considering whether this will prove profitable or not, but Mr. Sumbhooparsad has sent in a report on the subject.

English Clerk,	Mr.	Bamanji Dossabhai.
Sheristadar,		Azum Vithal Rao Gopal.
Head Karkoon,		Govind Rao Babaji.
2nd	do.,	Muggunlall Vunmaleedass.
3rd	do.,	Eshwant Rao Khande Rao.
4th	do.,	Ramchandra Nathaji.

87. This office is composed as per margin. All its members have performed their duties satisfactorily during the past year.

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No. 119, dated Dwârka, 9th September 1879.

From—CAPT. W. SCOTT, Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., in charge, Okhamandal,
To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the District of Okhamandal for the year 1878-79.

POLITICAL.

2. *Changes in the administration.*—Mr. Harrison, the Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, was nominated to the Acting Commandantship of the Battalion at Dhari in September 1878, and left Dwarka to assume charge of his appointment on the 21st of the following month on his being relieved by Mr. W. Barr, who relinquished his permanent appointment in the Sind Survey for the Acting Adjutancy of the Battalion. Mr. Harrison has served in this Corps for upwards of eleven years. He was devotedly attached to it, and the high state of discipline and general efficiency for which the regiment is noted, is mainly attributable to his untiring exertions and the faithful discharge of his duties. Both officers and men evinced the deepest regret at his severance from the Corps, and on his departure for Dhari they expressed a hope that he would soon return to his old friends at Dwarka.

3. Captain W. Scott, Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, in charge of Okhamandal, was confirmed in that appointment on the 4th April 1879, *vice* Captain F. H. Jackson, made permanent in the Assistantship at Baroda, from the same date, in the place of Major Reeves appointed Political Agent at Kutch.

4. *Frontier affairs.*—Our relations with the adjoining States of Porebunder, Kutch, and Nawanagar are very satisfactory, and no disputes have occurred during the year.

5. *Chief of Aramda.*—The family dispute referred to in my last Annual Report between the Chief of Aramda and his step-mother having remained unsettled for several months with no prospect of a compromise being effected, you instructed me to send the case to the Civil Court at Dwarka for disposal. The suit was accordingly filed by the plaintiff, Poonjajee, on the 11th August 1878, and after occupying the attention of the Court for nearly a twelvemonth, the final judgment was delivered on the 31st July last. On the demise of the late Chief in September 1877, the plaintiff's step-mother forcibly seized the whole of his property, real and personal, and excluded Poonjajee, the eldest son and heir, from the paternal dwelling. She also demanded the State pension that had been continued to Poonjajee by His Highness the Gaekwar on his father's decease, but the new Chief, of course, declined to part with a fraction of this allowance till he had obtained possession of his hereditary property. Poonjajee's claim in the civil suit amounted to Rupees 49,000, the bulk of which has been decreed by the Munsiff in his favor. No appeal has been filed as yet against this decision, but the step-mother's legal advisers have doubtlessly urged her to dispute the decree in the usual legal form.

6. *Chief of Positra.*—The pecuniary affairs of this Chief have assumed a brighter aspect this year. By a prudent and economical

management of the estate, his liabilities have been reduced by nearly Rupees 1,200, and the family jewels, valued at Rupees 2,000, which had been mortgaged for several years, have been fully redeemed. There is, in addition to this, a sum of Rupees 2,000 still unexpended, a greater portion of which will be devoted to the liquidation of his other debts. The Nakabar land dispute between this Chief and His Highness the Gaekwar's representatives at Okhamandal, alluded to in my last report, is still awaiting the final settlement by the Minister at Baroda, though the case was decided in his favor by the Wahiwutdar and Captain Jackson so far back as the year 1874.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

7. *Surveys and Settlements.*—The adoption of a modified system of survey and settlement for this district is much desiderated. The administration of the land is in that deplorably bad state for which the only definite name is chaos. A wide extent of land is being cultivated rent-free for which the holders ought to pay the full assessment. Encroachments are multiplying all over the district, year by year, and the State is of course an enormous loser thereby. It is no wonder that the expenditure of the Okhamandal Administration is far in excess of its receipts, when fraud and embezzlement have been its main characteristics for the last two decades. The marvel is that there are any receipts at all. An improved state of things was hopefully anticipated when the present incumbent of the Wahiwutdarship was first nominated to his post, but he informs me that he has not only been thwarted and embarrassed in his action at every turn by the late Subha of Amreli, but he is also silently opposed by his own subordinates, and he finds it impossible to effect any improvements, or to eradicate former abuses, until the administrative agency has been thoroughly re-organised. I think, however, that the way he performs his duties only adds force to the homely proverb about bad workmen finding fault with their tools; and if I may be allowed to make a suggestion, I would beg to recommend that the Subha be directed to visit this district at least once annually, and then, perhaps, he will realise the difficulties before him of cleaning out the Augean stable of this Administration.

8. *Waste lands.*—Large sandy tracts and patches of scrub jungle are found in most parts of Okhamandal. The former especially abound in the vicinity of the sea-coast, and the latter at Dhrewar and Gorinja in the south, and Positra in the north of the district. Extensive areas of waste land have been reclaimed and brought under the plough during the past ten years, but it is doubtful whether even a fractional portion of this land pays the lawful assessment to the State. Former Thanadars, the majority of whom have been either dismissed or imprisoned for embezzlement and other nefarious practices, could, if they dared, enlighten the Durbar on this point and other kindred matters, but the Kutcherry records for obvious reasons will afford but scanty information on the subject. A proper survey of the district when undertaken will reveal the true state of affairs, and then assuredly a good many delinquents ought to be arraigned for their misdeeds. There is very little cultivable land in the district that is not under the plough, except what is required for grazing purposes.

9. *Wagheer lands.*—Last year the land under cultivation by the Wagheers, both on salami and full assessment, amounted to 883 santees, or 40,384 beegas. The figures this year are as follows, though I doubt their accuracy:—

			Rs.
762	santees on salami rate at Rupee 1 per annum	...	762
153	„ full assessment „ „	...	2,998
915	Total	...	3,760

The 762 santees of salami land are distributed among 811 Wagheers and their cognate tribes, but only 138 Wagheers are cultivating land on full assessment. The revenue due to the State for the above lands amounted to Rupees 3,760, but large remissions and temporary suspensions had again to be made in consequence of last year's locust invasion, and a sum of only Rupees 1,483 was realised. The balance due will be collected this year, if the season is propitious and locusts keep away.

10. *Balances.*—The amount due by Wagheers according to the Kutcherry records for former year's revenue is as follows:—

			Rs.
For salami holdings ...	...	...	1,720
„ full assessment ...	...	...	10,187
	Total	...	11,907

These totals are wholly untrustworthy, and I have no hesitation in saying that a large proportion of the amount said to be due has been already collected by former Thanadars, who appropriated it to their own use instead of crediting it to the State; and it is notorious that they always refused to grant the usual receipts for monies paid by the Wagheers, though repeatedly urged by the latter to do so. It was only a few weeks ago that a claim for a large amount was made by a Talatee against a Wagheer, but on my inquiring into the case, it was incontrovertibly proved that the money had been paid years previously. It is doubtful whether much of these outstandings, lawfully claimable, will ever be realised, as the season for the past five years has been so bad, and the ryots have suffered so much from drought and locusts, that most of them are quite impoverished, and have hardly the wherewithal left to carry on their agricultural operations.

Protection.

11. *Laws and Regulations.*—It has been under contemplation, I believe, ever since 1876 to frame a Cattle Trespass Act on the principle of Bombay Act I of 1874 for Amreli, some of the clauses of which are, in their operation, to be extended to Okhamandal. The former Wahiwutdar and also the present incumbent have repeatedly urged the necessity for the Act in this district, but the late Subha unaccountably opposed the measure. A great deal of ill-feeling has been engendered of late between agricultural community and the graziers in consequence of the unrestrained way in which cattle are allowed to stray all over the district

to the detriment of the cultivators' interests. The grievance might be redressed by the introduction of an Act framed on the basis of the Bombay Regulation above quoted.

12. A new Customs Act for Okhamandal is also a desideratum, as the present dues leviable at discretion by the contractors are very inequitable in their incidence, and the arbitrary rules now in force not only facilitate abuses, but cause discontent and irritation among all classes, especially the Wagheers, who were formerly for the most part exempt therefrom. The Wahiwutdar says he cannot interfere, and can only confine his action to reporting matters to Amreli, which he has often done, but with little success.

13. *Police.*—The strength of the Police force recently established here is numerically the same as last year. I have no experience of the internal economy and working results of the force, as it is exclusively under the Wahiwutdar's jurisdiction, but I believe that officer is well pleased with its labors, and so far as regards its action in connection with the criminal cases that have come under my official cognizance during the year, I am also quite satisfied. The force consists of four jemadars and forty sepoys, of which one jemadar and fourteen men are located at Dwarka, and the remainder are permanently quartered at the towns of Dhingee and Burwalla and the island of Beyt. The principal duties of the men are confined to aiding the Police Foujdars in the suppression of crime, and furnishing escorts to the postal runners of the district.

14. *Police Foujdars.*—The Foujdar of the Northern Circle resigned his appointment during the year to take up a vacant berth in your Assistant's Office. He was succeeded by the Dwarka Jailor, who accepted the post conditionally upon his being permitted to revert to his former appointment in the event of the salary of the same being increased when the new Jail is completed. The Foujdars of both the Northern and Southern Circles have worked well and given satisfaction to the Wahiwutdar and your Assistant during the year. Their preliminary investigations in the criminal cases submitted by them were carefully prepared, and, considering the hard times and severe pressure from continuous bad harvests, they have succeeded fairly well in maintaining order in their respective limits.

15. *Loss of property.*—Two stacks of grass, valued at Rupees 50, and one house worth Rupees 90, were destroyed by fire at Samlasur last year. One house was also burnt at Toopney, doing damage to the extent of about Rupees 10. The Samlasur fires were ascribed to incendiarism. That at Toopney was purely accidental. The loss of property by theft amounted to Rupees 4,425, of which a sum of Rupees 1,210 only was recovered.

Criminal Justice.

16. *State of Crime.*—The behaviour of the Wagheers during the year was not satisfactory. There has been an increase of crime over that of the preceding year, but no really serious offences were committed. The return contrasts unfavorably with those of former years, but on the other hand, there has been an unprecedented succession of bad season

since 1875, and the whole of the ryots, Wagheers and others, have been reduced to the last stage of impoverishment, and have also suffered much physically; so that taking into consideration the fact that thefts and troublous times are the inevitable concomitants of drought and consequent privation, and having regard also to the predatory antecedents of the Wagheers, I think it is a matter for congratulation that crime during the year was not more frequent and serious.

17. The total number of offences committed last year was forty, of which one was an extraditional case. The majority of these cases are due as usual to robberies, and a want of appreciation on the part of the Wagheers of the obligations of *meum* and *tuum*, attributable, no doubt, to the state of semi-starvation which has been their lot ever since 1875. A large number of thefts, though reported to have occurred, have remained undetected, and they do not find a place in the subjoined return exhibiting the results of the trials.

	Number of cases tried.	Number of offenders.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
In the Criminal Court of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.	39	57	1	56
Extraditional case tried conjointly by the Wahiwutdar and the Assistant.	1	1	1	...
Total ...	40	58	2	56

There were nine cases and four prisoners more tried last year than in the year previous. The percentage this year is 96·5, being four more than the former year. The principal offenders were Wagheers. For several years past the Rajpoots and Sindees have given very little trouble, and they are generally well-behaved and law-abiding in comparison to the Wagheers.

18. *Punishments.*—Of the total number convicted, twenty were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment *plus* fine, and fourteen without fine, and twenty-two were whipped. No sentences of simple imprisonment were awarded. The fines inflicted amounted to Rupees 142, of which a sum of Rupees 4 only was realised. The persons flogged were all under twenty years of age. This mode of punishment has been introduced more frequently of late, and it has acted as a wholesome deterrent on bad characters who used to commit offences solely with the object of being sent to jail, which institution provided them with food and raiment, whereas in a state of freedom they lived next door to semi-starvation. Having regard also to the inadequate accommodation in the old jail, I considered it more preferable to make minor offenders expiate their crimes under the cat-o-nine-tails, than to have them cribbed and confined in dark and unhealthy corners of the jail.

19. There was one extraditional case for trial conjointly by the Wahiwutdar and your Assistant, but as the complainant failed to appear on the day appointed for the trial, the case was dismissed under the provisions of Section 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

20. *Appeals.*—There were no appeals against your Assistant's decisions during the past year.

21. *New Jail.*—The site for the new jail at Dwarka was selected by a Committee composed of your Assistant, the Wahiwutdar, and Civil Surgeon, and the erection of the buildings was commenced on the 1st August 1878. The site is at a spot about 300 yards north-west of the Okhamandal Battalion lines, and about the same distance north-east of the lines of the 12th Native Infantry detachment, which furnishes the jail guard. The spot is a healthy one, and fulfils all the requirements of sanitation. For the first three months after the foundations had been excavated the building operations made fair progress, but the pace has been very feeble ever since, and for three months this year the works were at a stand-still. The Public Works officer is very indolent, and he frequently absents himself for several days consecutively on the plea of sickness. He wholly ignores the Wahiwutdar's orders, and the latter informs me that the Engineer is so often intoxicated that he can get nothing done satisfactory. I have, however, recently lent him the services of a Subadar of the Okhamandal Battalion, who has had some experience in such matters, and the works have consequently been well pushed on latterly, though the jail with all its subsidiary and residential buildings ought to have been finished last May. The Engineer's energies, which were fresh enough when he first arrived, entirely evaporated after a time, but he has been, I think, lately stimulated to renewed exertions by his departmental superiors, and unless he collapses again, the new jail should be completed by November next.

22. *Jail population.*—The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year was sixty-eight. There were admitted ninety-three and discharged seventy-six. The number of deaths was seven. The total population was 151, and the daily average sixty-six.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the number of all classes admitted and released during the year:—

	Under the Assistant's jurisdiction.		Under the Wahiwutdar's jurisdiction.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Prisoners in the jail on the 31st August 1878 ...	30	...	27	1	58
Admitted during the year...	37	...	53	3	93
Released	33	...	41	2	76
Died	1	...	5	1	7
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st July 1879	33	...	34	1	68

23. *Terms of imprisonment.*—All the prisoners tried by your Assistant were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Of those sentenced by the Wahiwutdar, fifty-one were awarded hard labor and five simple imprisonment. Of the ninety-three admitted, seventy-seven were sentenced to imprisonment under six months; seven over six months and under one year; five over one year and under two; and two over two years and under three years; one was transported for life. One dangerous character, in default of furnishing security for his good behaviour, was imprisoned for five months in the jail, in accordance with Section 510 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

24. *Health.*—The general health of the prisoners during the year was indifferent. There was no outbreak of cholera inside the jail, though hundreds of cases occurred outside. One sporadic case occurred, which terminated fatally. Ninety-three, or 61·5 per cent. of the total number, were admitted into the jail hospital. There were twenty-seven cases of dracunculus and several of bronchial affections and intermittent fevers, though not of a very serious type. As usual there were a few malingerers, but the bare sight of a galvanic battery frightened them into health again. The average daily sick was 6·5.

25. *Conduct and discipline.*—The behaviour of the prisoners gratifyingly improved last year, and the number of men punished for breach of prison rules was much smaller. This is probably attributable to the release early in the year of three or four obstreperous and incorrigible jail-birds, who made it their deliberate business to drive their fellow-convicts into transgressing prison regulations. Most of the offences committed were of a trivial nature, and only three cases of flogging in a mild form were inflicted.

26. *Education.*—Insufficiency of space in the old jail precludes the possibility of encouraging education among the prisoners, but elementary reading books are distributed to those who care to exercise their mental faculties during the intervals of rest permitted them whilst employed on extramural labor.

27. *Manufactures.*—Inadequate accommodation renders impossible also any form of industrial labor inside the jail limits, though some handicraftmen and even skilled artisans among the prisoners could have been profitably employed, had space permitted.

There will be ample room for such a purpose in the new jail, and doubtless the work of such prisoners can be made pecuniarily remunerative. A small initial outlay will be necessary for the purchase of a few industrial implements, and also the raw material required for the manufacture of such articles, as carpets, mats, chairs, chicks, &c., and if the establishment is efficiently supervised, the expense incurred will soon be recouped. I would therefore beg to recommend this subject for favorable consideration.

28. *Employment of the convicts.*—The prisoners were engaged during the year in mending the metalled roads made by them in previous years to Raopun Bunder and round the town walls. These roads are in excellent order, and trees have been planted along those portions that are protected from the south-west wind which sets in about the beginning

of May and lasts till the end of July, drying up and withering every green thing that is exposed to its desolating effects. About one hundred peepul and banian trees have been thus planted, and a few of the prisoners are daily detailed to water them. Several public buildings were also repaired by prison labor, and the convicts are now employed in levelling and straightening the by-ways and crooked paths inside the town, besides erecting latrine enclosures for female use beyond the mural limits of the town.

29. *Nationality of prisoners.*—Of the prisoners admitted during the year, seventy were Hindus and twenty-three Mussulmans; thirty-one of the former nationality were Wagheers and Rajpoots, and six of the latter were Sindees and Seedees. The remainder were Buniahs, Lowanas, and Memons, all of whom are under the Wahiwatdar's jurisdiction.

30. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the jail during the year under report is stated to have been Rupees 5,855, showing a sum of Rupees 1,208 in excess of the previous year's expenses. The charge for rations was Rupees 4,525, or Rupees 68 per head of average strength. The clothing of the prisoners issued half-yearly amounted to Rupees 280. The cost of the permanent establishment was Rupees 686. The increase in the latter item is owing to the employment of extra warders during the year on the withdrawal, by your orders, of four soldiers belonging to the guard, from duties connected with the internal economy of the jail. An additional expense has also been recently incurred for the services of several more warders inside the jail, consequent on the relief permanently of the three sentries of the guard that had hitherto been posted within the jail walls. By this arrangement the strength of the guard has been reduced from thirteen to seven, rank and file.

Civil Justice.

31. *Wagheer Civil Suits.*—During the year under report the number of suits filed against the Wagheers was twenty-one, but only sixteen were disposed of; five of these were contested, eight uncontested, and three decided *ex parte*. The average duration of each suit was six months and seventeen days, which, the Munsiff admits, is a long time, but he frequently had to postpone several of the cases in consequence of the absence of the Wagheers on relief works, and he did not feel justified in summoning them from employment on which they were solely dependent for their daily bread; four distraint warrants were issued, but they have not yet been executed. The civil suit in connection with the Chief of Aramda has been already referred to in paragraph 5 of this report. The Munsiff has conducted the Wagheer civil cases with the greatest care and patience and the strictest impartiality, and I am under the deepest obligations to him for the able and willing assistance he has always so cheerfully afforded me in all matters pertaining to Wagheer suits. He is a general favourite with every one.

Municipal Administration.

32. *Dwarka Municipality.*—In the year 1877 the Durbar sanctioned a sum of Rupees 1,250 per annum for municipal purposes in the town

of Dwarka. This was rather a meagre allowance for such an important town with its endless stream of pilgrims all the year round from all parts of India, but as it was eventually supplemented by another grant of Rupees 720 for street-lighting and conservancy expenses, it was considered nearly sufficient for all essential needs; and municipal affairs had made a moderate measure of progress, when the Subha of Amreli suddenly withdrew the extra grant of Rupees 720 for street-lighting, &c., and the Wahiwutdar was directed to meet the latter expenses from the original grant of Rupees 1,250, so there only remained a balance of Rupees 530 for the disbursement of all the other expenses incidental to municipal administration. Moreover, the allowance has since been reduced from British to Babashahi rupees, so that it is really a case of giving with one hand and taking away with the other. The Wahiwutdar's financial wings having been thus ruthlessly clipped, he cannot be expected to achieve much in regard to the cleanliness of the town and the protection of the public health, though having once commenced improvements in this direction, it is a pity he should have been made abruptly to halt and ignominiously retrace his steps, especially as the State coffers are overflowing. Health, however, is immeasurably superior to wealth, and I would therefore plead on behalf of the inhabitants for a restitution of the allowance of Rupees 720 retrenched by the Subha. Dwarka has a population of 4,000 souls, exclusive of the troops quartered here, and I think that the municipality should be allowed to develop and be placed on a sounder basis. It is also advisable that the Wahiwutdar be invested with additional powers to enforce obedience to his municipal orders; for having no authority in such matters, the inhabitants refuse to obey him, and consequently those fever-breeding cess-pools and other similar abominations surrounding the town are allowed to go on unchecked in their pestilential career, and many other preventible nuisances still reign rampant for similar reasons.

Military.

33. *British Troops.*—The detachment of the 28th Native Infantry, consisting of seventy-five rank and file with its complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, was relieved by a detachment of similar strength from the 12th Regiment Native Infantry in January 1879. The detachment is relieved once a year from the Head-quarters at Rajkot.

34. *Okha Battalion.*—The numerical strength of this corps has remained unaltered during the year. The annual cost of the battalion amounted to Rupees 77,740 inclusive of the Adjutant's salary.

35. *Equipment.*—The battalion is armed with the old smooth-bore musket. Most of the weapons are in good condition, but a few having served their time will shortly have to be replaced by new ones. The leather appointments are with some exceptions in a fairly serviceable state. New dark green tunics and pantaloons will be issued to the regiment in December next at an estimated cost of Rupees 4,860. The dark blue *pagri* is provided by the men at their own expense, and so is the white clothing worn during the summer months.

36. *Drill and Discipline.*—Mr. Barr, the new Adjutant, was very backward both in drill and Hindustani for the first six months after he assumed charge of his appointment, but he has now put his shoulder to the wheel, and I am glad to be able to report favorably on the progress he has recently made. I personally attended all parades during last cold weather and most of the summer, as much with the object of instructing Mr. Barr in his duties, as of maintaining the satisfactory state of efficiency and discipline to which Mr. Harrison had brought the regiment by his zealous and commendable exertions. The corps has, in this respect, ever borne a high reputation, and I am glad to say it is still unimpaired. The conduct of the men throughout the year has been all that could be desired.

37. *Education.*—The Regimental school was established in June 1876, and ever since the marked feature of the institution has been progressive development. The report made by the Director of Public Instruction, Baroda, after his examination of the school in January last, was very gratifying to the regimental authorities, and in token of the Director's satisfaction at the progress of the school, a large number of prizes was sent by him in the month of May for distribution among the successful scholars. In days antecedent to the opening of the school only twenty-eight men in the corps, inclusive of Native officers, could read and write. There are now 164 of all ranks, some of whom are well educated men, and the number is gradually increasing. Most of the Native officers send their children of both sexes to the school, and the great interest they all evince in the institution adds materially to its success and popularity. During the year two men obtained 2nd class and six men 3rd class certificates according to the standard prescribed for schools in British regiments. The average daily attendance was ninety-five during the year. Attendance at school is voluntary, except as regards recruits, with whom it is compulsory. Last year the school-house, which was built of mud and undressed stone, was exposed to such ceaseless torrents of rain that it unfortunately collapsed. It has, however, been re-erected at regimental expense, and a spacious library added to it. The dimensions of the building are 125′ × 20′, with a 12 foot verandah all round. It is built of stone and chunam this time, and is strong enough to withstand a deluge, besides being the most roomy and substantial structure in Dwarka. The willing liberality with which the men subscribed towards the re-building of the school-house, and the eagerness with which more than one-fifth of the men of the corps attend the school, are very gratifying indications of the healthy tone and pulse of the institution, and much credit is due to the Adjutant and Native officers for their share in raising it to its very efficient condition.

38. *Health.*—The corps has not enjoyed good health during the year. From August to November the men suffered very severely from a malignant type of fever which broke out in epidemic form. The number of sick in hospital at one time amounted to eighty, and to add to the gravity of the occasion, there was a totally insufficient supply of quinine, which necessitated the patients being treated with a decoction of neem leaves, but with very unsatisfactory results. The prevailing diseases were fever, asthma, dracunculus, and syphilis, which latter has

deplorably increased of late. Two men died from fever, and three were discharged as physically unfit for further service. The daily average of sick was 18·9.

39. *Nationality.*—The Okhamandal Battalion is composed of Afghans, Biluchis, Punjabis, and Mahrattas. There has been an increase of the "foreign" element during the year, and a corresponding diminution of the Mahratta admixture, owing principally to the shortness of stature of the candidates for enlistment of the latter nationality, and also the inferiority relatively of their physical condition. The foreigners, *i.e.*, those who were not born within the Bombay Presidency limits, have always largely predominated in this regiment, which is invariably called the "Biluch Pultan." Physically these men are infinitely superior to the puny class of Mahrattas from which recruits are obtained for this corps. Their soldierly instincts are also truer and deeper, though it must be confessed that their moral perceptions are sadly blunted, and in this respect they compare very unfavorably with their Mahratta comrades. A nationality return of the battalion is appended to this Report.

40. *Quarters.*—The lines of the 12th Native Infantry detachment are built on the best and most salubrious site in the station, and the pendalls afford ample room for all ranks. The Okha Battalion is not so favored either as regards position or space, and the accommodation is so inadequate, that several married men with large families have been allowed to erect huts at their own expense on a spot adjoining the present lines to the eastward.

41. *Employment of the troops.*—The jail guard consisting of one non-commissioned officer and six privates is furnished by the 12th Native Infantry detachment, which also provides its own regimental guards. The Okhamandal Battalion furnishes all the other station guards, escorts, and village thanas, &c. The multifarious duties performed by this corps are shown in the subjoined table:—

Nature of duties.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Privates.
Beyt Detachment	...	1	2	27
Thanas at 33 Wagheer villages ...	...	6	24	119
Jail picquet	...	...	2	8
Wahiwutdar's Cutchery ...	...	1	1	6
Temple guard	...	...	1	3
Bazaar guard	...	1	...	4
Roopun Bunder guard	...	1	...	3
Western gate guard	...	...	1	3
Total on duty ...	...	10	31	173
Remaining at Head-quarters including sick, furlough men, and regimental guards, escorts, &c.	10	15	44	177
Grand total ...	10	25	75	350

The average number of nights in bed for the detachment was three for all ranks.. For the Okha Battalion it was two for non-commissioned officers and $1\frac{3}{4}$ for privates.

42. *Regimental Library.*—This institution was established eighteen months ago, and enjoys an equal share of popularity with the regimental school. The original building which was detached from the school-house succumbed to the pitiless rain last year, about the same time that the latter subsided from similar causes, but it has been re-built at our own expense, and is now under the same roof as the school. The funds have materially increased during the year, and upwards of a hundred books have been added to the Library. Four vernacular papers are taken in, two for Mussulmans, and two for Hindus, and the European officers send over several illustrated and other papers for the benefit of those who appreciate pictures and understand English. All who can read and write frequent the Library freely, and no vexatious restrictions are imposed. Several officers and men have given donations to the fund, and some books have also been presented by them. Officers and non-commissioned officers are at liberty to remain in the Library till 10 P.M., and privates who attend school voluntarily are allowed the same indulgence. The balance in hand is Rupees 93 only, but a good round sum has been recently expended for books and furniture and other miscellaneous charges.

Production and Distribution.

43. *Agriculture.*—There was an increase in the area under cultivation by Wagheers last year according to the statement furnished me by the Wahiwutdar, but his figures are demonstrably incorrect. During the year eighty-five Wagheers died, and their land, amounting to ninety-eight santees, was given back to the Wahiwutdar. Of this land seventy-two santees have been re-allotted to heirs of Wagheers and others, so that the remaining twenty-six santees have been available for distribution among the other cultivators at the full assessment rates, and this number of santees represents the decrease of land under cultivation by Wagheers during the past year. In reply to a reference made on this subject to the Wahiwutdar, he states that "according to his system, the decrease of cultivation during last year will not be shown till the year following," *i.e.*, two years later. This "system" is, I think, a very extraordinary one, and so, indeed, is everything else connected with the administration of this district.

There was an increase in the cultivation of garden lands in the outskirts of towns and villages, in consequence of the partial destruction of the mousoon crops last October. As usual a few improvident Wagheers, too indolent to till their lands, had sub-let them to other cultivators during the year, and as this is in direct opposition to the conditions under which they are granted rent-free land, the crops raised on such land were confiscated and sold by auction, the proceeds being credited to the State. This practice extensively prevailed a few years ago among all Wagheers, but I have always consistently discountenanced it, and occasionally deprived the delinquents temporarily of their land, and I am glad to say that the pernicious system is gradually dying out.

The instincts of the Wagheers are for plunder and crime, which they used to indulge in to their hearts' content all over Kathiawar from time immemorial up to about the year 1865. With the view to the eradication of such evil proclivities His Highness the Gaekwar some years ago was induced to grant all Wagheers a santee of land each, free of rent, on payment of an annual salami of one rupee. The arrangement did not work well at first, but lately it has been attended with very satisfactory results, and the wild tribe is slowly but surely settling down to peaceful agricultural pursuits, making steady progress along the road to honest industry, though the happy goal is still far distant.

44. *Crops.*—The largest proportion of the land under the plough is devoted to the cultivation of bajri, til, and jowari, the two cereals being the ordinary food-grains of the district. Til is exported, and, being of a superior quality, is in large demand by Bombay and Kathiawar merchants. The Okha bajri, which is more extensively cultivated than jowari, is also in much request by the Dwarka grain-dealers, who send it to Bombay, and import an inferior kind of similar grain for local consumption. Jowari is never sown till the second fall of rain, generally about the end of July. The other crops are gram, cheena and sugar-cane, all of which are cultivated on garden lands, notably at Burwalla, Wassye, Gudechee, and Goreealee, whose soil is the best in the district. The land generally of Okhamandal is fairly fertile, and a seasonable fall of eight or nine inches is amply sufficient to produce full crops. Burwalla supplies itself and Dwarka with vegetables and a few of the common kinds of fruit all the year round. Its soil is rich, and produces fuller crops than elsewhere. Wassye is next in order of fertility, and its sugar-cane crops are even superior in quality to those of its near neighbour, Burwalla.

45. The average of assessment for land is Rupees 17 per santee, which is very advantageous to the cultivators, especially in Northern and Central Okha, where the estimated yield per santee is about Rupees 500. The average yield in the south is far less, though the rates of assessment are nearly identical. This inequality of incidence of land taxation is certainly a just cause of grievance among those who hold the inferior land, but no remedial measures are, perhaps, possible until the district has been surveyed on scientific principles, and a proper classification made of the various soils. For years past the administration of the land has been carried on in the most haphazard and happy-go-lucky principles, and the last state is immeasurably worse than the first. The proportion that revenue bears to the value of gross produce is of course as unknown a quantity as the algebraical x.

46. *Prices.*—The prices of food-grains have not undergone many fluctuations during the year, but prospects are so good all over the Presidency, and the crops here, too, are in such a thriving condition, that a material fall is joyfully anticipated before the fields are harvested. The rates now prevailing are Rupees 47-8 per kulsee of bajri, and Rupees 42-8 for a similar quantity of jowari. Rice is sold at Rupees 51 per kulsee. A kulsee is equal to 800 lbs.

47. *Weather.*—Last year's rainfall is said to have been the most bountiful ever known, though there is a lingering tradition that about

half a century ago it was far exceeded. The monsoon broke on the 21st June 1878, and in two days the tanks were brimful and the whole country submerged. Some embankments of tanks were breached, but the villagers repaired them before much mischief was done. Sowing operations in many villages were impossible for several weeks till the waters had sufficiently subsided. In some villages seed was sown comparatively early, but the incessant rain prevented germination, and the fields had eventually to be re-sown. This was a heavy loss to the impoverished cultivators, as it obliged them to incur further debt with the bunniah, and as seed-grain was selling at almost prohibitive prices, there was much grief and lamentation among them, and some, losing heart, preferred to leave their lands unsown. By the end of July agricultural labour had ceased, and the fields began to assume a bright and smiling aspect in their refreshing verdure, a sight not too often vouchsafed to this wretched country (Okha means miserable). In August rain fell very seasonably, and in the following month all were jubilant at the unwonted prospect of reaping a bumper harvest; when, alas, for human hopes and best-laid schemes, an army of locusts invaded the district and ravaged the crops for a fortnight at least. The crops of whole villages in Central Okha were entirely devoured, while hardly a field in the other portions escaped uninjured. All paid toll to the locusts' insatiable maw in a greater or lesser degree, and the expected full crop dwindled down to an average one of only 25 per cent. A similar misfortune occurred in 1872, and it is a curious coincidence that the rainfall of that year was also excessive. Copious rains, however, have little to do with the visitation of these pests. Their appearance occasionally in India is probably ascribable to scarcity and famine in their natural habitat in Asia Minor and Central Asia, which send them flying down south to take a slice out of India's harvests.

48. The total fall of rain registered during last year's monsoon, by a very antiquated pluviometer in the Regimental Hospital, was 43 inches 58 cents. Sanitarily it did an immensity of good by washing away noxious surroundings of villages and those pestiferous cesspools which abound in back-yards of every tenement in the district, especially at Dwarka and Aramda, and which are answerable for the cholera and malignant fevers that frequently break out in those places.

49. This year's monsoon commenced on the 25th June last. It rained for two days, the fall being 3½ inches, and a few days subsequently another inch was registered. No more rain fell from the 29th June up to the 31st July, and fears are already being entertained of another bad season.

50. *Tree-planting.*—The roadside trees and those along the village tanks lately planted in this district are in a very thriving state, and they are beginning to form a very pleasant and attractive feature in this hitherto treeless country; 1,650 have been planted along the main road running through the centre of the district, and 1,500 on the tank embankments. Rats and straying animals did some harm to the latter, and camels caused damage to the former, but, on the whole, what with re-plantings and increased vigilance, the results are eminently satisfactory. It is hoped that next year there will be no necessity for any further expenditure on account of tree-watering.

51. *Relief works.*—Owing to an unprecedented succession of bad seasons, and the failure also of last year's crops, the people were reduced to grievous straits, and many suffered much privation and distress for several months during the year. Their troubles were aggravated by oppressively high prices, and the poorer class of ryots, including Wagheers, were reduced to a subsistence on salt-fish, grass-roots, and seeds. The latter kind of food is found in various places in the district, particularly on bare plains, which get temporarily submerged during a heavy downpour of rain, and when the water subsides, a coarse rank species of grass rapidly springs up, but droops and dies as quickly, and it is the seeds and roots of this grass that form the sustenance of the poorer people for months during the pressure of hard times; though it is said that splenetic and abdominal disorders supervene upon a continued indulgence in this kind of food, and many succumb to its injurious effects. Most opportunely, therefore, His Highness' Government sanctioned the opening of relief works early last April, at which time the people were down at a very low ebb of distress, and could not have eked out an existence much longer in this way, without the intervention of State aid. Nearly half the population turned out at first and demanded work at their very door steps, but when they found that the distance and task-work tests were to be employed, the numbers rapidly dwindled down to a few hundreds only. Relief kitchens were opened for two or three weeks at three centrally situated villages for the aged and infirm, but the arrangement did not work well, and it was demoralising in its tendency, and being consequently narrowed down gradually in its operations, it was eventually suspended altogether, no one feeling the worse for its abolition. The average daily attendance of Wagheers and others, inclusive of women and children, was 304 from April to June, inclusive. The relief labour was concentrated on the main roads from Dwarka to Churruckla, and Dwarka to Aramda, the work of re-metalling and stamping being placed under the supervision of the local Public Works officer, who, however, reprehensibly neglected his duties, as he has also done in the case of the new jail buildings. However, I placed several non-commissioned officers of the Okha Battalion over the different gangs, who not only helped to make daily payments and keep accounts, but took the musters besides. The total amount expended is said to have been Rupees 2,800, but the outturn of work is hardly commensurate with the outlay. The Wahiwutdar and his subordinates were not too zealous in the management of these relief works.

52. *Runn causeway.*—Mr. Vishram Mhowjee, a millionaire merchant of Bombay, has nearly completed the construction of a masonry causeway across the Runn, which separates the frontiers of Okha and Nowanuggur. It was commenced in April 1878, and will probably be finished and opened to the public in October next. The structure is 10,000 feet long and 16 broad, with 16 culverts in its total length. There is a gradual depression in the central portion to facilitate the escape of the rushing waters after heavy downpours of rain; for without this safety-valve the causeway in many places would be probably very seriously breached at times. The cost of the undertaking is said to have reached a sum of Rupees 42,000, but this is a very exaggerated estimate, and Rupees 30,000 would be nearer the mark. Labour was

abundant and very cheap, and the materials requisite for the construction of the causeway were found in close proximity to the site. The expense of the structure has been borne entirely by Mr. Vishram.

53. *Civil Hospital.*—Mr. Vishram has also caused to be erected a Civil Hospital at Dwarka; and when fully completed it will be presented to His Highness' Government as a free gift for the benefit of the people of this district. It will probably be ready for occupation in September next, as the rooms by that time will have been adequately furnished, and a stock of medicines and hospital appliances received from Baroda. The cost of the building is estimated at about Rupees 3,500.

54. *Revenue.*—This branch of the administration is under the Wahiwutdar, but as your Assistant's aid has to be frequently invoked in collecting the liabilities and outstandings of Wagheers and their cognate tribes, it may not be inappropriate to bring to notice that the Talatees, who are to some extent amenable for this purpose to the Assistant's orders, are reprehensibly remiss in the performance of their duties. Interminable complaints are made against them by the Wagheers for receiving moneys from them, and not only refusing to grant the usual receipts, but omitting to credit the amount in the revenue *khata*. Charges of a graver nature than this, which operate very disastrously to the financial interests of the State, are preferred against these officials, and though they may not be satisfactorily substantiated, there is some basis of truth in them. These Talatees were appointed about three years ago to the charge of certain groups of villages, and ordered to select one village as a permanent residence to enable them to exercise efficient control over their respective charges. All of them, however, reside at Dwarka, and rarely visit their villages even at harvest time for the purpose of collecting the revenue. They are an excessively indolent set, and devote the whole of their energies to doing as little as possible from one year's end to the other. Dekhani Brahmins enjoy the monopoly of nearly all official appointments in this district, but I am strongly of opinion that if there were a sprinkling of Guzerathis among them, there would be a vast improvement in the tone of the administration, and the people generally would be infinitely more satisfied. There is too much mischievous cliquism prevailing here.

55. The amount of revenue collected from Wagheers, Rajpoots, &c., last year was Rupees 1,483, being about one-third of what should have been realised had those insatiable locusts left the crops alone. If this year's harvest be favorable, a fair proportion of outstandings will be collected next November, in addition to the land revenue for the current year. The Wahiwutdar has made no actual remissions of revenue on account of previous years, but has merely suspended collections till more prosperous times.

Vital Statistics.

56. According to the census of 1872 the total population of the Wagheers and their cognate tribes amounted to 4,399, including women and children. Since the census was taken, it is generally supposed that the numbers of the several tribes have diminished, especially among the Wagheers. This is, however, merely conjectural, and no reliable information can be obtained till the next enumeration takes place in 1882.

57. *Births and deaths.*—The number of Wagheer births registered last year was forty, being a decrease of nineteen as compared with the returns of the year previous. The proportion of male births to female was as two to one nearly. There were altogether 287 deaths, of which 147 were male and 140 females. The agency employed in collecting these statistics is fairly reliable, and though the figures may not be faultlessly exact, I think they may be regarded as approximately correct.

58. *General health.*—Owing to a succession of bad harvests, and the abnormally high prices of food-grains that have prevailed here since the recent Dekhan famine, the Wagheers have suffered much from scarcity, and their health was consequently not satisfactory last year. There was a visitation of cholera during the year, which lasted from May to August, and immediately after the rainy season a dangerous type of malarious fever broke out all over the district. The other portion of the Okha population suffered in health from similar causes, and it is supposed that 500 persons succumbed to fever alone. Quinine was scarce in the hospital, and a decoction of neem leaves had to be administered to the patients, but with most unsatisfactory results. Quacks were consequently in large request, and there can be little doubt that their noxious method of treatment accelerated the death of many of the unfortunate sufferers. A fresh supply of quinine was eventually received, but almost too late to effect much good.

59. *Vaccination.*—The vaccine operations last year numbered 804, being 163 less than the previous year. There were 763 primary vaccinations and forty-one re-vaccinations. The relative percentage of the sexes operated on was fifty-one males and forty-nine females. Subjoined is a tabular statement of the work done:—

Primary Vaccinations.										Re-vaccinations.		
Sex.		Caste.			Age.		Result.			Result.		
Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Others.	Under one year.	Under two years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
380	383	591	145	27	276	487	657	106	763	37	4	41

The cost of the establishment, consisting of one vaccinator and one peon, amounted to Rupees 430. The vaccinator of this district also operates in the Amreli Mahals.

Instruction.

60. The schools of Dwarka, which were in a very languishing condition, if not moribund, last year, appear to have been galvanized

into fresh life by the recent inspectorial tour of the Director of Public Instruction of the Baroda State. The former Head Master was removed last year for incompetence, and there have been other beneficial changes in the teaching staff. Educationally, however, this district is half a century behind the age. The discipline is very lax, and the internal economy deplorably defective, and I beg to recommend that a Committee composed of the Wahiwutdar, Munsiff and Civil Surgeon be appointed to superintend scholastic affairs. They are all willing to serve, but can take no steps in the matter unless officially nominated by the Baroda authorities. The two Wagheer lads whom I placed in the branch school two years ago have made tolerable progress, but they demand payment for attending. It is an experiment however, and an interesting one, and perhaps will not be unattended with good results. The moral conduct of these boys is less satisfactory than their intellectual advancement, but some allowance must be made for their failings in this respect, considering their antecedent circumstances, and the fact that both of them are inborn thieves.

61. Education is a blessing that the Wagheer population has never yet enjoyed, but as they are gradually leaving their former state of barbarism behind them, and emerging into the light of civilization, I think some steps might now be taken towards the establishment of a few elementary schools for the education of the rising generation.

62. *Town Library.*—This institution was established many years ago, but no one ever patronised it, and its existence had nearly faded out of recollection, when His Highness' Government made a grant in 1876 of Rupees 800 to the inhabitants of Dwarka towards the erection of a new building, which was completed in October of the same year. The institution is now conducted on the soundest and most satisfactory principles, and being very popular, the funds are naturally in a flourishing state. There are altogether sixty subscribers.

63. *Miscellaneous.*—The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army visited Dwarka in February last. His Excellency landed in the morning, and after inspecting the detachment, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, he paid a visit to the temple of Dwarkanath and other noteworthy places in the town. A guard of honor from the Okhamandal Battalion was drawn up on the shore to receive His Excellency, who inspected the men, and gave expression to very favorable opinions regarding their physique and smart and soldierly appearance. Captain Scott, your Assistant at Dwarka, was at the time in Bombay, whither he had gone to pass in Guzerathi, and his *locum tenens*, Mr. Harrison, the Superintendent of the Dhari Battalion, had therefore the honor of receiving His Excellency. The visit only lasted about two hours. Dwarka has been doubly honored recently, first by the gubernatorial visit in 1877, and now by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

64. Juggut Jung Bahadur, the Nipalese Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Dwarka on pilgrimage towards the close of January last. The visit was of very short duration, but before he left, the Chief's retinue managed to make itself very obnoxious, and some of the persons composing it actually forced the guard over the temple of Dwarkanath, and otherwise behaved themselves in a very rampageous manner. The

Chief wound up by forgetting to pay the temple and ablution fees for himself and retinue, and the State was thus deprived of a very considerable sum of revenue.

65. The younger brother of Juggut Jung also came here on a pilgrimage in the following month. Seven of his wives and many followers accompanied him, but they only stayed a few hours, and then they embarked and returned to Bombay in the steamer that had been chartered for the purpose. All the usual fees were paid, and the behaviour of the retinue was very orderly and subdued in comparison to that of the elder brother's.

66. *Conclusion.*—The relations subsisting between your Assistant and the Wahiwutdar are very satisfactory. The official matters between this office and the Munsiff's have also been transacted very harmoniously. My Sheristadar, Mr. Wagjee Chatrabhooj, has performed his duties throughout the year to my entire satisfaction. He has served for ten years in this office, and is well deserving of promotion.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, in charge Okhamandal, during the year 1878-79.

No. of cases.	No. of prisoners.	Names and caste.	Place of residence.	Nature of offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code.	Date of offence.	Date of trial.	Sentence.
1	1	Koombhaji Bapoobai, Rajpoot	Bhimrana ...	Adultery	497	21st Aug. 1878 ...	27th Aug. 1878 ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.
2	1	Alla Soora, Wagheer ...	Positra ...	Criminal force to a woman...	354	28th „ „ ...	30th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.
3	1	Poonja Kana, Khowas ...	Dhingee ...	Theft	379	13th Sept. „ ...	17th Sept. „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.
4	1	Jannul Rajpal, Wagheer ...	Rajpoora ...	Theft in a dwelling-house...	380	11th „ „ ...	19th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rupees 5-9-10, in default to undergo further period of one month with hard labor.
5	1	Khima Doongur, Wagheer ...	Wassye ...	Theft	379	20th „ „ ...	23rd „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.
6	1	Sajun Lakha „ ...	Mojup ...	Ditto	379	„ „ „ ...	23rd „ „ ...	Each to receive fifteen stripes.
	2	Khiraj Hubboo „ ...						
7	1	Lakha Moorwa „ ...	Wassye ...	Theft in a dwelling-house...	380	10th Aug. „ ...	10th Oct. „ ...	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and to pay a fine of Rupees 6, in default to undergo further similar imprisonment for three months.
	2	Maya Palla „ ...						
	3	Wagha Toria „ ...						
8	1	Runmul Jakra „ ...	Kutchigud ...	Theft	379	11th Oct. „ ...	14th „ „ ...	To receive ten stripes.
9	1	Allee Sahuni, Seedee ...	Dwarka ...	Theft in a dwelling-house...	.....	.....	.....	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rupees 48, in default to undergo similar imprisonment for three months.

10	1	Rana Soomar, Sindee ...	Positra ...	Theft	379	20th Oct. 1878 ...	22nd Oct. 1878 ...	Each to receive twenty-five stripes.
	2	Pearjee Ahmed „ ...						
11	1	Palla Poonja, Wagheer ...	Gorecalee ...	House-breaking by night and theft.	457 380	9th Aug, „ ...	23rd „ „ ...	No. 1 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and to pay a fine of Rupees 20. Nos. 2 and 3 each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.
	2	Hurria Natha „ ...	Samlasur ...					
	3	Raja Raidhur „ ...	Gorecalee ...					
12	1	Lakha Wala „ ...	Gorecalee ...	Theft	379	24th Oct. „ ...	31st „ „ ...	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of annas 8, in default further rigorous imprisonment for seven days.
	2	Parbut Mepa „ ...						
13	1	Khan Meer, Pathan ...	Dwarka ...	Theft in a dwelling-house ..	380	25th Sept. „ ...	7th Nov. „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.
14	1	Fuckeera Soomar, Sindee ...	Goorgud in Hallar.	Hurt	323	2nd Mar. 1877 ...	26th „ „ ...	To be discharged.
15	1	Gudda Nagsee, Wagheer ...	Bhowda ...	Theft	379	25th Nov. 1878 ...	27th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.
16	1	Wala Jwair „ ...	Korunga ...	Ditto	379	30th „ „ ...	2nd Dec. „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rupees 4, in default similar imprisonment for two months.
17	1	Ludda Daya „ ...	Burdia ...	Ditto	379	„ „ „ ...	2nd „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.
18	1	Dosa Koombha „ ...	Wassye ...	Ditto	379	Aug. „ ...	10th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.
19	1	Veera Patramul „ ...	Bhowda ...	Ditto	379	30th Dec. „ ...	3rd Jan. 1879 ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rupees 3, in default similar imprisonment for one month.
20	1	Ooka Mepa, Sindee ...	Rajpoora ...	Ditto	379	„ „ „ ...	6th „ „ ...	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rupees 7-8, in default similar imprisonment for one month.
	2	Bhura Haji „ ...						
21	1	Rhia Jakra, Wagheer ...	Kutchigud ...	Ditto	379	31st „ „ ...	8th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of annas 12, in default similar imprisonment for fifteen days.

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Statement showing the number of Criminal cases disposed of by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, in Charge, Okhamandal, during the year 1878-79.—(Concluded.)

No. of cases.	No. of prisoners.	Names and caste.	Place of residence.	Nature of offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code.	Date of offence.	Date of trial.	Sentence.
22	...	Hurdas Kutchra, Wagheer ...	Aramda ...	Theft	379	14th Jan. 1879 ...	15th Jan. 1879 ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.
23	1	Kutchra Kaya „ ...	Wassyo ...	Ditto	379	9th Feb. „ ...	18th Feb. „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rupees 3, in default similar imprisonment for one month.
24	1	Shiva Dosa „ ...	Samlasur ...	Ditto	379	21st Jan. „ ...	24th „ „ ...	To receive twenty-five stripes.
25	1	Jwair Naya „ ...	Gorcealee ...	Ditto	379	31st „ „ ...	18th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rupees 3, in default similar imprisonment for one month.
26	1	Poonja Kana, Khowas ...	Dhingee ...	Ditto	379	30th „ „ ...	3rd March „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.
27	1	Rannul Saja, Wagheer ...	Burdia ...	House-breaking by night ...	457	24th „ „ ...	4th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months and to pay a fine of Rupees 17, in default similar imprisonment for three months.
28	1	Gugga Asha, Sindee ...	Positra ...	Theft in a dwelling-house ...	380	18th Feb. „ ...	12th „ „ ...	To receive fifteen stripes.
29	1	Ujja Toria, Wagheer ...	Dhrewar ...	Theft	379	11th April „ ...	16th April „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rupees 4, in default similar imprisonment for two months.
30	1	Shwa Dosa „ ...	Samlasur ...	Ditto	379	28th Mar. „ ...	17th „ „ ...	To receive twenty-five stripes.
31	1	Kala Gugga „ ...	Guddichi ...	Ditto	379	1st April ...	22nd „ „ ...	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months and to pay a fine of Rupees 2, in default similar imprisonment for one month.
	2	Veera Jaita „ ...						

32	1	Dosa Vija ... „ ...	Burdia ...	Ditto	379	19th „ ...	23rd „ „ ...	To receive twelve stripes.
33	1	Vija Madun, „ ...	Bhowda ...	Theft in a dwelling-house...	380	29th April 1879 ...	6th May „ ...	Nos. 1 & 3 each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months, and No. 2 to receive twenty-five stripes.
	2	Poonja Runmul „ ...						
	3	Nagsee Moonja „ ...						
34	1	Kaya Wagha „ ...	Korunga ...	Ditto	380	5th „ „ ...	„ „ ...	To receive twenty-five stripes.
35	1	Dhandha Gokurda „ ...	Samlasur ...	House-breaking by night...	457	22nd Feb. „ ...	7th „ „ ...	To be discharged.
36	1	Hubboo Haja „ ...	Korunga	Theft	379	8th May „ ...	12th „ „ ...	Each to receive fifteen stripes.
	2	Lakha Poona „ ...	Ditto ...					
	3	Samut Nogra „ ...	Goronja					
37	1	Shiva Dosa „ ...	Samlasur ...	Ditto	379	7th April „ ...	14th „ „ ...	To receive forty stripes.
38	1	Purbut Mepa „ ...	Goreealee	Ditto	379	22nd June „ ...	15th July „ ...	Each to receive twenty-five stripes.
	2	Som Sanga „ ...	Dhrewar					
	3	Mounja Jakra „ ...						
39	1	Raimuljee Doodaje, Rajpoot ...	Bhimrana ...	Ditto	379	Between 1st to 13th July 1879.	28th „ „ ...	Each to receive twenty stripes.
	2	Adooba Munorjee „ ...						
	3	Shigramji Manorjee „ ...						
	4	Khunojee Hurbhunji „ ...						
40	1	Momya Jakra, Wagheer ...	Dhrewar ...	Ditto	379	28th July 1879.	31st „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rupees 3, in default similar imprisonment for two months.

(Sd.) W. Scott, *Capt.*,

Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,

In Charge, Okhamandal.

Tabular Statement showing the different classes of international cases decided and pending at the close of the year 1878-79.

Classes.	Between	Number of cases pending at the close of previous year.	Number decided during the year.	Number pending at the close of year 1878-79.	Nature of disputes, &c.	Remarks.
Boundary dispute	Okha and Hallar ...	1	*Nil.*	1	Certain land on the Runn separating the two districts.	Dispute arose in 1870 and is still unsettled. The Okhamandal authorities are quite prepared to decide it as soon as the Assistant Political Agent can find a convenient opportunity to meet the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, on the Runn frontier.
Wultur (compensation) ...	Okha and Hallar ...	1	1	*Nil.*	Compensation for theft of property belonging to one Luxmidas Kala, near Korunga, in the Okha district.	Owing to a conflict of opinion between the Baroda and Kattiawar authorities regarding the principles on which claims to compensation for theft are to be based, the claimant Luxmidas has been informed that the compensation demanded by him is inadmissible. This case has been, therefore, struck off the file in accordance with instructions contained in letter, No. 6230, dated 11th July 1879, from the Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.
Wanta, giras, and money claims.	Shamut Sing, Chief of Positra, and Baroda Government.	1	*Nil.*	1	Claim made by Shamut Sing for 40 santees of land in the Nakabar limits near Kuttoomba, in Okha.	This claim was made by Shamut Sing in 1873, and is still under the consideration of the Agent, Governor-General, and the Durbar at Baroda.
Extradition	Okha and Hallar ...	1	1	*Nil.*	Hurt caused to an Okha subject.	*Nil.*

(Sd.) W. Scott, *Captain,*
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,
in Charge, Okhamandal.

Nationality Return of the Okhamandal Battalion.

	Hindus.					Mussulmans.						Jews.		
	Brahmins.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Other castes.	Total Hindus.	Punjabis.	Hindustanis.	Biluchis.	Afghans.	Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Total Mahomedans.	Jews, Bombay Presidency.	Total.	Grand Total.
Native Officers	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File	73	3	116	43	239	46	12	2	126	28	220	1	1	460
	74	3	118	44	239	46	12	3	129	30	220	1	1	460

(Sd.) W. Scott, *Captain,*
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,
in Charge, Okhamandal.

Dated Raja's School, 24th April 1880.

From—F. A. H. ELLIOT, Esq., C.S., Principal to Raja's School and Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

HIS HIGHNESS had received about four months of somewhat desultory instruction before he joined the Raja's school on the 12th December 1875. He is now between seventeen and eighteen years of age. In considering the progress that he has made, it is not sufficient to bear in mind that he has been under instruction for less than five years; it must also be remembered that he began late. And the beginning was an absolute beginning. It was not merely that he did not come to school with a mind rendered quick and intelligent by a good general training at his home, but that he was apparently and actually dull. Some time he spent in shaking off his dullness. The effort he had to make to learn such things as most people come to know so early that they might imagine the knowledge was born with them, was not small. Fortunately though at the outset His Highness was slow at acquiring information, he has refused to forget much of anything he has once learnt. He has also been very industrious in acquiring fresh knowledge, so that his progress has been good.

The aim of the education given to the Maharaja has been to fit him for the position he will occupy in the world, to make him a useful ruler. It would have been easy to have so trained him as to make a greater display than he now makes. From the commencement to the present time scarcely a day has passed in which he has not been practised in reading and writing Modi, the written Maratha character. By stripping this laborious but, if he is ever to be an active Chief, absolutely necessary work more time might have been given up to some more showy accomplishment. For the same reason he has been thoroughly practised in mental arithmetic and exercises of the kind peculiar to this country, as in after life it seemed probable that familiarity with native accounts would be advantageous to him.

The main subjects of the Maharaja's studies have been—languages, history, and arithmetic.

Languages. Maratha.—His accent is almost correct. His writing is clear and not altogether inelegant. Grammar has been chiefly taught through the medium of this language. On the whole as much of his time has been spent on Maratha as on English, naturally he has acquired a knowledge of his mother tongue more rapidly than of English.

English.—His accent is fair. It would be better if he were not so often in contact with persons who make the very mistakes he himself is prone to make, but this cannot be helped. His writing is large and clear, but both in Maratha and in English there has been a difficulty in forming the hand. Most of his general information has been acquired through English. He is at liberty to read what he pleases at home, a novel by Sir Walter Scott, Smiles' Self-help, and such books. In school some of his reading is done slowly and accurately, a history in English or portions of a work like Chesney's Indian Polity, some is done quickly to give him a taste for reading, such as three or four plays of Shakespeare.

Guzerathi.—It is necessary that His Highness should be able correctly and fluently to read, write, and converse in Guzerathi. He has got so far on in this language under the instruction of Mr. Patell, a master whose services have been lent by the High School, that in six months or a year at the most he will have gained a command of Guzerathi not very inferior to that he has of his own tongue.

Hindustani.—The fourth language His Highness must perforce know something about has been attacked. Some beginning has been made under the tuition of Mahomed Ali, Hakeem Saheb, whose purity of accent and scholarship will undoubtedly be most beneficial to His Highness.

As yet the time that the Maharaja has given to Hindustani has been slight. It is a question of adjustment. Till he has thoroughly learnt Guzerathi he cannot give up that language, but already some hours are taken from the latter and apportioned to the former tongue. After a few months this will be done more freely. The study of these four languages is necessary, and it is a pity that so many should have to be learnt. There are other studies which are pressingly requisite, and an education in languages only or chiefly is not the most beneficial. Nevertheless, it is possible that if time can be found, some acquaintance with Sanscrit will be added. To know his own language well, to serve him as an ornament in after life, to enable him to comprehend the true meaning of legal and religious terms, Sanscrit should be learnt.

History.—This branch of the Maharaja's studies is perhaps wider than may at first appear. His course of reading, though elementary, has not been without system from the outset. A short general history of India by Morrison was succeeded by a general history of England. A large portion of Elphinstone's history was followed by selected chapters from Grant Duff, and finally came a study of the history of his own State. He has thus learnt to trace the course of events from a wide circle to a particular spot, from distant events to present circumstances. If he has not quite learnt this, he is on the way to learn it.

Alongside of history there has been some study of geography, more particularly so, when the latter served to illustrate the former. And with the history there went a brief sketch of the elementary laws of Political Economy. As yet, however, no great approach has been made to combine the history with the Political Economy, and still more detached has been the beginning of a study of law. His Highness has learnt by heart the chief sections of the Penal Code and the Evidence Act. But no effort has been made to interrupt his general education in order to train him more particularly in that course which he must pass over before he begins his active duties.

Of the Maharaja's arithmetic something has been said and little more has to be told. His progress has been slow but facility will come.

Amusements.—His Highness practises billiards every day, and takes a great interest in that game as in all his exercises. He goes in regularly for his riding, wrestling, and fencing, but owing to the change of detachments in the station, his trips into the country, and the marriage festivities, his lessons in drilling have been interrupted.

Conduct.—The marriage festivities have not sensibly interfered with the Maharaja's progress in his work, for his own love for his studies has saved him from undue distraction. For the rest, during the four years and a half that I have been in daily connection with the Maharaja, I have not had occasion once to find fault with him. A better or more affectionate pupil could not be found.

The Maharaja's companions.—The young Brahman Mahdoo Godbole studies in all subjects with the Maharaja. He has done what he was wanted to do, and has afforded the Maharaja the incentive of emulation, and the mental companionship the latter would not have found in his other Maratha fellow scholars. Of these the most promising, if not the only promising ones, are Sunpatrao and Gunputrao Gaekwar, the former of whom is the Maharaja's younger brother.

The masters.—I am indebted to Mr. Keshava Rao and Mr. Rattan Ram for the quick but conscientious work they have done. The former teaches all the boys Maratha. The latter all the boys arithmetic and the younger boys English.

No. 111, dated Baroda, 8th August 1879.

From—G. B. REID, Esq., Special Settlement Officer, Baroda,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report showing the result of the proceedings of the Special Settlement Office from 1st August 1878 to 31st July 1879. I assumed charge of this office on the 14th June last from Mr. King, and this report will therefore contain little but an account of the work done by that officer during the past year.

2. The number of outstanding claims, exclusive of appeals and referred cases, as stated in Chapter IX of Mr. King's report, dated 9th August last, was as shown below :—

Original cases 2,142.

Rewa Kanta	2,026
Mahi Kanta	69
Panch Mahals	37
Palanpur...	8
Kaira	1
Surat	1
	2,142

The attention of Mr. King was confined to Rewa Kanta cases alone for the reasons given in Chapter II of his report. Of the 2,026 cases, 509 were decided by him and eighty-nine by me, leaving 1,428 undecided, but most of these decisions are still incomplete, insomuch as they do not show whether the claimant is or is not entitled to a guarantee direct or indirect. This subject was treated at length in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, Chapter II, of Mr. King's report for last year. The British Girassias' Agent's memorandum had been forwarded for con-

584 Tora giras claims.
14 wanta.
598 decided.

Question of guarantee still undecided.

sideration to the Durbar so long ago as July 1878. But it is only lately that I have been informed by the Durbar Agent that he has been instructed not to give in a written reply to this memorandum, as the Durbar wishes that evidence may be taken and each claim to be a tributary decided separately. It is unfortunate that this answer was not received earlier, as Mr. King would then have been able to decide the question. The question will however be gone into in some test cases very shortly, and I trust that the evidence in a few cases may be sufficient to establish some general rules applicable to the whole.

Tora giras register.

3. In Chapter VII of last year's report Mr. King pointed out the advantage that would result from the adoption of a new form of register for tora giras claims. The register sanctioned by your letter No. 8375, dated 18th November 1878, has with advantage been used for most of these cases, and registers for eighty-five villages have been made out during the year under report.

4. Of the 598 decided claims, fifty-three were thrown out, and the rest have created an annual charge upon the Baroda Government of Rupees 4,934-5-9, and Rupees 45,781-0-6 have been awarded as arrears. Rupees 67-8 have also been awarded as the capitalized value of huks extinguished by twenty years' purchase. In sixty-four cases, amounting to a yearly value of Rupees 1,193-11-3, the determination of arrears due has been left to the Giras Department of the State. No arrears are found to be due in fifteen cases of the aggregate value of Rupees 179-4. I have decided twelve wanta cases, but the area comprised in each is very small.

One hundred and seventy claims referred to Durbar, and in sixty correspondence sent for.

5. Besides the registered claims, 170 claims were presented by forty-eight individuals, but as no previous application had been made before 31st December 1877 (as provided by Rule 1a), they were forwarded through the Agent to the Governor-General to the Durbar for settlement. In sixty more it appears from the applications that claims had previously been made before Durbar officers. The Durbar has been applied to for the papers; until they are received, it cannot be seen whether their claims are cognizable by me or not.

Appeals all decided.

6. Besides these original cases Mr. King decided seventy-three appeals during the year. Last year's report showed eighty appeals still awaiting decision, but a further examination showed that the real number was only seventy-three. Three appeals were found less in Rajpipla, one appeal, No. 78, disposed of two, three struck off as already decided by the Assistant Resident. All the appeals are now therefore decided. In forty-four the original decisions have been upheld (eleven of these were withdrawn by the Durbar Agent), in twenty-five modified, and in four reversed. Mr. King wished to settle the appeals and referred cases before he left the appointment, and he therefore stopped taking up original cases from the middle of February, and devoted himself until he left to this work.

Referred cases.

7. Last year's list showed eleven cases specially referred by the Government of Bombay. To these may be added the Charni case referred by Government Resolution No. 369 of 31st January 1879, and Chanode case

referred by Government Resolution No. 3491 of 22nd July 1878. Of these Mr. King decided the Timberwa wanta case and the Chanode boundary question. In the former he awarded 704 koombhas and ninety-five mollas of wanta land, and Rupees 36,009 as mesne profits of the said land, &c.

Revisions of judgment.

8. Revision of judgment was granted in eight cases, and the original decisions were modified in them.

Appeals from decision of this Court.

9. There has been no appeal up to this time against any of the decisions passed by Mr. King and myself.

Production of evidence.

10. All the cases have been decided on documentary evidence. Except in the case of large Thakoors, very little documentary evidence is produced by the claimants. At the beginning, as shown last year by Mr. King, we had to rely to some extent upon the statements of Patels, but for the reasons pointed out by him, these statements had to be received with some caution.

11. As the work has gone on, village accounts have been produced with greater readiness. The first thing has been to ascertain who ought to have the village papers, Inamdar, Izardar, Muzumdar or Patel, and the next question is to extract the papers from the possessor. Success depends upon the assistance I receive from the Durbar represented here by their agent, Rao Saheb Gujanun Krishna. This part of the work rests entirely upon him, and as he has utilized to the utmost the very considerable facilities he possesses for getting information from the Inamdars and others, we have been able to get together a number of papers, without which we should have been working in the dark.

12. I am afraid that the enquiry may be considered long and tedious and expensive to the Durbar, but I am quite sure that the cases are enquired into in a very thorough manner, and I think that any less thorough enquiry would fail to be satisfactory, and would leave many opportunities for discussion hereafter.

Remarks upon work of the agents and establishment.

13. I have nothing to add to what Mr. King wrote last year as to the agents, Rao Saheb Gujanun Krishna, on the part of the Durbar, and Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai, on that of the Girassias. Mr. Gujanun has had sometimes a very tedious task in literally dunning the holders of these papers; especially as any evidence the papers contain very often goes to prove the claims made against the Durbar; though on the other hand these papers often show that two or more separate claims really refer to one item only and enable us to reject superfluous claims.

14. Rao Saheb Motilal has had to work single-handed, as he is not allowed any karkoons. As will be easily understood, his clients can do but little to assist him in producing evidence of their claims, and I think that his work would be materially assisted if he was allowed the services of at least one karkoon. Of course, he is assisted in his examination of papers by my office people, but they have not much time to spare.

15. Mr. King, during the course of the year, raised Nathabhai Dajubhai, then English Clerk and Accountant, to the post of Sheristadar. I know that Mr. King was very well satisfied with him in this capacity, and I have had reason to agree with him.

16. The following list shows the number of claims still awaiting investigation :—

Work still to be done.

Rewa Kanta	1,428
Mahi Kanta	69
Panch Mahals	37
Pahlanpur	8
Kaira	1
Surat	1
	1,554

But these figures are merely approximative, *e.g.*, the Rewa Kanta claims may be divided into those from

1. Pandu Mewas.
2. Sunkheda Mewas.
3. The group of { Bhaduroa. Angurh. Raika. Dorka. Umeta.
4. Rajpipla.

Mr. King, while registering the claims of persons residing in the Pandu Mehwas, alone discovered 101 claims in addition to the 150 shown in the statement received from the Residency, and it is evident that the registration of the claims of persons residing in the Sunkheda Mewas and Rajpipla tract will bring many more to light, as their claims are scattered in the old Rozkams and statements presented by them.

17. Again, the list in paragraph 203 of your printed memorandum shows the Mahi Kanta claims only sixty-nine. It appears from a Patruk of claims received from the Residency on 1st Feburary last, that there are 262 Mahi Kanta claims to cash and grain exclusive of miscellaneous babtees, for which a general endorsement is made at the foot of the Patruk. Sixty-nine is only the number (Asamiwar) of the claimants, who have in many cases several claims on several villages.

18. The list in paragraph 203 shows thirty-seven claims from the Panch Mahals. A Toomar received by me on the 1st instant from the Extra 1st Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, shows that the four Thakoors of Bhomaria, Kanjree, Sonipur and Shivrajpur alone have in all 219 claims exclusive of miscellaneous babtees.

19. There is no data in my office for verifying the figures shown against Pahlunpur and Surat. I had written to the Political Superintendent of Pahlanpur in June last to send me a Patruk of undecided giras and wanta claims, but no reply has been received as yet from that officer.

20. One claim is shown against Kaira, but the correspondence about the Dehwan Thakoor's giras huks received with your letter No. 4503, dated 21st May last, alone shows six claims, and it seems probable that there may be many others besides.

21. Besides these, claims pending in the Durbar offices, on applications made previous to 31st December 1877, by persons residing in the Rewa Kanta, Pahlanpur and Mahi Kanta Agencies, and in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and Khandeish Collectorates, will also come to this office for decision. These applications and registers of such claims have been sent for from the Durbar through your office (*vide* this Office letters Nos. 59 and 106, dated 20th May and 25th July 1879, respectively), and in the absence of a reply to these references, I am unable to form any estimate of the work to be done.

Miscellaneous babtees.

22. Of the 1,428 claims shown against Rewa Kanta Agency, nearly 450 claims relate to miscellaneous babtees. Mr. King had submitted a memorandum on this subject in August last, and the same matter was alluded to in his letter No. 76, dated 14th June last, and if a definite settlement is arrived at regarding this subject at an early date, these claims could be disposed of without delay.

23. Almost all the wanta cases are to be gone into as yet, and I am afraid that Mr. King wrote hopefully when he said last year "that they will occupy at least as much time as an equal number of tora giras cases." In any case, where there is any dispute as to the area and boundaries, a local enquiry will be necessary, and they will take much time.

24. There are, as I stated above in paragraph 7, still eleven referred cases undecided.

Duration of enquiry.

25. I regret that I cannot name any fixed time within which the work of the special officer will be concluded. As I have above pointed out, the number of claims is not yet definitely ascertained, and the wanta cases may involve a lengthened enquiry. I can only say that both the agents who work with me are, I believe, doing their best to get on with the enquiry, and that I am quite conscious of the heavy expense which it throws on the Durbar, and will do my utmost to complete the work as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness of enquiry.

No. 168, dated Baroda, 1st September 1879.

From—Major G. L. Warden, Boundary Commissioner, Baroda,

To—P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.

In forwarding the usual quarterly return of boundaries disposed of since 1st June last, I have the honor to submit, for your information, a list of those settled to date, together with a few remarks on the past season's work.

2. The list shows a total of twenty-three disputes adjusted, of which eleven are with the Mahi Kanta, leaving one on the list of pending

disputes of that province with Baroda furnished to this office to be dealt with. This case has been heard during this and the past month, and it remains only to arrive at a decision, for which purpose the ground will probably have to be visited on the opening of the forthcoming working season.

3. The three disputes with the Ahmedabad Collectorate have been disposed of, and of those with Kaira nine remain, which will be taken up when the above Mahi Kanta boundary has been finished.

4. Of the total number of boundaries settled, nine have been demarcated with pillars, and five have been defined by means of temporary marks, pending the result of appeal which parties intimated their intention of resorting to.

Besides these, three boundaries, the decisions in which were given during the monsoon, remain undefined.

On all these pillars will be erected next season.

5. In the case of a large river forming the boundary, it has not been thought necessary to erect pillars, inasmuch as it more effectually separates the lands than pillars could, and because the ground on one bank or the other of a large river is generally unsuited to such demarcation, and the destruction of pillars by floods would only lead to reopening of disputes. Under this head there are two boundaries, *viz.*, Bhimpore *vs.* Ghed, and Veljini-mooadi *vs.* Lehora.

6. It has not been found possible to show a boundary leaving the lands of Lehora (Mahi Kanta) on one side, and Sonjani-mooadi on the other, the fields of Padia (Baroda) being inextricably mixed up with those of the former village.

In this case, unless an exchange of fields can be arrived at, the only plan will be to make a chart showing in different colors the fields belonging to each village.

7. The boundary between Piplaj (Baroda) and Sahibjini-mooadi (Mahi Kanta) will be susceptible of demarcation by the exchange of two fields between the villages, as brought to notice in my report of 27th May last on this dispute, and I have reason to believe the subject is under the Minister's consideration.

8. Two cases have been struck off the list after a reference to the Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey.

9. It was hoped that the whole of the Kaira and Mahi Kanta disputes would have been settled before the return of the establishment to head-quarters, but in the early part of the season we had to travel up within a few miles of Mehsana to get a map of the Magoona-Sametra dispute, and on our return to Pethapur, where a map of one boundary had been meanwhile put in hand, the Thakoor of that place suddenly dying, his people struck work, so that it was neither possible to take up the boundary of which we had a map, nor to get the other boundary with Borej surveyed, they accordingly had to stand over, and there was nothing for it but to retrace our steps to Magoona, and again return to Pethapur, whence after settling one of the boundaries, it was

necessary to seek other ground, as the establishment could not remain idle whilst the Borej boundary was being mapped, this operation taking one and a half month.

10. In the early part of the season we were in the neighbourhood of the Kaira disputes, and time would have been saved by taking them up, but at that time the Collectors rather ignored our existence, and it was impossible to obtain from Kaira either lists of disputed boundaries or replies to letters.

11. At a subsequent period, too, there was some little delay, owing to an objection on the part of the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, to hand over four boundaries which remained for settlement.

12. Happily these little difficulties have been got over, and in spite of them it is hoped that the outturn of work for a first season may not be considered unsatisfactory.

13. What remains to be done in the Mahi Kanta and Kaira will not, it is believed, occupy more than the three first months of the ensuing field season, when the establishment will proceed to the Surat districts to take up the Bansda disputes.

14. I desire, in conclusion, to mention that I have found the Baroda Agent a courteous and pleasant official in the conduct of business. At the same time, he appears to me hardly to make the most of the authority, with which I have every reason to believe he is invested by the Minister, in setting aside frivolous and vexatious claims, made either by patels of villages, or brought forward by the Kamdars of the old *regimé*, who follow in his train, and between whom and the native officials of the surrounding districts old standing jealousies naturally exist, owing to which the demands on both sides are often much exaggerated.

This of course increases the work of mapping considerably, and in this way entails delay in the general progress of the settlement.

In this connection I may draw attention to the fact that only two boundaries have during the past season been settled without my intervention, whereas there were several susceptible of being disposed of by mutual agreement.

In some of these the opposite party might have been to blame, but in several there was no doubt that my interference was necessitated by the action of the Baroda Agent.

15. I trust, therefore, that instructions may be issued that he will during the ensuing season exercise to the full his authority in disposing of trifling disputes amicably, as, when a case comes before me and is submitted to the regular procedure, it is a matter of days instead of hours before a settlement can be effected, taking up time which could be employed to greater advantage in more important disputes, of which there are abundance demanding attention.

16. Lastly, as separate reports on the demarcation of the Baroda frontier with Native States and British districts have been already submitted for your consideration, there remains nothing to be added on this head, and awaiting instructions on these points.

Statement of boundary disputes settled from October 1878 *to* 31*st August* 1879.

State or District.	Number.	Names of villages.		Remarks.
		Baroda.	Other State or District.	
Mahi Kanta.	1	Bhailakooi	Kewadia and Hamirpura and two others.	
	2	Sametra	Magoona.	
	3	Mita	Devinapura.	
	4	Ruppura	Kanpura.	
	5	Bhimpore	Ged.	
	6	Walor	Ged.	
	7	Kolawada	Pethapur.	
	8	Veljini-mooadi ...	Lehora.	
	9	Sonjani-mooadi ...	Ditto.	
	10	Govindra	Timblani-mooadi.	
	11	Piplaj	Sahebjini-mooadi.	
Ahmedabad.	1	Ghantoo	Mod.	
	2	Ditto ...	Sampad.	
	3	Bhadroda	Kurmipura.	
Kaira.	1	Thawad	Dautali.	
	2	Kaniel	Torna.	
	3	Pij	Mitral.	
	4	Ramol and Shahpur ...	Ditto.	
	5	Bharkad	Lawal.	
	6	Shekhadi	Jogan.	
	7	Pij	Tundel.	
	8	Petlad	Jesurwa.	
	9	Ghadia	Abach.	

BARODA,
The 1*st September* 1879.

(Sd.) G. L. WARDEN, *Major*,
Boundary Commissioner, Baroda.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CLXXIX.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1879-80.

Published by Authority.

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1881.

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1879-80.

No. 1952, dated Baroda, 10th March 1881.

From—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Baroda State for the year ending the 31st July 1880, prepared by the Minister, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., and to forward the usual returns and the reports of my Assistants and other officers as noted in the margin.

By the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli.
By the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Okhamandal.
By the Acting Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar.
By Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta.
By Boundary Commissioner.

2. *Personal.*—The office of Agent to the Governor-General was held throughout the year by Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I. A change occurred in the post of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Major Nutt having reverted to his substantive appointment in Kathiawar in March 1880. He was succeeded by Lieutenant J. H. Sadler as Assistant, acting for the permanent incumbent, Captain F. H. Jackson, employed in the Amreli Division.

3. In reviewing the course of the administration, the order followed in the Minister's report will be observed for facility of reference.

4. *Marriages in the Gaekwar House.*—The notable event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Gaekwar to the niece by marriage of Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, C.I., on the 6th January 1880. His Highness was nearly seventeen at the time of the marriage, and the bride a year and a half younger. There is every reason to regard this alliance with satisfaction. A few days before the marriage of His Highness, the union of the little Princess Tarabai, the adoptive sister of the Gaekwar, with His Highness the Sirdesai of Sawantwari was celebrated. There was a singular absence of trouble or of complications in the celebration of these marriages, and the credit for this result must be attributed as well to the good sense of the representatives of the high contracting parties as to the tact and knowledge of Sir Madava Row. The ceremonies were graced by the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay, Sir R. Temple, and the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Warre; and during Their Excellencies' stay the foundation-stone of the new palace, or more properly the corner stone, for the work had nearly reached plinth level, was laid. Sir Madava Row has given a picturesque sketch of the marriage ceremonies, and has incorporated in his report an account published in the *Times of India* newspaper of that part of the proceedings which was covered by the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (paragraphs 4—17).

The usual Durbar in honor of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India was held in the Nazar Bagh Palace on the 1st January.

5. *Political relations* (paras. 24—33).—The relations between Baroda and the British officers in political or civil charge of neighbouring territories are generally speaking good. There is no particular cause of friction in any direction. The Agent to the Governor-General in his connexion with the Baroda Administration has the satisfaction of feeling that he has to do with a highly competent body of gentlemen who, under the guidance of the Minister, devote themselves heartily and spontaneously to the good of the people and of the State, and feel a pride in their work. The administration is most desirous to be on terms of good neighbourhood with all surrounding authorities, and to co-operate in works of mutual advantage.

6. *Important cases considered* (paras. 34—72).—Various matters that have come under consideration, or have been

settled during the year, are mentioned by the Minister. It is only necessary for me to refer to some of these.

(1.) The arrangement made with the Government of His Highness the Nizam for the payment of charges connected with the extradition of offenders by the State making the extradition was settled through the medium of the Resident at Hyderabad and the Agent to the Governor-General.

(2.) There were three, and not four, robberies of the mail reported during the year. Two of these alleged robberies were found to have had no foundation, the postal runners themselves being the delinquents. There remains therefore one case only, and that occurred in the Northern Division. Baroda suggested that the Postal authorities should ascertain the character of runners before engaging them, as even in that case there were grounds for suspecting the complicity of the runner.

(3.) The question of the limits of the Gaekwar's jurisdiction in Chanode came under discussion with the Government of Bombay, but the decision was not passed by that Government until after the close of the year.

(4.) Similarly measures were taken for buying out the right of the Rana of Mandwa to fines in adultery cases in Chanode, and for regulating the action of the Rana's police in that town, but the result belongs to the following year.

(5.) The Rana of Mandwa agreed to abolish duties on traffic passing between the railway station in Chanode and the ghât on the Nerbudda in that place; Baroda having similarly surrendered its duties.

(6.) The Government of Bombay was addressed by the Agent to the Governor-General with a view to the settlement of the principles on which remissions should be granted of tribute payable to the Gaekwar collected by the Political Agents outside Baroda on account of calamities of season.

(7.) A proposal was submitted by the Agent to the Governor-General to the Government of Bombay for getting rid of certain cesses levied by the Baroda State on shipping at Billimora and Nausari.

(8.) The question of salt administration in Kathiawar has given rise to lengthy correspondence with the Government of Bombay. The Baroda Administration took a prominent part in the discussion of this question, and received

an expression of the cordial thanks of the Government of Bombay for its co-operation. A complaint made by the State of Junagarh that Baroda had acted contrary to its agreement was found by the Government of Bombay to be wholly without foundation.

(9.) The Government of India was addressed with a view to the settlement of the question of salt smuggled from British territory into Baroda, and whether offenders against the British salt revenue seeking refuge in Baroda should be surrendered.

(10.) The remarks in paragraph 53 of the Minister's report refer to some correspondence which originated in a request made by him that the Collector of Ahmedabad should be asked to advise certain cultivators, residents of the Ahmedabad District, not to contumaciously withhold payment of revenue due by them on land which they cultivated in the Baroda territory. The advice was eventually given by the Collector. Although by Article 16 of the Treaty of 1805 provision is made for the mutual surrender of subjects of the British and Baroda districts against whom there may be any demand of debt or just claim, and who may take refuge with either, and although this Article is still in force, yet the broad question of giving and demanding assistance in the collection of revenue having been raised by the Collector of Ahmedabad in this instance, it was decided that, as a general rule, each Government must adopt its own local remedies for the recovery of the land revenue due to it. This is in accordance with long observed practice, and there was nothing in the request made by Baroda in this instance which militated against that practice or necessitated the raising of the general question.

(11.) An important Resolution was passed by the Government of Bombay affirming the right of Baroda to attach and manage an alienated village in Baroda on the occasion of a succession, with a view to the ascertainment of the title of the heir of the last holder lately deceased. In the case referred to, the heir was a minor under the guardianship of the Collector of the Panch Mahals.

(12.) The question of the Contingent was finally reported for the orders of the Government of India.

(13.) Inquiry was made to see if a water-supply could be obtained for the City of Baroda from the Pawagarh Hill, but we now know that such a plan is not practicable.

(14.) The use of British postal service stamps was introduced for the official correspondence of the State.

(15.) The machinery for the postal service in the State, which is practically altogether British, was increased during the year. The relations between the officers of the Postal Department and the administration of the State were quite satisfactory.

	31st July 1879.	31st July 1880.
Post Offices	43	44
Mail lines	32	32
Runners	99	97
Letter boxes	104	124

(16.) Measures were adopted for taking the census of the State on precisely the same lines as those prescribed for British India.

7. *The Sirdars* (paras. 73—76).—The Sirdars of the State are falling in with the existing state of things, and there has been no cause of trouble in connection with them during the year. They show a desire to free themselves from debt, and to act harmoniously with the Government of the State. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in the future working of the Sirdar Court.

8. *The ex-Gaekwar* (paras. 77—82).—The death of the ex-Gaekwar's reputed son by Laxmibai occurred on the 29th April 1880. There is now no male offspring of Mulhar Rao. Dr. Seward has continued to exercise the same watchful and considerate care for the ex-Gaekwar that has signalized the discharge of his duties from the time Mulhar Rao was sent to Madras.

9. *The "Settlement" Department* (paras. 83—102).—The department called "Settlement" is presided over by Mr. Pestonji Jehangir with great ability. The work is very heavy, and comprises alienations of the revenue for religious and other purposes, military allowances and grants, landed interests, Tora Giras allowances, the adjustment of debts due by Sirdars and others to bankers on the "nondh" of the State, the *nondh* being the promise to pay to the creditor a certain proportion of the allowances granted by the State to the debtor, and lastly the execution of the decrees passed by the Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta. Five hundred and thirty-nine decisions of the Special Settlement

Officer were executed during the year. The remarks made by Sir Madava Row on the difficulty of executing these decisions are true.

10. *Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta* (paras. 103—113).—Mr. G. B. Reid, of Bombay Civil Service, held the office of Special Settlement Officer during the year, and his report is among the appendices. Including the balance of cases pending from the preceding year, there were 2,276 cases for decision, of which 1,264 were decided, leaving a balance of 1,012 cases. Of the decided cases 384 were for Wanta and 880 for Tora Giras, the latter involving an annual charge on the Baroda State of Rupees 3,525. Seven appeals had been filed against the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer during the year, and others were filed shortly afterwards. Accordingly a special officer was appointed by Government for the decision of these appeals, but the result falls within the scope of the report for next year. The above figures relate only to rights existing in the Baroda and Nausari Divisions. There still remain the claims for Wanta and Giras rights in the Northern Division, and of them as yet no correct information has been obtained, and it will only be when the Special Settlement Officer is able to proceed to that division that the quantity of work to be done will be ascertained. The cost to the Baroda State for the Special Settlement Officer and his establishment for the year is Rupees 37,000. The representatives of the British and Baroda Governments (the Giras Agents), in attendance on the Special Settlement Officer, are spoken of in terms of commendation by Mr. Reid; and it is satisfactory to observe that the Minister recognizes "the very judicious manner in which the work itself was done" by Mr. Reid. I fully endorse this encomium. It may be confidently expected that the whole of the work in the Baroda and Nausari Divisions will be finished by next June. As it is not believed that the number of cases in the Northern Division is numerous, the conclusion of the Special Settlement Officer's duties may be looked for by June 1883 at latest.

11. *Boundary Commissioner* (paras. 114—130).—Including thirty-two cases instituted during the year, there were 166 boundary disputes for settlement by Colonel Warden, the Boundary Commissioner. The number of boundaries settled during the year is eighty-eight, and of these thirty-three have been demarcated with masonry pillars. Three

appeals were preferred against Colonel Warden's decisions during the year, and of these two were decided by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, against the appellants. It is satisfactory to note that sixty-six of the settled cases were decided by the agreement of the parties—an agreement, however, which could not have been expected, but for the presence of the Boundary Commissioner. The total share of Baroda in the cost of the boundary establishment, including the salary of its agent in attendance on Colonel Warden, is Rupees 30,300 for the year. A very proper order was circulated by the Baroda Administration to its local officials during the year for the purpose of protecting the occupancy of ryots and existing private interests generally in land awarded to Baroda by the Boundary Commissioner. The full text of the order will be found in paragraph 128 of the Minister's report. Colonel Warden's report is among the appendices, and I beg to record my approval of his industry, ability, and tact. The sanction* of the Government of India has been given to the continuance of the office of the Boundary Commissioner until the completion of his duties, which may be looked for about June 1882.

* No. 1477 I.P., dated 6th September 1879.

12. *Judicial.*—Two cases of registered dacoits were committed to the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General for trial during the year by the Extra Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity at Baroda. In one of these cases two registered dacoits, British subjects, were charged with dacoity in Baroda territory, and they were convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. An appeal made to the Government of India was rejected. In the other case two registered dacoits, also British subjects, were tried for dacoity and for being members of a gang of dacoits in Baroda territory, and they were acquitted. The average duration of the trials of these two cases was thirty-three days. Three appeals were preferred to the Agent to the Governor-General from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, and in two of these cases the decisions were reversed, and in one the appeal was dismissed. The average duration was nine days. There were no cases pending at the close of the year in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General.

13. *The Judicial machinery of the State* (paras. 131—136).—There were 123 judicial tribunals, civil and criminal, at work during the year as against 121 in the previous year.

These 123 Courts were presided over by 126 Judges and Magistrates. The cost of this machinery was Baroda Rupees 4,09,000, or Rupees 1,000 more than in the preceding year. The income from stamps, fines, &c., was Rupees 2,78,000 against Rupees 2,93,000 in last year. This decrease of Rupees 15,000 is partly attributable to the large value of suits in the Sirdar Court on which stamp fees are not taken in the first instance, and partly to the decrease of crime and the consequent smaller amount of fines.

14. *Civil Justice* (paras. 137—177).—There was an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of civil suits filed, the increase in the previous year over that preceding it being 18 per cent. There were altogether for disposal 12,264 original suits, and these were all decided except 2,137. The balance of the previous year was 1,904. There were eighty-four more suits decided than during last year. The average value of the suits instituted in the year was Rupees 201 against Rupees 263 in the previous year. As in the last year so in this, 30 per cent. of the cases were disposed of by compromise, confession, or arbitration. *Ex parte* decisions were 27 per cent. against 28 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of contested cases was 26 per cent. of the total number disposed of, being 2 per cent. higher than in the previous year. Explanation is given of the large excess in value of suits decided during the year over that of suits decided in the previous year, *viz.*, that some heavy claims outstanding from previous years were decided, one such claim being to the amount of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The average duration of contested suits has increased from 180 to 191 days, and of uncontested suits from sixty-seven to seventy-one days. Still the figures for the year under report are favorable when compared with those of two years ago, *viz.*, 230 and 76, respectively, and a satisfactory general explanation is to be found in the facts of the fever epidemic in the autumn of 1879 and the marriage festivities, both of which unavoidably interfered with the activity of the Courts. This explanation, however, does not cover the delay that occurred in the Courts of the District Judges as distinguished from those of the Munsiffs, and the Minister has commented on this unsatisfactory feature. On the pending file there are no cases of above five years' duration, and there are only fifty-nine cases of more than two and under five years' duration compared with 115 in the previous year. Of the suits instituted during the year, 95 per cent. were

for money, 4 per cent. for immoveable property, and 1 per cent. related to other matters. The value of 76 per cent. of the suits instituted in the year was under Rupees 100. There were only 170 suits (2 per cent.) above Rupees 1,000. Nearly one-half of the total pecuniary value of suits filed appertains to suits in the City Courts of Baroda. The Sirdar's Court shows a large increase both in the number of suits filed and in their value, the figures being eighty-one suits and Rupees 5,18,000 as against sixty-two suits and Rupees 1,27,000 in the preceding year.

There were before the Courts for execution 7,695 decrees, the unrealized amount of which was over Rupees 32½ lakhs of rupees. Of these decrees 6,280 were more or less executed, the total realizations in Court being Rupees 4,16,300, or about 13 per cent. There remain 1,415 decrees with a realizable value of Rupees 20,35,200 for disposal. Of the pending applications for execution, eleven are of above five years' standing, eight above four years, fifty-one above three years, and sixty-seven above two years, chiefly in the Baroda Division. As the Minister remarks, "this requires looking after." It appears that of the applications for execution disposed of, 28 per cent. were struck off the file against 31 per cent. last year, 28 per cent. were withdrawn at the request of the parties, and 23 per cent. withdrawn by the decree-holders. Doubtless there were payments made to decree-holders out of Court, of which no cognizance is taken in the above figures. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of applications for execution struck off the file without execution is diminishing each year.

The number of appeals for disposal was 1,182, of which 811 were decided, leaving a balance of 371 cases. The balance in the preceding year was 411. The number of appeals has been steadily decreasing. For the last four years the number of regular appeals filed has been 999, 715, 575, and 575, and of special appeals 325, 168, 263, and 212, a result which the Minister is justified in regarding as tending to show satisfaction on the part of litigants with the decisions of the original Courts. Of the pending appeals, forty-two were over one year, and twenty over two years and less than five, which is an improvement over the similar figures for last year. The average duration of appeals has fallen from 272 and 210 days in contested and non-contested cases, respectively, in the previous year to 209 and 184 in this.

The conclusion to be drawn from an examination of the statistics, and from a perusal of the Minister's review is, that the administration of civil justice is good and advancing, but that there is still room for improvement in many particulars.

15. *Criminal Justice* (paras. 178—222).—The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 8,425 against 10,606 in the preceding year. Eight thousand two hundred and twelve cases were decided, leaving a balance of only 213 cases. The corresponding balance for the previous year was 239 cases. The average duration of original offence cases in days was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
* Varisht Court	... 34	49
Sessions Courts ...	... 52	46
Magistrates' Courts ...	... 16	13
General average in all Courts	... 17	15

The cause of the increased average in the Sessions Courts is found to exist in the Sirdar Court, the Baroda City District Judge's Court, and the Amreli District Judge's Court. In other Courts good despatch is observable. The amount of work devolving on the Sessions Courts has much decreased during this year. It has been decided to appoint public prosecutors in the Sessions and Varisht Courts in important cases, or where the accused are represented by Pleaders. The average duration of miscellaneous† original cases has fallen in the Sessions Courts from 101 days to eighty-eight, and in the Magistrates' Courts from eighteen to sixteen. On the whole the speed with which the work has been done is not bad. Of the persons brought to trial, 49 per cent. were convicted against 54 per cent. in the previous year, 29 per cent. were acquitted or discharged against 27 per cent., and 22 per cent. were let off for want of prosecution. Of the cases of offences filed during the year, 55 per cent. were offences against property as compared with 61 per cent. last year. The present year having been one of plenty and the previous year one of scarcity, this falling off in the ratio of offences against property is what might have been expected. The Karri Division used to be notorious for crimes of violence against property, such as robbery and dacoity. During the year under report there were cases of only eighty-seven

† 4,511 for disposal, of which all were decided but 201.

* Referred cases.

robberies and one dacoity filed. The dacoities in this Division were chiefly committed formerly by professional mounted bands, who came principally from the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. A nearly complete stop has now been put to this. Dacoities in other parts of the territory are merely technical offences and are not the work of organized bands. There were twenty-three cases filed of dacoities altogether in the State against thirty-one in the previous year, 382 robberies to 573, house-breaking 92 to 188, and thefts 2,530 to 3,723. The ratio of offences against the human body has increased, and is 22 per cent. out of the whole number filed against 17 per cent. last year. There were filed thirty-eight cases of murder to thirty-six in the preceding year, fifteen of culpable homicide to sixteen, and fifty-nine of grievous hurt to ninety-one. The total number of cases of all kinds of offences filed was 7,065 against 9,701 in the previous year. The ratio of convictions to the number tried was 54 per cent. in offences relating to property, and 29 per cent. in offences against the person. Twenty-seven persons were convicted of murder, being 39 per cent. of those tried for that offence, and twenty-seven also were convicted of culpable homicide, or 53 per cent. of the number tried. These percentages are the same as for last year. In regard to punishments, seven persons were sentenced to death with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General and were hanged, twenty persons were sentenced to life imprisonment, three to imprisonment from seven to fourteen years, and 124 from two to seven years, these numbers being considerably lower than in the previous year. Of the 3,747 persons sentenced to imprisonment, 93 per cent. were sentenced to terms not exceeding one year. Of 5,888 persons fined, 56 per cent. were fined up to Rupees 5 each. The amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 84,000 as compared with Rupees 1,37,000 in the previous year. The sum realized, including however previous outstandings, was Rupees 52,984, but out of this sum Rupees 5,165 were paid as compensation to complainants, and Rupees 4,692 were refunded on appeal. The punishments inflicted are, as a rule, mild. There were 618 appeal and revision cases for disposal, all of which were decided, except thirty-one, on an average duration of thirty-nine days. For the previous year the average duration was fifty-one days, and the number of cases for disposal 715. The proportion of reversals of Magistrate's decisions by the Appellate Courts was 27 per cent. against 32 per cent. in the previous year, and 46 in that before.

The Minister has named those of the Magistrates whose work is well reported on, and also those of whom an unfavorable account is given. He has also made some discriminatory remarks about the Judges. His general observation is just and is reproduced here: "The great aim to be kept constantly in view is to render substantive justice in comparatively simple and cheap ways. We have to resist the temptation to adopt too much of forms, technicalities, complexities, and niceties, while we have, at the same time, to give full effect to those great guiding principles upon which human happiness so largely depends." I know how anxious the Minister and the superior officers of the administration are to secure substantial justice for the people, and I can bear my own testimony, based on the cases which occasionally came before me, to the admirable way in which the Judges of the Varisht Court and the Sessions Judges perform their duties. No doubt some of the Magistrates are not as good as they might be, but on the whole the administration of criminal justice is at a fair standard.

16. *Jails* (paras. 223—262).—The daily average number of prisoners convicted and under trial in all the jails of the State was 1,833 against 1,975 of the preceding year; and the number in jail at the end of the year was 1,584 against 2,221 at the end of the previous year. The death-rate in the Central Jail was 5 per cent. against 11 in last year; in the district jails $4\frac{1}{2}$ against 7; and in the subordinate taluka jails 6 to 10. There were two deaths from cholera. The total cost per head fell from Rupees 80 Baroda Currency to Rupees 69, owing to the greater cheapness of provisions. There were two escapes of prisoners during the year. Three new district jails were completed and occupied, *viz.*, at Nausari, Dabhoi, and Pitlad. The new Central Jail was still incomplete, but is shortly to be finished and occupied. The construction of the Dwarka Jail has been much delayed.

17. *Police* (paras. 263—306).—The strength of the police force of the State during the year was five Superintendents (called Police Naib Subhas), sixty-one Inspectors (Foujdars), and 5,153 subordinate officers and men, of whom 605 are mounted. The sum expended on the force during the year was Rupees 7,31,356. The men composing the force are pretty equally divided amongst Hindus and Mahomedans; and although nearly half the Hindus are Brahmins and Mahrattas, there is also a large admixture of Rajpoots,

Kolis, Bheels, and other sects. The number of Kolis, Bheels, and Waghirs has been considerably increased in the Northern Division, and benefit may be anticipated from enrolling more largely these predatory classes. Discipline has been vigorously enforced, as the figures given in paragraphs 275—277 of the Minister's report show. The number of offences reported by the police during the year was 7,053 against 9,953 last year. Including cases remaining from the previous year, there were 7,787 cases in the hands of the police, and of these 4,238 cases were sent to the Magistrates. The number of persons arrested was 11,695 against 14,744 of the previous year, and of them 8,236 were placed on trial before the Magistrates. The trial of 7,911 persons was completed, and the rest were still under trial or had died. The percentage of persons arrested who were discharged without trial was twenty-five, of those who were acquitted twenty-four, and of those convicted forty-four; and the percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for trial was sixty-two against forty-eight of the previous year. The value of property alleged to have been stolen was Rupees 1,80,333 against Rupees 2,44,610 in the previous year, and the value of the property recovered by the police was Rupees 89,857 against Rupees 1,02,252. The percentage of property recovered on property stolen was fifty against forty-two of the preceding year. But in the Amreli Division the percentage of recoveries was only 32½. So far the action of the police is shown to have been successful. The following is the number of the principal offences reported during the year: murders twenty-nine, culpable homicide twenty-two, dacoity twenty-nine, robbery 185. In the Karri Division there were four cases of highway robbery by mounted men and forty-eight by highwaymen on foot against sixteen and eighty-seven for the previous year. In two of the cases of mounted highway robbers arrests were made of six men, of whom two were convicted; and twenty-six men were convicted in connection with the forty-eight cases of the foot highwaymen. There was one robbery of the British mail, the plunder amounting to Rupees 1,363 in diamonds and gold, but the diamonds worth Rupees 1,163 were recovered. The tracks of the robbers were traced to the Kankrej Taluka of the Palanpoor Superintendency, and the value of the unrecovered portion of the property (Rupees 201-13) was recovered from Kankrej. The offenders were not discovered (see Resolution, Government of Bombay, No. 4146, dated 31st

August 1880). Of six notorious outlaws who infested the Northern Division, four were captured by the police, British and Native, during the year. The credit of the capture of one of these men falls to the Baroda Police, who are also reported to have caught another daring robber who was concerned in a highway robbery in the Northern Division three years ago. The Northern Division is now in a state of security which it has not known for a very long time. The police of the Baroda Division earned great credit for its conduct in resisting a determined attack on the Gackwari Thanah of Amreli by an outlaw named Bhudaria, and in following up the outlaw and his fellows in conjunction with the police of the Rewa Kanta, in which district Bhudaria was shot, and the ring-leaders of the attack on the thanah were seized. The account of this episode will be found in paragraphs 290—295 of Sir Madava Row's report. There was an aggravated case of dacoity with murder in the village of Garmali in the Amreli Division. Some of the offenders were caught and sentenced. There were eight Girassias in outlawry at the beginning of the year belonging to the Amreli Division. These men had no complaint against the Gaekwar Government, but they had grievances against their relatives or had committed offences in other parts of Kathiawar. Five of these men have been caught and disposed of, and three remained out at the end of the year, but two of these have been subsequently brought in. The police has certainly done well during the year on the whole. That portion of the force which is located in the Amreli Division is believed to be the least efficient, both as regards numerical strength and the quality of the men. Some excellent remarks on the future treatment of the Police Department are made in paragraph 302 of Sir Madava Row's report, and attention is directed to them here in view to the time when His Highness the Gackwar shall be placed in power. The organization of the village police is still a work of the future. The Minister has named those officers connected with the Police Department to whom credit is specially due.

18. *Extradition* (paras. 307—312).—In consonance with the general decrease of crime during the year, the number of cases of extradition to and from Baroda has also diminished. The figures given in the Minister's report are correct, except that they do not include cases appertaining to Kathiawar. The following is a complete statement of extradition during the year:—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Extradited to Baroda.		
From British districts	81	151
„ Natives States in Guzerat Proper ...	55	198
„ „ „ Kathiawar ...	11	27
	147	376
Extradited from Baroda.		
To British districts	51	96
„ Native States in Guzerat Proper ...	30	67
„ „ „ Kathiawar	11	25
	92	188
Certificates issued under Section 9 of Act XXI of 1879 for the trial of British subjects in British India	3	10

One hundred and thirty-three men, being British and non-British subjects in seventy-two cases, were surrendered and brought to trial in the Courts of the Baroda State during the year on warrants issued by the Agent to the Governor-General under Section 11 of Act XXI of 1879, and the result of the trials as communicated by the Minister was as under:—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Convicted and sentenced	55	97
Acquitted or discharged	17	36
	72	133

During the same period one hundred and eighty-three (183) persons (British and non-British subjects surrendered on the warrant of the Agent to the Governor-General) in eighty-eight cases were tried. These figures include the cases abovementioned, and also those in which, though the accused were surrendered from British districts in the previous year, they were not put on their trial in that year. The result of the trials of these 183 persons as intimated by the Minister was as follows:—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Convicted and sentenced	66	129
Acquitted or discharged	22	54
	88	183

To the 129 persons the punishment awarded was as under. The sentences are legal, and are not unduly severe—

	Persons.
Sentence of imprisonment of one month and under ...	23
From one month to six months	51
„ six months to nine „	5
„ nine „ to twelve „ or one year ...	1
„ one year to three years	23
„ three years to five years	10
„ five „ to seven „	3
Sentence of imprisonment for life	11 (a)
Sentence of capital punishment	1 (b)
Sentence of simple fine	1
Total ...	129

The *primâ facie* cases received by the Agent to the Governor-General from the Baroda Administration are carefully prepared. No difficulty has been experienced during the year in the matter of extradition.

19. *Military* (paras. 313—334).—The strength of the regular force is 3,506 effectives of all arms, and is the same as in the preceding year. The irregular force stands at 4,441 horse and 1,923 foot, or a total of 6,364, being 220 less than in the previous year. The cost of the regular force was Rupees 7,76,980, or Rupees 3,535 more than last year. The increase is due to the issue of new uniform. The cost of the irregular force was Rupees 23,80,543, or more than two lakhs less than in the previous year. This reduction of cost is owing to further reductions in the batta given as compensation for dearness of provisions. It is to be remembered that the Contingent of 3,000 horse, which is maintained for service outside Baroda territory by the British Government, is included in the 4,441 irregular horse abovementioned. The two risalas of horse in the regular force were amalgamated during the year into one, the object

(a) Of these eleven persons—

9 belong to the Ahmedabad District, and
1 „ „ Kaira „
1 „ „ Broach „
11

(b) This man was a resident of the Viramgam Taluka in the Ahmedabad District.

being uniformity of dress and increased efficiency. Musketry ball practice was introduced by the Agent to the Governor-General for the first time in the regular force. That force is kept in good discipline by General Devine and the officers under him. The total strength of the forces, regular and irregular, during the year, was 9,870, and the total cost Rupees 31,57,523.

20. *Public Works* (paras. 335—361).—Rupees 9,99,000 were spent on public works during the year, being about two lakhs less than in the previous year. This decrease in expenditure is accidental, and is not to be understood as indicating a desire to contract the action of the Public Works Department. On the contrary, many new works were brought forward during the year which will be begun in the following year. The total outlay on public works and railways by the present Administration has been Rupees 40,60,000 during the past five years. The principal works hitherto completed or taken in hand are public offices, jails, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and railroads; and many other works of the same kind, as also wells in villages, have still to be supplied. The work of the new palace has not progressed as rapidly as might have been expected, owing to the difficulty of getting in stone during the monsoon and to delay in arrangements for giving out contracts for the superstructure. Major Mant, R.E., the Architect, has given constant attention to this work, which promises to be of a most satisfactory character. The new High School or College building, designed by Mr. Chisholm of Madras, has made good progress. Sir Madava Row will find it necessary to have a professional Assistant as head of the Public Works Department, so as to relieve him and his other already overburdened heads of departments of the labor of examining the details of works. Such an arrangement is necessary to prevent delay and ensure efficiency. Mr. Hill, the State Engineer, merits the acknowledgments which the Minister has given him for the good quality of the work done under his supervision.

21. *Municipal improvements* (paras. 362—373).—The expenditure for conservancy, watering, and repairs of roads in the city of Baroda was Rupees 2,52,639, and on other towns in the State, Rupees 49,051, being a total of Rupees 3,01,690, or about Rupees 70,000 in excess of the similar expenditure for the previous year. The excess occurs in the city of Baroda, and is chiefly attributable to the marri-

ages of His Highness the Gaekwar and his sister. Five new fire-engine stations were built during the year. The health of the city was good, barring the fever epidemic which existed there as elsewhere. The cleanliness and repair of the city wells were attended to. The sanitary condition of the city has been improving each year, and credit is due to Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir, the Municipal Commissioner.

22. *Public Garden* (paras. 374—378).—The services of a European gardener having been secured, the public garden at Baroda bids fair to become an attractive place of resort to the townspeople and others. Rupees 42,000 were spent during the year on the works in the garden.

23. *Railways* (paras. 379—401).—The Gaekwar's State Railway between Baroda and Dabhoi, a distance of eighteen miles, was opened during the year, making a total length of open line of fifty-eight miles. The line joins the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Miagam and proceeds to Dabhoi, whence there are three lines, *viz.*, to Bahadurpoor, Chandod, and Baroda. The total capital expenditure on the fifty-eight miles up to the end of June 1880, as shown in the accounts of the Railway Department of the Government of Bombay, is Rupees 12,82,376, or about Rupees 22,000 per mile, including rolling stock, buildings, &c. The net profit on the lines during 1879 was Rupees 31,608, representing a return of 4·21 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of that year. The figures adopted by Sir Madava Row showing the capital expenditure and length of line do not tally with those given in the accounts passed by the Railway Department of the Government of Bombay. However, it is clear that the traffic has been steadily increasing, and that the net return to the Baroda State on the capital invested has been progressing year by year. The number of passengers carried in 1879 was 120,246, and the number of tons of goods 23,054. The lines have been most excellently constructed, worked, and managed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and, with the help of the officers of that Company, other lines are being examined in the Baroda State, and in due time the Government of India will be asked to sanction the construction of such as may be approved of by the Baroda Administration.

24. *The education of the Gaekwar* (paras. 402—414). —Sir Madava Row has made some interesting remarks

about the education of His Highness the Gaekwar in the past as well as in the immediate future. Among the appendices will be found a short and good report by Mr. W. W. Loch, of the Bombay Civil Service, who was acting as Tutor and Governor to His Highness for the three last months of the year in place of Mr. Elliot, who had proceeded to Europe on leave. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the personal character and conduct of the young Gaekwar up to the present time. He has been as industrious as ever during the year under report, and he has made considerable advance in his studies. He knows and speaks English fairly; his English handwriting is not good, but will improve. He knows Marathi well, but it is of the utmost consequence that he should be a good Guzerati scholar, for that is the language of the people who are the subjects of the State. Marathi is a foreign language, and is only used by those persons who are connected with the Court, whether relatives or dependents, who have come from the Deccan. Obviously Guzerati should be the language of all the public offices of the State, because it is the only language that is understood by the mass of the people who have business with them. This object has been to a considerable extent attained during the existence of the present Administration, but its complete attainment must be the work of His Highness when he comes to power. Accordingly additional and special efforts are being made to get on His Highness in Guzerati. Urdu is also an important language for him to know. He has made some progress in it, but he is not yet near the end of the study and practice necessary to enable him to converse with an educated gentleman from Hindustan. He has no head for figures, and arithmetic is a weak point which must, under the pressure of time, be allowed to drift. His Highness is blessed with a strong and healthy body, which is kept in constant exercise by wrestling and riding. He is thoughtful, good-tempered, and determined. My thanks are due to Mr. Elliot, who has been unremitting in his duties, and to Mr. Loch who efficiently acted for Mr. Elliot. I regret that for one reason or another the Gaekwar has not been taken out shooting as often as could have been wished. His Highness will complete his eighteenth year on the 20th March 1881.

25. *Education* (paras. 415—491).—The amount spent on education, exclusive of buildings, which are charged in the Public Works Department section of the report, was

Rupees 1,37,595 against 1,15,869 in the previous year. This increase is due to the opening of forty new Vernacular Schools, and the appointment of a Vice-Principal to the High School at Baroda, Mr. H. Littledale, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. The number of students in the Baroda High School is 375, or two in excess of the number for the previous year, but the daily average attendance, *viz.*, 227, compares badly with that for the preceding year when it was 258. Even the latter figure is not good. The falling off this year is fairly accounted for by the fever epidemic and the marriage ceremonies in December and January. There is a good staff of masters, and the Principal and Vice-Principal are able and devoted men. The newly-constituted Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the State contributed seven students in the year, and in future years increasing numbers may be expected from this source. Ten of the High School pupils passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University as compared with six in the previous year. The State grants scholarships to some of those who pass the matriculation examination, and it wishes to take by the hand those who take their degree in the Colleges at Bombay and Poona. His Highness the Gaekwar presided at two distributions of prizes to the High School during the year. Gymnastics and cricket are cultivated. The Anglo-Indian Institution is in exactly the same position as in the previous year. The number of children is only twenty-one, but this school meets a want that could be supplied by no other existing institution in Baroda. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools at other places than Baroda was six, as during the previous year, with 203 pupils at the end of the year. All the pupils are Hindus, with the exception of two Mahomedans; and the masters have all passed at least the matriculation examination at Bombay. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are under the direction of Mr. Tait, the Principal of the Baroda High School, and he examined all of them save one. Vernacular education is under the excellent direction of Mr. Bhogilal. There were 144 Vernacular Schools of the State, with 13,111 pupils at the end of the year, and there was one aided private institution with 270 pupils. As already stated, forty new schools were opened during the year. The number of pupils has increased from 10,691 to 13,380 during the year. Eight of the schools are for girls, and in these schools the average attendance was 627 as compared with 573 in the preceding year Last year also

there was a considerable increase over the year before in the number of girls. Of the Vernacular Schools twenty-nine are of superior, fifty-six of medium, and sixty of inferior grades. In a large majority of these schools, Guzerati is the language taught. The amount of fees collected in all the State schools was Rupees 11,461 against Rupees 10,146 in last year. There has been a falling off in the number of children of Sirdars and Darakdars from seventy-five to sixty-three. There were forty-eight pupils in the Vernacular College of Science against forty-nine of last year. Medicine, law, and engineering are taught in this institution, which gives a fair prospect of success. It is at present in an experimental stage only. The stock of books in the State Library was increased from 1,244 to 1,556 volumes, of which 669 were English. A design has been prepared by Major Mant, R.E., for a building to accommodate the State Library. As indicated by Sir Madava Row, the educational wants of the country are being fairly satisfied, and the Administration is prepared to meet them as they increase.

26. *Printing Press* (parás. 492—494).—The State has a Press at which its work, Vernacular and English, is well done. The cost during the year was Rupees 17,128.

27. *Medical* (paras. 495—520).—This department has continued under the direction of Dr. Bhalchandra, than whom it would be difficult to find a more competent man. During the year one civil hospital, two dispensaries, and a veterinary hospital were opened; and the buildings for three civil hospitals and four dispensaries were completed and handed over to the Medical Department. Buildings for one other civil hospital and four dispensaries were in progress; estimates were sanctioned for three other dispensaries, and Major Mant was desired to prepare plan and estimates for a new general hospital building at Baroda. During the year 10,212 in-door and 142,377 out-door patients were treated, being a total increase of 31,105 on the previous year, but the number of in-door patients was less by 2,453. This decrease in the number of in-door patients was owing to the closing of special hospitals that had been opened in the previous year for persons suffering from famine. The total expenditure on the Medical Department was Rupees 1,40,746 to Rupees 1,25,893 in the previous year. The average cost per patient was 13 annas 4 pies as compared with 14 annas 10 pies in the previous year. There were 52,042 persons primarily vaccinated against 49,716 in the

preceding year. The ratio of successful vaccinations was the same in both years. The administration of the Medical Department has been good.

28. *Palace* (paras. 521—533).—The expenditure during the year is Rupees 16,38,092. The last year's report showed the expenditure for that year to have been Rupees 17,38,260, but Sir Madava Row in his present report quotes the figure at Rupees 17,69,758. Taking the latter figure as correct, the decrease amounts to Rupees 1,31,666, which is attributable partly to the lower prices of provisions, and partly to careful arrangements to prevent waste and fraud. The above sum, however, does not include about Rupees 10,70,000 (British Rupees 9,30,500) spent on the two marriages.

29. *Season and rainfall* (paras. 534—541).—The monsoon fall of rain for the year was good and well distributed, and the crops were plentiful, but their ingathering was rendered difficult by the fever prevailing at the time. The price of bajri fell from 15¼ to 24¼ lbs. per Baroda rupee, and common rice from 13 to 17½. Rain gauges have been supplied now to all taluka towns.

30. *Land Revenue* (paras. 542—553).—The total demand was close upon ninety-eight lakhs, including about twelve lakhs of "miscellaneous" revenue. Deducting a small item remitted, the balance or net demand was Rupees 97,88,297 in Baroda currency, being an increase of Rupees 3,59,296 over the net demand for the previous year. This increase is due to the good season, extended cultivation, and the reversion of certain alienated lands. Of the demand Rupees 91,34,967 were collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 6,53,330, which appears mostly to be nominal. The Minister says of this balance that it "includes items which, though they are included in the jamabandi demand by the revenue officers, are wholly or partially irrecoverable." It would be satisfactory if, in future reports, an analysis were given of the current balances, showing what are nominal and therefore to be at once formally remitted, and what are recoverable and what doubtful. The balance for the previous year was Rupees 11,64,175. A revenue survey was organised during the year for the Amreli Panch Mahals with a view to altering the levy of the revenue in kind to a levy in cash. There can be no doubt of the advisability of the latter measure. A revenue survey was completed in seventeen villages of the Nausari and in five of the Baroda Division during the year.

These villages had been omitted from the survey made in the time of Maharaja Khandé Rao. It is, however, most desirable that a fresh revenue survey should be made of the whole territory, as that inaugurated by Maharaja Khande Rao is notoriously imperfect. Sir Madava Row wishes to see the result of the operations in Amreli, and then gradually to extend the work to other Divisions. Two important subjects were fully considered during the year, *viz.*, the rules under which waste lands should be given for cultivation, and the provision of at least one drinking well in every village of the State, and the repair and extension of wells for irrigation. The result of this consideration will appear in the next report, and will show the anxiety of the present Administration for promoting the welfare of the agricultural community.

The question of the old outstanding balances is a very serious one, and, although nothing is said on the subject in the Minister's report, Sir Madava Row has subsequently sent in a paper which gives some information. The outstanding land revenue balances at the end of the year under report amounted to about sixty lakhs of rupees, and they date back to the time of Maharaja Khande Rao. A good deal has been done towards getting rid of these balances. Thus it appears that at the close of 1873-74 the old balances amounted to fifty-eight lakhs, and of those balances there remained at the end of 1879-80 about thirty-six lakhs, the difference having been written off, or collected, or adjusted, or transferred from revenue to other heads of accounts. Thus there are about 24½ lakhs of balances that have accrued between 1873-74 to the end of 1878-79, making a total of sixty lakhs of outstandings as already stated. No doubt a considerable proportion of these balances will be found to be nominal or irrecoverable, though also a portion which has arisen from the three bad years preceding that under report will be recoverable hereafter. Thus during the present year the financial statement (paragraph 620) shows the total realizations from land revenue to have been Rupees 1,01,01,413, or Rupees 9,66,446 in excess of the amount collected of the current year's demand, and presumably the Rupees 9,66,446 are on account of outstanding balances. The policy of Baroda, as of most Native States, is to suspend largely in bad years, and to recover the suspensions in good years. Not a single complaint has reached the Agent to the Governor-General of severity in the collection of land revenue

for the past three years, and, as there is no backwardness on the part of persons who have the pettiest grievances in giving petitions, it may fairly be concluded that hardship has not been caused to the ryots by the payment of the old balances. It is only, however, by the adoption of systematic rules for the yearly examination of outstanding balances, and for treating them, that large accumulations can be kept from being held over the heads of the people. There need be no fear that the present Administration will act with anything but consideration and liberality towards the people in the settlement of these balances; but their settlement is a matter of urgent importance, and that this is understood by Sir Madava Row will appear from the following remarks which are given in his paper to which allusion has been made above:—

"The Revenue Department under Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin is quite alive to the importance of examining such balances of revenue from time to time and of recovering what may be recoverable, and striking off what may not be recoverable. Nevertheless, the balances standing in the accounts are much larger than could be tolerated. The fact is, a special and sustained effort has to be made by nearly the whole of the fiscal agency under close attention and supervision from the Central Office, and for this sufficient time has, I regret, not yet been found amidst the pressing work of current administration and crowding reforms. It is not meant that nothing has been done in this direction. But the thing has not been thoroughly and successfully grappled with, so as to exhibit marked and satisfactory results, or more than sixty lakhs would not still appear in the books.

"The evil, however, is not so great as might at first be supposed. The figure just mentioned is composed of several items repeated from year to year and swelling merely by accumulation; for instance, certain persons objected to pay what is locally known as the Inam Committee tax, amounting, say, to Rupees 1,000 per annum. The objection was put forth in Maharaja Khande Rao's time, and long remained undisposed of for reasons known to the Agent to the Governor-General. The amount has been withheld from year to year, and has thus accumulated to several thousands of rupees. Again, certain lands have been submerged and rendered unfit for cultivation. The land-tax on the same has been

withheld for several subsequent years, and thus amounts to a considerable aggregate. And so on.

"The accumulation dates from Maharaja Khande Rao's period. Each case often requires individual investigation and treatment, and many cases are of a very intricate character; for example, an izardar is said to owe Rupees 10,000. He pleads that the izara amount was arbitrarily increased by the Maharaja beyond the terms of the lease, or that the izara was arbitrarily and prematurely transferred to another. The facts have to be ascertained with reference to the records of the period.

"Great confusion supervened in the time of Mulhar Rao (the ex-Gaekwar). The revenues were given in farm to court favorites, even to women and children, who sublet the farm to worthless men, who did almost what they liked. The accounts of arrears produced by such persons as due to them from the ryots have to be accepted with very great caution and reserve.

"Without multiplying explanations and illustrations, I may affirm the fact that the whole work is of serious proportions and fraught with difficulties. It involves also such an amount of responsibility that even Subhas manifest reluctance to undertake it unaided by the Hoozoor, though they have been accorded very large discretionary powers.

"It is evident, however, that the longer the work is delayed, the more difficult is it likely to become in certain respects. Impressed with this conviction, special action will be taken in concert with the Subhas without further delay. A meeting of the higher and more experienced revenue officers will be held at head-quarters for this purpose. It is a problem which every administration which undertakes the reformation of a Native State has to confront and solve.

"Meanwhile, it may be stated that many of the items composing the outstanding old balances are held in suspension; in other words, demand on their account is abstained from until proper investigation shall have taken place.

"The whole matter will be dealt with in a just and liberal spirit, so as to prevent anything like undue hardship.

"Once the accumulated old balances shall have been got rid of, the work from year to year in the future will be greatly facilitated."

31. *Customs* (paras. 554—577).—The old and vexatious system of customs or transit duties in the Northern Division was replaced by a system similar to that which has been brought into play in the Baroda and Nausari Divisions with good effect. The whole of the Northern Division, with the exception of the outlying talukas of Dehgam and Attarsumba, has been surrounded with a cordon of customs houses, at which import or export duty is levied. The net-work of internal customs-houses which previously existed has been swept away, together with the uncertain and excessive rates. The rates of import are now not above 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, except in one or two special cases. This reform was reported to the Government of India (letter No. 10451, dated 21st November 1879). The town duties of Amreli were revised on sound principles, and traffic on the road from the River Nerbudda to the railway station near the town of Chandode was freed of all duties. The revenue realized from internal customs duties was Rupees 9,60,779 against Rupees 8,08,495 in the previous year; and the outstanding balances were Rupees 7,472 to Rupees 39,630.

32. *Opium* (paras. 578—594).—It will be recollected that the Baroda Government holds a monopoly of opium similar to that of the British Government in Bengal. There were 5,935 acres under poppy cultivation in the Northern Division as compared with 1,790 acres in the previous year. This result was anticipated on the cultivators becoming assured of fair treatment. The yield of opium juice was lbs. 93,715 to 33,834 in the preceding year. Only four acres were cultivated without license against seventy-nine in the previous year. The offenders were prosecuted. Seventy-five lbs. of juice were confiscated to seventy-six lbs. in the previous year. Out of the juice on hand from 1878-79 (lbs. 35,032), 27,903 lbs. of opium were manufactured, but 623 lbs. of that juice were not manufactured. All the opium made was reserved for sale in the Baroda territories. lbs. 32,173 of opium were issued to license vendors, at a profit, including license fees, of British Rupees 1,92,039 as compared with Rupees 1,59,263 of the previous year. The amount of opium actually sold by the retail vendors was lbs. 31,627 as against lbs. 24,848. But it appears that the real profit to the State was more than what is above given. The State buys the juice from the cultivators, makes it into opium, and sells it. Now clearly under this system the cost of the opium to the State is the price of the juice *plus* cost of manufacture

and establishments. Sir Madava Row has, however, included a charge for interest at 6 per cent. on the advances made by the State to the cultivators, and also an item of Rupees 0-15-5p er lb., "being the fee on opium levied from former times by His Highness' Government in the Karri Division." This fee has ceased to exist under the present system, and it, as well as the interest, is a nominal item which it would be well in future to eliminate from the accounts, which, by the inclusion of such items, become obscured. The selling price to the licensed vendors is that fixed from time to time by the Government of Bombay. The difference between the cost price and the amount realized by the sale to license vendors, *plus* license fees, and to others for export to China, is the real profit to the State from the opium administration. And therefore it is useless to keep up a calculation of the fee on opium of Rupees 135 per chest which the Gaekwar used to levy on the sale or export of opium, but which is not now levied. There were lbs. 37,708 of opium in the various State depôts at the end of the year. There were forty-one prosecutions for offences against the opium law against eighty-two in the previous year; fifty persons were convicted against eighty-one; and 253 lbs. of opium and poppy juice were confiscated to lbs. 668. The financial statement (paragraph 628 of the Minister's report) shows a profit of only Rupees 44,424 (Baroda currency) from opium for the year. This small profit relatively to that shown for the previous year is partly owing to there having been no export of opium for China during the present year. The figures in the financial statement under the head of opium show all items of receipt and expenditure relating to opium; in other words, there is no notice taken in the financial statement of interest on advances, and of fees that used to be levied under the old system.

33. *Forests* (paras. 599—607).—Conservancy operations exist only in the Nausari Division, where alone there are extensive forest areas. The process of demarcation continues, but the result for the year is not specified. Moderate felling is allowed. The income was Rupees 42,558 from the sale of forest produce, and the expenditure was Rupees 26,437, both items being considerably in excess of those for the previous year.

34. *The Mint* (paras. 608—612).—During the year 1878-79 the Mint was closed for want of work, the Baroda or Babashahi rupee being so cheap relatively to the British rupee, that it was not worth the while of merchants to get

fresh coins struck. But in the year under report the price of the Baroda rupee rose, though not to the normal level; and Rupees 7,98,087 were coined, yielding a net profit to the State (seignorage) of Rupees 8,425. The good harvests of the past year will certainly cause a greater demand for the Baroda currency, and the Mint will again become active. For Baroda exports grain largely to Bombay, and in the Baroda Division the Baroda rupee is the medium of exchange with the cultivators.

35. *Taxes abolished* (paras. 613– 615).—Sixteen petty and vexatious taxes were abolished at various places during the year. This good work is not yet finished. As the existence of these taxes comes to light, they are dealt with. The yield to the State of one of the taxes abolished was Rupees 20,000 per annum. The details will be found in the Minister's report.

36. *Financial* (paras. 620—658).—The financial statement shows that the receipts for the year were Baroda Rupees* 1,39,91,445, or say one crore and forty lakhs, against Rupees 1,31,20,642 of the previous year. The expenses were Rupees† 1,18,42,921, or say one crore and eighteen and a half lakhs against Rupees 1,32,11,310 of the previous year. The balance of receipts over expenditure was therefore Rupees‡ 21,48,524, or say 21½ lakhs of Baroda rupees. "These results," to use Sir Madava Row's words, "are so obviously satisfactory that they require no comment. A good season gave plenty to the land and full revenue to the State. It lowered prices and consequently reduced expenditure. The finances thus benefited on both sides, and the vigilance of the Administration against waste and extravagance has not been relaxed." Full explanations of the causes of increase or decrease in the several heads of the financial statement will be found in the Minister's report. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rupees 85,74,171 against Rupees 73,43,945 of the previous year. The amount invested in Promissory Notes of the Government of India (4 and 4½ per cents.) rose from British Rupees 1,02,22,000 to Rupees 1,12,22,000 at par value. It is desired that the reserve represented by these notes should amount to a year's revenue.

* British Rupees 1,22,09,214.

† British Rupees 1,03,34,369.

‡ British Rupees 18,74,845.

36½. *Okhamandal* (paras. 659—685).—The Minister has made remarks on several matters relating to Okhamandal, and it will therefore be convenient to consider them in connexion with the report of Major Scott, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in that district. Sir Madava Row visited Okhamandal in company with Mr. Kazi Shahabudin, the head of the Revenue Department, in February 1880. There was complete quiet amongst the population of Okhamandal, which includes the turbulent Waghirs throughout the year. Sir Madava Row had an interview with the leading men among the Waghirs and gave them some excellent advice, which they took in good part. The desirability of gradually removing the exceptional features of the treatment of the Waghirs, and of fusing them into the general mass of the population, is of course obvious, and although this will be a work of much time, it is an end to be constantly kept in view. It would be satisfactory if a little more attention were given by the Administration to employing the Waghirs in the police and elsewhere, so as to draw them into habits of industry away from their own inhospitable corner of the Kathiawar peninsula. The Minister has offered observations on the question of granting land to Waghirs on the *salami* or quit-rent tenure. So long ago as April 1880 he was furnished with references to several cases and points in connexion with this subject that awaited decision, but he has not sent any communication in reply to the Agent to the Governor-General. The matter is of importance, and steps are being taken to bring it to a settlement. The question of salt in Okhamandal, in common with the rest of Kathiawar, has been reported on to the Government of India, and awaits the issue of final orders. Sir Madava Row's visit enabled him to consider several matters of interest, such as the reclamation of land from the inroads of the sea during high tides, the possibility of repairing an old tank of considerable size, the improvement of the lighthouses, the abolition of a few small and vexatious imposts, improvements in the town of Dwarka, and other minor affairs.

Paragraphs 665—666.

37. Turning now to Major Scott's report, it appears that the revenue administration of Okhamandal has not been satisfactory. The system in force is the ryotwari, which is as acceptable in Okhamandal as elsewhere. But there has been laxity and carelessness in working

that system, the interests of the Government on the one hand having been sacrificed, and the interests of the revenue-paying classes, and notably of the Waghirs, on the other, having been injuriously affected by the irregularities in the accounts kept both by the local Wahiwatdar and the Village Accoutants. The result is that a number of demands have been made on Waghirs and others which had previously been satisfied. That a complaint of this kind should have arisen is attributable to the inefficiency of the local Wahiwatdar, a man who was believed with good reason to be deserving of confidence, but who has turned out unsatisfactory. When this state of things came to Sir Madava Row's knowledge by means of Major Scott's report, the Subah of Amreli was sent to Dwarka to arrange for the bringing up the land revenue accounts, and this work is still in progress. Meanwhile, the Wahiwatdar would have been removed had not the census intervened, but it was considered desirable that, as the Wahiwatdar had begun that work, he should complete it. The Wahiwatdar is shortly to be removed.

38. *Waghirs' holdings.*—There are apparently 800 Waghirs holding 36,096 beegahs on a *salami* or quit-rent; and 300 cultivate 7,584 beegahs on full-rent rates. The outstanding revenue balances shown against the Waghirs amount to Rupees 10,172, being Rupees 1,735 less than the amount shown for the previous year, but it is believed that the accounts when made up will show that the greater portion of this balance has been already paid.

39. *Police and Courts in Okhamandal.*—Major Scott speaks favorably of the Police and of the Civil and Criminal Courts. In Major Scott's Court nineteen criminal cases were tried, involving twenty-six persons of the Waghir, Sindhi, and Sidi races, all of whom were convicted. The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Okhamandal has exclusive criminal jurisdiction over those tribes. It is satisfactory to notice that Major Scott remarks that "the present tendencies of the tribes are happily towards the pursuits of honest industry and the peaceful labors of agriculture." Fines amounting to Rupees 269 were imposed on twelve offenders, but only Rupees 36 were realized. The fines were apparently pitched too high.

40. *The Okhamandal Battalion.*—The Okhamandal Battalion of His Highness the Gackwar, which is under the command of the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-

General, has continued to maintain its high character. Mr. Harrison, who had been Adjutant of the regiment for twelve years, was appointed by the Government of India to be Superintendent of the Gaekwar's Battalion at Dhari, and Mr. Barr was appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General on probation as Adjutant, *vice* Mr. Harrison. The regular school and library, established by Major Scott four years ago, have become increasely useful.

41. *Certain officers in Okhamandal.*—The Administration has been unfortunate in its selection of engineers and medical officers at Dwarka. Men apparently well qualified have been sent, but they have of late years turned out unsatisfactory. A new engineer has been sent to Dwarka since the close of the year, and a new medical officer is about to be sent. It is a fact that, owing to the carelessness of the medical officer, the drugs, which are supplied by the State, of excellent quality, were ruined by exposure to the sea air.

42. *Light-houses at Dwarka and Sayani.*—Arrangements were set on foot during the year with the Marine Survey Department of the Government of India for putting the light-house at Dwarka into a satisfactory condition, and for improving that of the light at Sayani.

43. *Supervision in Okhamandal.*—Okhamandal requires very close attention from the Minister. There has been a run of ill-luck in the officials sent there, but nevertheless more supervision is required than has hitherto been given to this remote place.

44. *Amreli* (paras. 686—692).—The Minister has made a few remarks about the Amreli Mahals, where Captain F. H. Jackson performed the duties of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General during the year, *vice* Major Mayne on leave. The only matter that need be referred to here was the death of Rao Bahadur Shambu Parsad, a most experienced and reliable officer of the revenue service under the Government of Bombay, whose services were lent to the Baroda State with the special object of the introduction of a revenue survey. His death has been a sad loss to the Baroda Administration.

45. Captain Jackson has written a good report on the Amreli Mahals. Not only was the season there, as elsewhere, productive, but there was an absence of the epidemic fever which committed such havoc in Guzerat Proper and Central and Northern India. The Bhownagar

and Dhoraji Railway traverses six miles seven furlongs of the Gaekwar's Amreli territory. Korinar, one of the Amreli Mahals, was visited during the year by the Minister *en route* to Okhamandal.

46. *Extradition in Amreli.*—The procedure in regard to the surrender of offenders to be extradited is different in Kathiawar from that which obtains in the other portions of the Gaekwar's territory, and steps were taken during the year to bring about an assimilation in Kathiawar to the procedure elsewhere. This matter is still the subject of correspondence.

47. *Disputes with Foreign States.*—Two interstatal cases are mentioned by Captain Jackson as pending. They are of a trifling character, and steps have been taken to bring them to a conclusion. A case in which Baroda claimed a money payment from three villages in Bhownagar was reported on to the Government of Bombay. A decision was passed by the Government of India on the appeal by the Palitana State in a boundary case between the villages of Rupavati and Bhandaria.

48. *Outlaws in Amreli.*—An account is given in paragraphs 19-27 of Captain Jackson's report of the going into outlawry of the seven Girassias previously alluded to. The triviality of the causes that induced these men to take a step which in Kathiawar so often leads to deeds of violence is remarkable. As already noted, five of these men were caught during the year, and two since its close. Only three cases were brought in the Amreli Giras Court during the year, and this may be regarded as favorable, and not as indicating any reluctance on the part of the Girassias to have recourse to that Court. The case of dacoity with murder at the village of Garmali, referred to in paragraph 29 of Captain Jackson's report, has been decided since the close of the year.

49. *Police in Amreli.*—The Amreli Police are not as efficient as they should be. The rate of pay is the same as elsewhere. More attention needs to be paid to this branch of the police force, and especial care should be taken to enrol only men of good physique and capacity.

50. *The Dhari Regiment.*—The conduct of the Dhari Regiment during the year has been good. There were many infirm men in the ranks, and arrangements have been made for getting rid of these and supplying their places with new men. A school-house has been built for the regiment during the year.

51. *The Gir forest.*—There is a strip of the Gir forest, thirty miles long by four broad, belonging to Baroda, and nothing has as yet been done towards conserving it. Although chiefly valuable for grazing, this forest contains some good trees, and portions of it might probably be enclosed with advantage.

52. *Roads in Amreli.*—Roads in the Amreli Mahals have not been advanced as quickly as they might have been. As a rule, it is not desirable to multiply metalled roads in a Native State, because there is no certainty that they will always be kept in repair. In other parts of the Baroda State they are very costly; and therefore the extension of the railways on the gauge of 2′ 6″ has been preferred to metalled roads. But in Amreli the case is different, for there is but little, if any, scope for railway extensions, and the soil is of such a character that roads can be metalled cheaply, and easily kept in repair.

53. *Payments to Girassias.*—Captain Jackson brings to notice the delay that occurs in paying certain small recurring dues receivable by Girassias in the Amreli Mahals. The Minister has been requested to arrange for prompt payment in future.

54. *Amreli not disarmed.*—The Amreli Mahals are the only part of the Gaekwar's territories the population of which has not been, nominally at least, disarmed.

55. *Suggestions about Amreli.*—There are many useful suggestions in Captain Jackson's report, and the Minister has intimated that due attention shall be paid to them.

56. *Handicraft manufactures.*—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India recently brought to the notice of the Government of India a criticism by Dr. G. Birdwood on the absence of notice in the Baroda Administration Reports, amongst others, of handicraft manufactures. Dr. Birdwood observes that "Baroda is one of the most fascinating of the great polytechnical cities of India, while all the minor arts of India are still carried on in full activity in every village of that ancient kingdom now subject to the Gaekwar." Baroda has lately been visited by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, a delegate from the South Kensington Museum, in company with Mr. Griffiths of the Bombay School of Art. These gentlemen found only two articles of interest in the Baroda city, *viz.*, stamped cotton cloth and carved wood-work used in decorating houses. In regard to handicraft manufactures

generally in the Baroda State, the following is an account of them drawn up by the Acting Minister, Mr. Kazi Shahabudin, since the preparation of Sir Madava Row's Administration Report:—

"The manufactures proposed to be noticed in the following remarks are not the ordinary manufactures which are met with in all parts of India, but only such as possess artistic merits.

"There is a large manufacture of gold and silver ornaments worn by the upper and middle classes. Some of these possess considerable artistic merit. Indeed, some of the necklace, bracelet, and other Indian patterns have been found acceptable to English ladies, and doubtless there are other patterns among the numerous articles of native jewelry worthy of similar favor.

"The silver work of Amreli deserves special notice. It was introduced by artisans from Bhuj, a place well known for its silver work. Unlike the Bhuj work, that of Amreli is light, and the workmanship is not very elaborate. The shape of articles made is often graceful and the workmanship pretty. Things in use among the higher classes of Hindus and Mahomedans are made, but to suit the taste of customers, English patterns are also adopted. The trade in the Amreli silver work is limited.

"The towns of Visnagar in the Karri Division and Dabhoi (Baroda Division), especially the former, are noted in these parts for their copper and brass work. The articles made are those in ordinary use among natives, and are liked for their shape and finish. English copper and brass sheets are used in this manufacture, and there is a pretty large number of artisans engaged in it. Good betel-nut cutters are also made in the Karri Division.

"The town of Patan in the Karri Division is noted for its ornamental pottery work. It is thin, light, and often pretty. Hukka, water-goblets, tobacco bowls (chilams), water-coolers (kuzas), and a few other articles in common use are made, besides fancy articles such as toys. As may be expected, there is but a limited trade in this kind of pottery, the great demand for earthen vessels of everyday use being supplied by the ordinary village and town potters. The art is known to members of four or five families only, who, it is said, take oath not to reveal it to any outsider. Even daugh-

ters of these families are not initiated into the secret, lest they should introduce it into the families of their husbands when they are married.

"The spinning and weaving of cotton, and specially the latter, is carried on everywhere in the Baroda districts except among the aboriginal tribes. There are a few fabrics which may be noticed here:—

"In Patan is manufactured what is locally known as khota mashru, or cotton imitation of the silk mashru made in Ahmedabad, Mandvi (Kutch), and elsewhere. This spurious fabric is used by the poorer classes, who like it for its bright and harmonious colors, and its close imitation of the patterns of silk mashru.

"At Baroda and Dabhoi (Baroda Division) good turbans and scarfs are made. At Korinar sail cloth of remarkable strength and substance is made from homespun yarn.

"In the City of Baroda embroidery with silver and gold thread is done by a few artisans. The work, both in pattern and workmanship, is of a superior description. The carpenters and stone masons of these districts are intelligent and skilful artisans, and find employment in Bombay and other centres of industry. Specimens of their taste and skill are to be met with in temples and other buildings here and there. They have not, however, established any handicraft industry.

"Baroda is justly celebrated for its pyrotechnics. Good fire-works are made after the indigenous manner at Baroda and elsewhere, but there also exists at Baroda a Brahmin family, the members of which know the art of producing fire-works, which are considered not inferior to those displayed at the Crystal Palace near London. The Brahmins are said to have learnt it from a European in the employ of the State in Maharaja Khande Rao's time.

"Beautiful paper ornaments are made at Baroda for the decoration of Tabut and Ganpati frame-works. Small sheets of white paper are perforated with pretty designs, and embellished with silver and gold leaves. The designs are purely oriental."

57. *Her Highness the senior Maharani.*—Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai has continued to give her support to the Administration generally. Her position in the palace is certainly attended by difficulty, as indicated in paragraph

695 of the Minister's report, and my thanks are here given to Her Highness for her careful watchfulness over the young Gaekwar in times past, and for her judicious bearing in general.

58. *Acknowledgments.*—The excellence of the selection of an administrator for the Baroda State during the minority of the Gaekwar made by the Government of India in the person of Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., has been further proved during the year under report. The very highest appreciation is due to his unwearied labors for the good of the State and people. And cordial acknowledgments have to be given to the heads of departments, *viz.*, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, Rao Bahadur Venaik Rao Janardan Kirtane, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, and Rao Bahadur Janardan Sakharam Gadgil.

59. *Conclusion.*—The existing Baroda Administration had been at work for over five years up to the close of the year under report. Security of life and property has been established; a good judicial organization has been formed; the finances have become eminently prosperous; public works have been extensively undertaken; a large medical and educational machinery has been provided; the people are contented and happy; discontent is limited to the favorites of the *régime* of the ex-Gaekwar, and is not outwardly exhibited; and the relations of the State with neighbouring States have been reformed, with the result of peace and quiet in lieu of incessant bickerings that used to prevail. The labors of the Administration presided over by Sir Madava Row have been eminently productive of benefit. And by great good fortune the young Gaekwar has developed a thoroughly healthy moral nature, and has proved that he possesses mental qualities, which, if not brilliant, are solid and adequate to the position he will soon have to assume. On the other hand, there is a great deal still to do in completing the efficiency of the administrative machine. Hitherto the springs of action have been overweighted with the pressure of matters of great importance and difficulty, and there has been a want of elasticity which has resulted in delay in the disposal of business. Much as I have regretted the delay in the disposal of business with which I am directly concerned, it must be acknowledged that every measure, every case, with which the Minister and the heads of depart-

ments have had to deal has been exhaustively and thoroughly considered before a conclusion was reached, and the consequence is that what has been done is well done, and has not to be undone. I think that the Central Departments are underhanded, especially in relation to public works. The great difficulty, however, with which the Administration has to contend is the inefficiency of many of the subordinate officers in the Revenue Department, such as the Wahiwatdars and their establishments. Many of the Wahiwatdars are old servants who find it contrary to their nature to fall in easily with the new order of things. It would have been an unjust measure to dismiss all the old servants of the past *régime*, even had it been possible to supply their place with new men; and therefore the only alternative is to gradually force those of them who are capable into action, or to get rid of those who are shown to be hopelessly incapable, whether from mental or physical disability. No disinclination to pay gratuities or even pensions to such old servants should stand in the way of their removal. The Police and Judicial Departments also need the constant oversight of the superior authorities. Again, the subject of the due admixture of castes and races in the various branches of the Administration demands incessant watchfulness. It is an absolute necessity that the Baroda Government should be of a high order, for otherwise it will be impossible for the Gaekwar to get on with dignity and credit. The Baroda territory is so intermingled with British and foreign territory that no part of it escapes close criticism.

APPENDIX A.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
His Highness Maharaja Syaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Baroda.	Baroda.	Ruler of State, minor...	Mahratta Hindoo...	17	Being educated ...	In education ...	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I. ...		Minister	Ditto... ...		Madras University ...	In the duties of their office.			
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.		Revenue Commissioner	Mahomedan ...		Bombay ditto ...				
Ditto Pestonji Jehangir ...		Settlement Officer ...	Parsee... ...		Ditto ditto ...				
Ditto Cursetji Rustomji ...		Chief Justice ...	Ditto... ...		Ditto ditto ...				

APPENDIX B.

The Press.

DISTRICT.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATION THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			Newspapers.	Periodical.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

BARODA,
The 10th March 1881.

(Sd.) P. S. MELVILL,
Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS EMPLOYED IN THE BARODA STATE, AS THEY STOOD ON THE 31st JULY 1880.

Appen

Annual Statement of Europeans and Eurasians employed

Number.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
1	F. A. H Elliot, Esq., C.S. ...	Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja.	1st December 1875 ... ...
2	W. W. Loch, Esq., C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	28th April 1880 ... ...
3	G. F. Hill, Esq., C.E. ...	State Engineer	12th July 1875 ... ...
4	T. S. Tait, Esq., M.A., B. Sc. ...	Principal High School and Director of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	26th April 1877 ... ...
5	Harold Littledale, Esq., B. A....	Vice-Principal of the Baroda High School.	1st November 1879... ...
6	J. N. Rehling	Master of the Anglo-Indian School, Baroda.	18th July 1876 ... ...
7	Miss C. Rehling	Mistress of the Anglo-Indian School, Baroda.	Ditto ... ...
8	J. M. Henry	Superintendent of Public Garden	1st January 1880 ... ...
9	S. A. D'Silva	Draftsman	March 1875 ... ...
10	W. Symms	Clerk	27th August 1875 ... ...
11	J. D. Remedios	Ditto	1st October 1876 ... ...
12	J. Devine	General	December 1852 ... ...
13	A. Hardie	Colonel	Ditto ... ...
14	J. Hykoop	Ditto	September 1859 ... ...
15	H. Harrison	Adjutant	Ditto ... ...
16	W. Barr...	Acting Adjutant	15th June 1880 ... ...
17	G. Nissen	Captain	January 1861 ... ...
18	E. Lynn	Ditto	June 1867 ... ...
19	G. E. Wood	Ditto	October 1868 ... ...
20	A. Lynn	Ditto	December 1867 ... ...
21	C. DeCunah Dumar ...	Ditto	December 1864 ... ...
22	F. Nissen	Ditto	January 1864 ... ...
23	W. A. Lynn	Ditto	September 1865 ... ...
24	H. Cormack	Ditto	December 1864 ... ...
25	W. G. Wilcox	Ditto	July 1868 ... ...
26	G. E. Wagentreiber ...	Lieutenant	July 1879 ... ...
27	A. P. McCally	Ditto	June 1870 ... ...
28	R. H. Anderson	Acting Lieutenant	March 1880 ... ...
29	J. C. Watson	Lieutenant	September 1878 ... ...
30	G. F. Travers	Acting Lieutenant	July 1879 ... ...
31	T. Ballantine	Captain	March 1860 ... ...
32	H. Brooks	Ditto	July 1865 ... ...

The 10th March 1881.

dix C.

in the Baroda State as they stood on the 31st July 1880.

Salary.			Remarks.
British Rupees.	Babasai Rupees.		
1,425 0 0	.....		A sum of Rupees 342 per month was paid into the Residency Treasury as contribution towards pension in addition to the salary. Mr. Elliot went on furlough to Europe on the 1st of May 1880, and subsidiary leave granted previous to furlough commenced from the 25th April 1880.
1,400 0 0	.....		A sum of Rupees 336 per month is paid into the Residency Treasury as contribution towards pension in addition to the salary. Mr. Loch acted for Mr. Elliot from the 28th April 1880.
850 0 0			
750 0 0	.....		A sum of Rupees 50 is paid in addition for house-rent.
450 0 0	.....		A sum of Rupees 35 is paid in addition for house-rent.
.....	175 0 0		A sum of Rupees 25 is paid in addition for house-rent.
.....	75 0 0		
300 0 0			
.....	100 0 0		
.....	40 0 0		
.....	30 0 0		
.....	750 0 0		General Commanding the State troops.
.....	500 0 0		Artillery Colonel.
.....	500 0 0		Infantry Colonel.
400 0 0	.....		Mr. Harrison obtained employment in the Kutch Agency on 14th June 1880.
400 0 0	.....		Mr. Barr took charge of the Adjutancy on 15th June 1880.
350 0 0	.....		In charge, Dhari Battalion. At present on furlough.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding the Maharaja's Body-guard.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' Gold and Silver Gun Battery.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' Risalah.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 5th Regiment Infantry, but transferred to the 1st Regiment as Commandant on the 12th April 1880, *vice* the late Captain M. Ballantine died on the 10th October 1879.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 2nd Regiment Infantry, but transferred to the Dhari Regiment, *vice* Captain Nissen on furlough.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry.
.....	300 0 0		Restored to the Captaincy in the 5th Regiment Infantry and appointed as Commandant in the 2nd Regiment Infantry until Captain Nissen returns from Dhari.
.....	300 0 0		Commanding His Highness' Light Field Battery.
.....	225 0 0		Commanding His Highness' Risalah.
.....	225 0 0		Commanding His Highness' 1st Regiment Infantry, but was appointed as Acting Commandant in the 5th Regiment Infantry on the 12th April 1880, *vice* Captain C. DeCunah Dumar.
.....	225 0 0		His Highness' 1st Regiment, *vice* Lieutenant McCally.
.....	225 0 0		His Highness' 2nd Regiment Infantry.
.....	225 0 0		Appointed in His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry as an Acting Lieutenant, and confirmed in that post as Lieutenant on the 29th April 1880, *vice* Lieutenant Cormack.
.....	100 0 0		Invalid Establishment.
.....	100 0 0		Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) P. S. Melvill,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baroda.

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MEMORANDUM.

Introduction.—I have the honor to submit the Report of the Administration of the Baroda State for the year 1879-80 ending the 31st of July 1880. This is the fifth report of the administration which has replaced that of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and evidently what may, perhaps, be termed the exceptional period is fast passing away. The annual official narratives of administrative work must, therefore, inevitably decline in general interest and rapidly approach the form and brevity which best suit settled territories.

2. It may not be out of place to recall here the programme which I laid down in my first Administration Report. It was as follows:—

(*a.*) To maintain public order and tranquillity with firmness and moderation.

(*b.*) To redress the accumulated complaints arising out of past maladministration, whether of the Sirdars, bankers, ryots, or others.

(*c.*) To establish a proper and sufficient machinery for the dispensation of justice in both its branches.

(*d.*) To provide a police commensurate with the extent of the country and with the density and character of the population.

(*e.*) To provide for the execution of necessary or useful public works.

(*f.*) To promote popular education.

(*g.*) To provide suitable medical agencies for the benefit of the people.

(*h.*) To reduce the burden of taxation where it is excessive, to re-adjust taxes where they require to be re-adjusted, and to abolish such taxes as are totally objectionable.

(*i.*) To enforce economy in expenditure, to restrain waste, to reduce extravagance, and to prevent losses arising from corruption and malversation. And pre-eminently to keep the expenditure fairly below the receipts, so that a surplus may become available as a provision for adverse seasons, and available also for further administrative improvements.

(*j.*) To generally strengthen the executive establishments, so that Government may pervade and be co-extensive with the country and population, and may make itself felt throughout these dominions.

3. I may venture to say that in the course of the past five years much has been done in fulfilment of the foregoing programme, though not a little yet remains to be done, specially by way of elaborating minor details in the various branches of the Administration. It will, I trust, be found from the facts and figures which follow that the subjects of this State have of late enjoyed a large measure of peace, order, security of person and property, public liberty in general, and the benefits of the financial prosperity of the State, and that in these cardinal respects our people need not shrink from a comparison with any other Indian community.

4. *Marriages.*—The marriage of His Highness the Gaekwar signalized the year under review, and with it was combined the marriage of the Princess Tara Bai, the well known sister of His Highness and the daughter of Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb. The marriage of the Princess with the Sirdesai of Sawantwari took place on the 21st December 1879, and that of His Highness the Gaekwar with Lakshmi Bai of the Tanjore Palace took place on the 6th January 1880.

5. The fixation of the dates was itself no easy matter. The astrological advisers of both sides were at first seriously divided in their views as to which days the planets most favoured. Again, those on the side of the bride desired to fix the day most propitious to the bride, and, similarly, those on the side of the bridegroom were anxious to give preference to the day most propitious to the bridegroom. The controversy waxed warm, feelings of jealousy or rivalry were excited, proud challenges were uttered, and laymen were in perplexity as to how to bring about a compromise. However, after allowing the combatants a fair opportunity to display their learning, an agreement was happily effected.

6. Extensive preparations proceeded apace. Roads and buildings were constructed or repaired. Triumphal arches were raised. Abundant other decorations were put up. The Gaekwar's capital soon wore an appearance of magnificent gaiety, and no trouble and expense were spared to make the celebration of these marriages impressive and memorable.

7. The festivities began about the 15th of December 1879, and closed about the 16th of January 1880. In this interval, the most interesting scenes were constantly met with. Large crowds with happy faces were moving in the thoroughfares. Grand processions were passing to and fro. Huge elephants richly caparisoned and bearing glittering seats of the precious metals, camels with curious accoutrements, carriages of all patterns, and numberless horses of every age and nationality, diversified the street. Music, Asiatic and European, of different kinds and quantities, mingled in jubilant confusion. The Gaekwar's police and His Highness' soldiery, regular and irregular, were present in abundance for either use or ornament. There were illuminations, sports, durbars, nautches, dinners, fire-works, races, agricultural and other shows. Reviews of troops, and many other things contributing pomp and circumstance to the occasion. In short, both the State and subjects heartily devoted that one memorable month to thorough enjoyment.

8. The Raja of Sawantwari, the Princess of Tanjore, the Chief of Rajpeepla, the Rani of Kolhapoor, and many other distinguished guests swelled the splendour of the period.

9. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Admiral, some Judges of the High Court of that Presidency, and numerous officers of the civil and military services, together with representatives of other sections of European society, honored Baroda with their visit, and offered their congratulations to Their Highnesses.

10. Sir Richard and Lady Meade also did the same, though a short time after the conclusion of the festivities. This was a great

additional gratification to Their Highnesses, who regard Sir Richard with feelings of sincere and strong affection.

11. While outside the palace, numerous festivities were going on, the palace itself was the scene of many interesting ceremonies and incidents immediately connected with the marriages. The tutelary deities were being continuously propitiated. Prayers were constantly offered to the planets to shed their most benign influences. The priests were repeating ancient hymns in praise of the Almighty or offering abundant blessings to the bride and bridegroom. Ladies in rich and varied costumes and brilliant with jewelry were gracefully moving about in the performance of divers civil or religious duties. Flowers, attar, rose-water, sandal, and incense diffused their fragrance in every room and court-yard. Sometimes, the bride and the bridegroom sat before a fire, performing sacrifices with joined hands. Sometimes, the bride alone was seated prominently in a spacious hall, she being specially clothed and decorated, in order to be seen by all the relations and friends of both sides. Sometimes, the bridegroom was placed on a chair, and his feet were washed by a noble lady with water poured out of vessels of massive gold or silver. The actual marriage ceremony itself was extremely interesting. The bride and bridegroom stood facing each other, taking their stand on heaps of consecrated corn, but with a thick curtain held up between them. Both wore rich clothes and ornaments of ancient style, but the bride was covered with a veil to protect her from the public gaze. In this position, the family priests solemnly recited ancient texts, and went through mystic ceremonies. Just when the propitious hour struck, the curtain dropped, and then it was that, really or conventionally, the bride and the bridegroom first saw each other. Showers of colored rice were discharged upon the happy pair from all around, accompanied with fervent benedictions. The bride is given away by her father or guardian, and the gift is made by pouring water mixed with rice into the hand of the bridegroom, followed by placing the hand of the one on that of the other. During a subsequent ceremony, the father or guardian of the bride says to the bridegroom and to all his party—"This child heretofore affectionately brought up by me has now been given to you. Do you hereafter tenderly take care of her as your own." This is a most touching scene. It marks the severance of the bride from the home of her birth and childhood. All the bride's party are in tears as the words are uttered in slow and solemn tones. The bride and bridegroom make solemn promises of fidelity to each other. God, heaven, earth, and the animate creation are called to witness the union. The sun and the pole star are also appealed to. The bridegroom conducts the bride to a block of stone near the altar of fire, and makes her stand on it, and says—"Behold this immovable stone on which you are standing. May your constancy to me be as immovable as this stone." The couple walk seven paces on heaps of corn, at each step the bridegroom offering good wishes to the bride in respect of health, strength, longivity, constancy, abundance, progeny, and prosperity. A long succession of picturesque and primitive ceremonies of this sort were gone through at the palace in accordance with a ritual of unknown antiquity. The earth has changed; races have altered in their distribution and destinies; empires have risen and fallen; yet that ritual remains the same.

12. The two marriages having been thus happily celebrated, it is my duty to record here the cordial thanks of the Gaekwar house to Mr. Melvill, the Agent to the Governor-General, for the part which that gentleman kindly took in bringing about these alliances. The preliminary negotiations, naturally difficult and delicate, had to be conducted through that medium.

13. His Excellency Sakhram Saheb and Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, who represented the party of the Maharaja's bride, conducted their part of the proceedings with conspicuous dignity, judgment, and moderation. The Sawantwari party also contributed their share to the successful conduct of the marriages.

14. Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb feels all the satisfaction attendant upon the successful accomplishment of the most cherished object of her life. It remains for her to enjoy the fruits of these marriages in the shape of a number of grandchildren by her son, and also by her daughter.

15. *Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and concluding festivities.*—In honor of the marriages, His Excellency Sir Richard Temple paid a visit to Baroda. This afforded great satisfaction to Their Highnesses and to the people of the Native State in general. What took place in connection with the event may be described with the greatest convenience by reproducing here an account published by the *Times of India* newspaper :—

" The visit of Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay was a fitting and graceful conclusion to the festivities, which for the past three weeks have been going on in this city of the Gaekwars, in celebration of the marriage of the Gaekwar. I speak of the festivities as concluded, for although there are still one or two events on the programme, with the departure of Sir Richard Temple and General Warre, the real work of the festive period is finished, and most of the guests are on the point of taking, or have taken, their leave of Baroda. During the time the marriage festivities have been proceeding, Baroda has been visited by many British officials of high rank and by several distinguished strangers, but the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was required to give a finishing touch to the proceedings, and to strengthen that feeling of cordiality and sympathy which exists between the British in India and the inhabitant of the well administered State of Baroda. It is not my intention here to refer at any length to the formalities and ceremonies in connection with the reception of Their Excellencies and consequent upon their visit, nor shall I deal in any but the most cursory manner with the gaieties which were provided during Their Excellencies' stay for the amusement of the guests. Both these subjects have been dealt with by your correspondent on the spot, and by describing them I should only cause a useless waste of space and of my reader's time. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Dr. Channer,* his medical adviser, Captain Dean Pitt, and Lieutenant Plant, his Aides-de-Camp, started from the Grand Road Station, Bombay, by the Ahmedabad mail train on the evening of Friday, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre travelling by the same train.

* Waters.

On the arrival of the train at Baroda on the following morning, Their Excellencies were met by His Highness the Gaekwar and many other gentlemen, and were conducted to one of the rooms of the station, which had been furnished for the occasion, where a reception was held, after which the whole party proceeded to the Residency. On the arrival at the Residency an excellent photograph of a group, consisting of His Highness the Gaekwar, Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and most of the principal State officials, was taken by Mr. Fischer of Bombay, who has been employed by the State to perpetuate by photography many of the scenes in connection with the marriage festivities, and to portray by the same means the principal persons concerned. The remainder of Saturday, the whole of Sunday, and a portion of Monday were occupied by receptions, levées, and ceremonial visits, the principal items in the way of amusement being some animal fights in the arena and a nautch at the Nazar Paga on Saturday evening. I may here remark, with regard to the visit of Sir Richard Temple, that the Baroda people seemed to fully appreciate His Excellency's visit, their feelings being expressed in several mottos, such, for instance, "as welcome Sir Richard Temple, our philanthropic Governor," and in the cordial manner in which he was received everywhere.

"Monday was a grand field-day at Baroda, two of the most important events in connection with the festivities taking place on that day, *viz.*, the laying of the foundation stone of the new palace, and the holding of a State banquet in the evening. Want of space compels me to leave over for a special letter a description of the stately edifice, which it is proposed to erect for the accommodation of His Highness the Gaekwar and his successors, and I am obliged in this communication to limit myself to a simple description of Monday's proceedings. The somewhat uninteresting ceremony of laying a foundation stone might reasonably have been expected to excite less interest than other events of a more amusing character which had taken place, but such was not the case; for the attendance was very large, all the State officers and nearly all the guests being present to do honor to the occasion, and to inaugurate the commencement of a building which will probably make Baroda famous. The scene was a gay and brilliant one, and of a far different character to many similar ceremonies that I have seen elsewhere. All the pomp and pageantry of oriental life, which such Native States as Baroda can show to perfection, had been made to do duty on the occasion, and the spectacle was at once impressive and magnificent. A number of stately elephants, gay in their brilliant trappings and in their no less brilliant paint, were drawn up in a line facing the Durbar tent and near where the stone was to be laid. Their presence added weight and majesty to the spectacle, and impressed one with a sense of the importance of the ceremony about to be enacted. A guard of honor, consisting of a detachment of His Highness the Gaekwar's cavalry, which was drawn up just inside the space enclosed by the palace gardens, added the military feature to the gathering, and the presence of several elegantly attired European ladies gave a grace to the proceedings which they would otherwise have lacked. The site chosen for the palace is in a well-wooded and picturesque part of the city, and as the bright tropical sun descended behind the trees as Monday's ceremony proceeded, I thought I had never

witnessed a more interesting gathering than that which assembled round the stone. However, I will not further dilate upon the surroundings, but will proceed to describe the ceremony itself. The company having all assembled in the Durbar tent.

"Sir T. Madava Row said: Your Highness, Your Excellency, Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen, History seems silent on the political value of a good house to live in, but it does not require great discernment or demonstration to realize the fact that a good house is even more necessary to the ruler than to the subject. If a medical philosopher could be induced to trace up to its primary causes the happiness or misery of oriental millions, he would sometimes expatiate upon the extensive political phenomena ultimately issuing more or les from the health or sickness of a ruler, and arising from a good or bad habitation. A well situated and well ventilated home may generate a cheerfulness, vigour, and benevolence which scatter peace and plenty over the land, whereas a home of the opposite sort may engender indigestion, lassitude, and recklessness incompatible with successful administration! Ladies and gentlemen, we happily live in an age in which the destinies of populations are increasingly becoming independent of the State or of an individual stomach or liver! Yet it cannot be ignored or denied that a hale and healthy ruler is more likely to govern well than one in a contrary predicament. A due appreciation of this fact induced us to maturely consider the question of a suitable residence for His Highness the Gaekwar. No faltering voice need be used in asserting that none of the existing palaces fulfil the necessary condition of situation, comfort, and convenience, and of good structural appearance. In some instances we have found even the element of physical safety extremely imperfect. In short, a new palace has proved itself to be an absolute necessity here. You may be sure, ladies and gentlemen, that our determination to build a new palace is not the result of a casual or capricious impulse under the inebriating influences of overflowing wealth. It is the result of patient calculation and deliberate conviction under a full sense of the various public claims on our limited fiscal resources. I am entitled to submit that we have not entered upon the work of a new palace too early. On the contrary, we have allowed precedence to other works of apparently more extensive public benefit. For example, we have, in the first instance, provided offices for the public servants. We have made provision for those who suffer from disease. We have supplied accommodation for the youths under education. We have afforded liberal shelter and comfort even to the incarcerated malefactor. Several cutcherries, dispensaries, hospitals, schools, and jails have been completed, or are in progress under Mr. Hill's zealous management. The legitimate claims of the Maharaja himself in this respect could no longer be postponed. The new palace, of which the foundation is to-day to be formally laid, will, it is hoped, be a structure worthy of its high destination in one of the largest and most important Native States of India. It is peculiarly fortunate that the fabric is designed by Major Mant, a gentleman possessing an unsurpassed genius for rescuing from obscurity or decrepitude the beautiful elements of an indigenous and immemorial architecture, and for reproducing them in diversified combinations. The special skill of Major Mant in this respect has been amply recognized

and appreciated, among others, by so high an authority as Your Excellency. It is a skill that deserves and demands generous opportunities for its exercise to the delight of lovers of arts in general and of the Indian populations in particular. It is a skill which has been already courted from Bengal to Baroda, from Kolhapoor to Bhaunagar. Ere many years elapse that skill will, it is hoped, find substantial expression in numerous durable monuments adorning various parts of this great country and proclaiming a rejuvenescence of native architectural art. The style selected for the new palace is the Hindustani or Indo-Saracenic, the very style in the use of which Major Mant is pre-eminent—the very style which is most congenial to the traditions and feelings and surroundings of our people. It is the style which represents the happy union or reconciliation of Hindu and Mussulman architecture, developed in the North-West Provinces, and more especially in Rajpootana. It fulfils the requisites imposed by climatic conditions, and satisfies the aspirations of the Marathas, whose chief families claim ancient connexion with that part of India. In preparing the design I am assured all care has been taken to preserve a thorough Hindu feeling throughout, and to use only such saracenic forms and features as the Hindus of Rajpootana have themselves adopted in their buildings and made their own. The architect has made the interior arrangements of large native *wadas* and houses his special study, and the wants and requirements of those who are to reside in the palace have been carefully ascertained and provided for. I should add that all the arrangements have been discussed with Her Highness Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, and Her Highness' approval and support have been obtained. Under these circumstances, the new palace will be one in which His Highness the Gaekwar and his family will be able to reside in thorough comfort. It is not intended merely for show, as has apparently been the case elsewhere, but for daily use as a comfortable and commodious residence suited to the social life of its special inmates, and at the same time it will present an aspect of oriental opulence of beauty and splendour, which orientals invariably associate with power and position. At first we contemplated the use of bricks principally for this new palace. But we have found that a spacious and aspiring fabric of the sort deserves a nobler and more massive material. We have, therefore, resolved to use stone for the whole of the exterior exposed surface, and I am glad to say that we have found the same in our own territories. It is a great advantage that we are thus enabled to employ a local material. Our Songhar quarries will yield their solid abundance to meet the demands of the edifice. The Songhar stone is decidedly superior to that of Porebunder, and yet it is not so obdurate as to resist decorative treatment. The new palace will contain a Durbar Hall ninety-three feet long and fifty-four feet broad, and may be expected, with its upper galleries, to accommodate nearly one thousand people in Durbar assembled. All the subordinate arrangements and ornamentations will be carried out in the spirit of the style adopted for the structure as a whole, and subsidiary or accessory buildings will be considered as the main work progresses. The whole will probably cost twenty lakhs of rupees, but the incidence of this cost will be distributed over about five years. The site for the new palace has been selected after exhaustive research and consideration. The chosen

site represents the maximum of all desirable conditions. As time is pressing, I must not detain you any longer. You will presently see Major Mant's design itself, which, while it embraces every requisite of Hindu social life, represents the commingled beauties of native palatial architecture, the pride of by-gone generations, and of extinct Imperial dynasties. Your Highness cannot fail to recognize in this large gathering of friends and well-wishers their close sympathy and cordial approval. The presence of His Excellency the Governor is in itself a source of special gratification. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has also contributed to the honor and pleasure of the moment. The rulers of Rajpeepla and Sawantwari have likewise enhanced the interest of the occasion. And the fact that so sincere a well-wisher of His Highness the Gaekwar is going to lay the first foundation of the new palace is an augury of the durability and prosperity of the Gaekwar dynasty. We have given the new palace the name of Lukshmivilas, which means the home of fortune. May good fortune be the constant attendant of its royal tenants.

"At the conclusion of Sir T. Madava Row's eloquent and interesting address, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place, the company all adjourning for the purpose to the open air. The stone bears the following inscription :—The first stone of Lukshmivilas Palace was laid by P. S. Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, on the 12th January 1880. His Highness Syaji Rao being Gaekwar, and Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Baroda.

"On the arrival of the principal personages interested in the ceremony at the stone, a number of current coins and copies of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* were deposited in a cavity beneath the stone, which was then lowered into its place, and Mr. Melvill declared it 'to be well and truly laid.' The spectators then returned to the Durbar tent, where speeches were delivered by Mr. Melvill and His Excellency Sir Richard Temple."

"Mr. Melvill spoke as follows :—Your Highness! The architect of this palace, which is in the saracenic style, is one of the most eminent masters of that style of architecture, and I trust that when the work is finished it will meet his most ardent aspirations and wishes in all that relates to its perfection and beauty. The massive and wide-spreading foundations have now been built under the able management and supervision of Mr. Hill, the Engineer to the State. This place will be a very beautiful building, it will probably be the most beautiful building in India, certainly one of the most beautiful. Yet beauty alone has not been considered. The same care and efforts and talent that were devoted to the production of a beautiful design have also been devoted to such an arrangement of the interior portions of the building as would meet the wants and wishes of those who were to be its inmates, and I trust that Your Highness' family may find in the building full satisfaction and comfort. In the arrangement of the interior, we were very much indebted to the aid and good judgment of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai. Let it not be said that in erecting this palace there has been done anything extravagant. The fact is that for the Gaekwar and his family in Baroda there is positively no suitable place of residence.

Strange as it may seem with palaces around us, the only building that yields any private accommodation belongs to a past age, is unsuited to the present position of the Gaekwar's house, and is in a falling condition, so much so that competent Engineers have told us that it is not safe to calculate on its standing more than five or six years, and by that time it is hoped the new palace will be finished. It is a source of great satisfaction that the materials and the labour employed in the erection of this palace will come almost entirely from the Baroda State; timber alone, I believe, we shall have to get from outside. This is a matter which Sir Madava Row has had much at heart, and I take this public opportunity of saying that, having been associated with Sir Madava Row in the conduct of the public business of the Baroda State for the last four years, there is nowhere to be found a more able, conscientious, and industrious administrator than he. He has had the honor of the Gaekwar and the welfare of the Baroda State closely at heart, and to these ends he has laboured night and day. And now, Your Highness, I wish to express a few personal wishes to you, namely, that as this palace is called Lukshmivilas, which means the house of pleasure, as well as the house of good fortune, so in it you may spend many days of domestic happiness, and display those acts of kindness, consideration, and gentleness which are the outcomings of a heart, such as I know you to possess, and of the education which you are undergoing. But this palace will not only be for pleasure and ease, but for laborious days. Your Highness has had some experience of the labour and difficulties connected with study, and by-and-bye you will devote your best efforts, when you come to reside in this palace, to the good of your people and in order to secure their happiness. I congratulate Your Highness that this occasion has been graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

"Sir Richard Temple then rose and said: Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, and other native gentlemen present! I gladly respond to the invitation of Mr. Melvill to address a very few words to you. Both I and the Commander-in-Chief are extremely glad to be present on this occasion, because we wish to add our testimony to that of all the other British officers in Western India with regard to the good management of the Baroda State, to the great hospitality which has been shown to all European visitors during this festive season, and to the benevolent intentions and hearty good wishes which are universally felt by the English in India towards the great Native States of India, and among them the Baroda State. Ladies and gentlemen, in the very able address which has just been read to you by the Minister, Sir Madava Row, an address, with reference to which I am sure I speak the sentiments of all present when I say that it was couched in excellent English, extremely well composed, and read with a pronunciation and enunciation worthy of a highly educated Englishman. I only wish that I could read an address in Persian as well as he has read that address in English. Well, in that address he spoke with great truth of the various works of public utility which the Gaekwar's Government has constructed, but in that list, I suppose with a certain sense of modesty, he omitted mention of what is most important of all the great works which the Gaekwar's Government has constructed, and that is a system of branch railways.

Now, I venture to think, ladies and gentlemen, and I am sure my native friends opposite will agree with me, that this system of branch railways is perhaps the most remarkable monument of Sir Madava Row's administration. I have no doubt that his enlightened efforts have been seconded by Mr. Melvill. The idea was, I believe, first suggested by Mr. Fforde to the late Gaekwar Khande Rao, an enlightened ruler who duly perceived the value of the idea. But to whomsoever the credit is expressly due, this system of branch railways is one of the most remarkable systems that has yet been attempted in all India, and is, I understand, producing most profitable results. It is an instance also of the excellence of the narrow—I may say of very narrow—gauges. It is, moreover, an excellent substitute for macadamized roads in a country like the alluvial plains of Guzerat, which does not offer many facilities or advantages in material for the construction of such roads. It is positively cheaper, I believe, to construct one of these little miniature railways than it would be to make a macadamized road. In no part of British India has anything of the kind been attempted. Narrow gauge railways we have, and you know what a controversy there is about them, but those narrow gauge railways are of broad gauge when compared with the gauge of these railways, which is, I believe, two feet six inches. Well, to substitute railways for roads is an original innovation of a noteworthy kind, for which the sole credit is due to the Gaekwar's Government. So that it is an extraordinary thing that in this very creditable respect the Baroda State has set an example to all the neighbouring British districts. I hope that other British provinces in Western India will, in due course, follow this excellent example. I have dwelt for a moment upon this subject, because I observe that it is omitted from Sir Madava Row's excellent address, and I think that due credit upon this public occasion ought to be given to the originator of so excellent a plan. Well, ladies and gentlemen, and my native friends, it is said, and justly said, in Sir Madava Row's address regarding the style of architecture, that Major Mant has done good service on the Bengal side. That I can speak to personally as he served under my own Government and administration on that side of India; but inasmuch as he is a Bombay officer, I think my Bombay friends will agree with me that I did right for this Presidency in bringing him back here again when I came myself. I may claim some credit for having brought Major Mant to what may be called his natural home in India, where his works are thoroughly appreciated. Then as regards the particular style—Indo-Saracenic—I can fully corroborate what was stated by Sir Madava Row in respect to this being a combination of all that is most beautiful in Hindu and Mahomedan architecture. Nevertheless, as we are in the midst of a Maratha State, and as there are a number of Maratha noblemen and gentlemen around us, I venture to remind my native friends that the Marathas have a beautiful architecture of their own, an architecture which in several respects has never been surpassed by the architecture of any race or nationality in India. It is unfortunate that at Nagpoor and elsewhere some of the most beautiful specimens of this architecture have been destroyed by accidents, but its memories will survive, and I do hope that it will not be forgotten by the Maratha nation, and that other gentlemen, like Major Mant, will arise and will embody it in designs to be prepared for palaces to come. Then,

gentlemen, I venture to add my expressions to all that has justly been said by Mr. Melvill regarding the high reputation which Sir Madava Row's administration universally enjoys in Western India. I am sure that it is admired, not only by all neighbouring Native States of Western India, but is also highly esteemed by all those British officers who, from their proximity or vicinity, have knowledge of it. I rejoice that on this occasion so many educated native gentlemen should be present to hear such commendation publicly bestowed on Sir Madava Row. I hope that the influence of his great and honourable example will stimulate all the rising and educated youth of our schools and our colleges to follow in his footsteps as far as their capacities or opportunities may allow them. Now, my native friends, much has been said of late years regarding the capacity of natives for administration as distinct from the Judicial Department. Everybody admits their aptitude for judicial services; many doubt their aptitude for administrative services; but I beg to say that I for one do not doubt your aptitude for administration. It were affectation if I were to tell you that you are likely to be as good administrators as Englishmen, for this plain reason that every nation has its specialities, and I believe it is admitted that the Imperial governing power is one of those gifts with which Nature or Providence has endowed Englishmen. It is a gift, the like of which has not been seen since the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Those of my native hearers who remember their classics which they learned in the University will recollect the line 'tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento,' that is to say, 'you Romans, recollect it is your destiny in the world to govern alien races.' Now it is not likely that this gift is distributed alike amongst all races of men, and I cannot promise you that you will ever become as administrators equal to Englishmen. That I frankly tell you, and you may believe me when I tell you with equal frankness, that I believe you are nevertheless capable of becoming excellent administrators. I appeal to the entire history of India, from the earliest ages down to the most recent times, in respect to every race, every dynasty, which has risen to power, that there never has been a time when natives of India have not displayed high administrative ability. During the Hindu time there were many eminent Hindu statesmen; during the Mahomedan there were equally eminent Mahomedan and Hindu statesmen. It is sometimes said that during the British period there have been fewer eminent native statesmen than formerly, but that statement I venture to doubt. I say that in every part of India we are producing native statesmen of the good old Imperial stamp, and I adduce as instances the cases of the Ministers of Hyderabad, of Kashmir, of Travancore, of Gwalior, and last though not least, I adduce as an instance Sir Madava Row himself. Gentlemen, I feel sanguine that when, by slow degrees, perhaps, but still ultimately, natives are admitted into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, to which service I and Mr. Melvill are so proud to have belonged, that in that service also there will turn out hereafter to be many eminent native members. I trust then, my native friends, that you will be encouraged by all that you have seen here during your stay at Baroda to persevere in the good course of self-discipline and self-education. Then, in conclusion, there is one word which I venture to add to the remarks that were made by Mr. Melvill in respect to Your Highness' future residence

in that palace, of which the first stone has just been laid. Mr. Melvill expressed most gracefully and appropriately the best wishes for Your Highness' welfare during your residence in that palace. I venture to add similar wishes for Your Highness' successors, generation after generation. I hope that Your Highness' name will go down to history as one of the great Gaekwars of Baroda; that you may be remembered among the good administrators and rulers which the Maratha nation has produced from the days of Sivaji and Balaji, and Madho Rao and Nana Furnavis, and others, and I hope that among your successors there will be found to be those who may be termed as links in the great chain of popular and enlightened sovereigns."

"In the evening a grand State banquet was held at the Moti Bagh Palace, about eighty guests being present, including a large proportion of ladies. At the conclusion of the banquet, His Highness the Gaekwar, accompanied by His Highness the Raja of Sawantwari and other native noblemen and gentlemen, entered the hall and took their seats amongst the European and Parsee guests. After a brief pause, His Highness the Gaekwar rose to propose the first toast, and in doing so he said: Your Excellency, Mr. Melvill, ladies, and gentlemen—I rise to propose the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. May her life be long and her reign prosperous.

"After another brief pause His Highness the Gaekwar proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the other members of the Royal Family.

"Mr. Melvill, amidst much cheering, rose to propose what was undoubtedly the toast of the evening, *viz.*, 'The health of the bride and bridegroom.' In proposing the toast he spoke as follows: Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen—I have to propose a toast which I am sure you will receive with all heartiness; it is the health of the bride and bridegroom. Our prophecies as to what is to be, and what is not to be, are likely to be fallacious, and we can only cast our eyes to His Highness' past career and augur from that what the future is likely to be, but in doing so we have some guarantee of certainty when we look at his past deeds. As regards the future we have to consider, in the first place and the most important place, the personal character of His Highness the Gaekwar. Everything as far as human eyes can see, depends on the character which His Highness may develop at the age, we may say, of twenty or twenty-one years. His Highness has now been here for nearly five years, and I have very great confidence in saying that during the whole of that time nothing has occurred which can be put in the catalogue as a moral blemish, and he has given the utmost satisfaction to those who have had charge of him. Therefore, looking at what is past, I have the utmost confidence in the future. As far as we know at present everything promises to turn out well, and I believe this marriage of His Highness will be very much for his good, and I am sure he will have no cause to regret having contracted it. For the personal good conduct of His Highness during the time he has resided in Baroda, we have to thank Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai, and in speaking of her I say nothing that I do not mean. If Her Highness had

not looked after the Maharaja in the palace, evil influences must have been brought to bear upon him, and it is to Her Highness that the non-existence of bad habits is due. With regard to the general education and character of the Maharaja, I may say that he has received an excellent training. His Highness is diligent and industrious, and determined to excel in everything he puts his hand to; and, indeed, the difficulty has been to restrain him from over study rather than that there has been any necessity to incite him to exertion. It would ill-become me on this occasion if I were not to express my grateful thanks to Mr. Elliot for the care and kindly attention he has given to the Maharaja. I was asked to-day whether Mr. Elliot was a gentleman who merely gave a kind of general supervision, leaving all real work to others, or whether he did the work himself. Well, I had great pleasure in saying that Mr. Elliot was not above his work, and that he had given his mind to his pupil. Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me say a word or two about the bride. Of course I would speak with the greatest delicacy, and deal with the lightest touch with such a topic; but I may be permitted to say that Her Highness comes from an old and noble family, and that she has received a certain amount of culture, which I hope His Highness will cause to be increased, and that she gives promise of being a comfort and a solace to His Highness, and the means of making him very happy. Now, all that I can say is that, although I shall not see it, I hope that Baroda, and especially the new palace that has been so prominently before our notice to-day, will be a place where many sons and grandsons will be born to His Highness in due time, and also a few daughters. Now, ladies and gentlemen, with much pleasure I beg that you will drink to the health and prosperity and success of His Highness the Maharaja and his bride."

"His Highness the Gaekwar, in response to the toast in a clear and distinct voice, spoke as follows: Your Excellency, Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen—Again I thank you for your many good wishes and cordial congratulations. Our joyous festivities are drawing to a close, and I am sorry to think that many of us will soon part company. Whether it is for a short time only that we are to separate, or for ever, I can only say this that I hope you will long remember with pleasure your visit to Baroda, when an old year was passing smoothly into a new, and we of this State were looking confidently through changes into the future. I bid those of you who are going 'God speed,' and Her Highness the Maharani joins heartily with me in my farewell."

"The next toast, that of Sir Richard Temple, was proposed by His Highness the Gaekwar in the following terms: Your Excellencies, Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen—I must now beg you to drink the health of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Apparently unfatigued by his late long wanderings and vast exertions, he has kindly turned for a moment from his stern duties to visit this peaceful town, and this, his second coming to Baroda, is most welcome to us all. We of this State recall the visits of many illustrious Governors. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, and the Earl of Clare have been here. Most loved of all, Sir Richard Temple's uncle, Sir James Carnac, long a Resident at Baroda, came here when he was Governor of

Bombay. For his sake, Sir Richard Temple and for the honor you are doing us to-day, we place your visit among those well to be remembered in this city."

"Sir Richard Temple, in responding to the toast, said: Ladies and gentlemen, I take it an honor as well as a pleasure that my health on this occasion has been proposed by His Highness the Gaekwar. As His Highness has reminded us that this series of entertainments is drawing to a close, I may assure him and all other native gentlemen present that these festive gatherings do greatly conduce to that friendly feeling which ought always to exist between the European communities in British India and the great Native States. I may also assure His Highness and all well-wishers to Native States that from what I know, or have known, of public opinion at the great capitals of the Native States of India, Hyderabad, Indore, Jeypoor, Gwalior, and now at Baroda, and many other places, that a most amicable and cordial feeling exists on the part of European society towards the great Native Princes. We all remember that in the darkest days of the mutiny the most conspicuously loyal amongst the 200,000,000 or 250,000,000 of India were the great native sovereigns. They represented the potent conservative element in the country during a time of revolution or convulsion.

"I rejoice that my health should have been proposed in an assembly consisting so largely of ladies. Gentlemen, the Baroda Durbar rightly divined that if they wanted all their festive affairs to go on smoothly and well to the entire satisfaction of the gentlemen, they should secure the approbation of the ladies. It is that approbation which crowns success, and seals everything with the best and most universally recognized authority. Gentlemen, it is my business, among many other things, to have some knowledge of what is the public opinion or the general opinion existing amongst the ladies, and especially amongst the ladies of Bombay. I think I can assure His Highness and his advisers that the verdict of the ladies of Bombay has been entirely favourable in respect to the Baroda festivities. For many days past I have been hearing the fair lips of the ladies of Bombay sounding the praises of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai and of her promising son, His Highness the Gaekwar. But we, gentlemen, do not allow the ladies to have all the talking to themselves; we also have our say in reference to this matter, and I may declare that among European gentlemen as well as ladies at Bombay, there is but one opinion regarding the manner in which the hospitality of Baroda has been displayed, regarding the abundant generosity with which it has been offered, and what is even more, the grace, the courtesy, the urbanity, and the cordiality with which it has been dispensed. Among the most graceful circumstances attending that hospitality, I may mention the appearance of Her Highness the Maharani and of many other ladies of Royal and princely rank, who have especially lent the sanction of their presence to these festivities. Besides these ladies, I understand that other native ladies have also appeared, for on the marriage day, and on the occasion of the marriage ceremonies, one of the most beautiful accessories on that occasion was a group of Parsee ladies, dressed in all the hues of the rainbow, those hues which happily are so familiar to the eyes of the inhabitants of Bombay.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we hear much of the seclusion of oriental women, and perhaps there are some English gentlemen so unsophisticated as to suppose that because women are secluded, therefore they are uninfluential and insignificant; but, gentlemen, I speak in the presence of many experienced political officers, who will all bear me out in the assertion, that wherever Native States are being governed under a Regency, the most influential person in the State is sure to be the queen dowager. But independently of the present, appeal to history and you will find that native queens and princesses have been distinguished, not only in dynastic statesmanship, and in the more subtle intricacies of diplomacy, but also in warlike policy, even in war itself. They may not have similar opportunities now, when everybody sits quietly under the shadow of the paramount power. But domestic education is fast advancing in India. And very few, excepting those who are engaged in it, have any idea of the progress which female education is making amongst the natives. And it is likely to flourish, especially in Western India, because we have the benefit of the presence of two of the races which have always favored the advancement of women, *viz.*, the Marathas and the Parsees. I am sure my native friends will remember the maxim which is now recognized as a truism in Europe, that if you wish to elevate and refine the men, the best way for accomplishing that, is to secure the elevation and refinement of the women.

"Well, then, before I sit down I may be excused if I refer very briefly to the expression used in His Highness' speech regarding myself personally, but I must thank him for mentioning so many of my distinguished predecessors who have visited Baroda, and especially my respected uncle and predecessor, Sir James Carnac. Your Highness and your advisers will readily understand that, having received political instruction from my uncle when I was young, and having often heard the State and Sovereigns of Baroda mentioned in terms of affectionate regard, I little thought then that it would ever be my good fortune to be toasted at a banquet like this by His Highness the Gaekwar himself. I will not detain you longer now, gentlemen, inasmuch as I understand we are shortly to have a pyrotechnic display which will be more sparkling and brilliant than my poor utterances, and especially as that is to be followed by a dance, which I shall be expected to open. Anticipating that I already fancy I hear the 'sound of revelry by night,' when fair women and brave men will mingle in the mazy dance."

16. His Highness the Gaekwar then proposed the toast of the Army and the Navy, which was duly acknowledged by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

17. The whole company then witnessed a good display of the best fire-works which Baroda could produce. This was followed by a dance which His Excellency the Governor opened.

18. *Maharaja's trip to Nausari.*—The Royal family left as usual for Nausari on the 7th May 1880 and returned to Baroda on the 26th June following.

19. Actual experience shows that His Highness the Maharaja himself does not much relish these trips to Nausari, a fact which should

restrain further expenditure on buildings at that place so far as affecting His Highness' convenience.

20. After all, the best place for His Highness to resort to for an occasional change seems to be Makerpoora, which has the advantage of proximity to the capital, the country being open and healthy, and there being already a commodious, well furnished, and magnificent palace. An additional and no small advantage is that His Highness' best hunting preserves are close to that locality.

21. The only drawback is that the necessary out-house accommodation is wanting. This had abundantly existed before, but was deliberately demolished by order of the ex-Gaekwar for reasons best known to himself. We are now, therefore, obliged to reprovide such accommodation.

22. A good metalled road will shortly connect Makerpoora with the city of Baroda, and this will be a great convenience to the public as well as to the Maharaja personally.

23. Another very eligible place for His Highness to resort to for change is Karnali on the River Nerbudda. This place affords facilities for river-bathing which are peculiarly acceptable to Hindus. The village is now accessible in less than three hours by the newly-constructed Gaekwar State Railway.

24. *Relations with the British Government.*—The relations of the Administration with the Agent to the Governor-General have continued in every way satisfactory. They have been marked with as much frankness, courtesy, and cordiality as ever. In short, they furnish an example which may be generally followed in similar circumstances.

25. The Administration has had free scope to develope in its usefulness to the country. It has been accorded every encouragement in the introduction of temperate and beneficial reforms. It has been strengthened or supported by valuable advice and sympathy in relation to matters of importance. It has been enabled to maintain uninjured the attributes of political individuality belonging to the State. When His Highness the Gaekwar will have attained his majority, His Highness will have every reason to feel that the position of his country has been decidedly elevated in public estimation in consequence of the arrangements made by the Government of India for its administration during his minority.

26. It is not a trivial or transitory achievement that the policy of that Government, conceived with justice and wisdom, and carried out with the firmness which justice and wisdom inspire, has fostered and developed the self-respect of the Native Administration. This is a political element prolific of good results in Native States, and conducive to voluntary progress which the British Government would naturally prefer by far, to that which may be the result of constant, arbitrary, irritating pressure. The policy which produces or promotes native self-respect also increases the contentment and strengthens the loyalty of the Native States.

27. The policy aforesaid rests, of course, on the strong foundations laid by the Government of Lord Northbrook when it established the

Native Administration in Baroda. Sir Richard Meade was the first British representative who gave effect to the same, and this he did in the most cordial manner, and Mr. Melvill has more fully developed it during his longer tenure of office. The result is, the spectacle of an important Native State spontaneously moving forward under impulses of its own in many respects, enjoying the satisfaction derivable from healthy existence and exercise, and manifesting genuine gratitude to the paramount power for these invaluable rights and privileges. The policy under advertence recalls to memory the canons of political conduct conceived and emphasized by so great and experienced an authority as Sir John Malcolm. Speaking of the relations of the British Agent with the native authorities of Native States, Sir John Malcolm says: "though the check must be efficient, it should be almost unseen. The effect ought to be produced more by the impression than the exercise of superior power. Our principal object must be to elevate the authorities to whom we have left the administration of their respective territories. We must, in all cases of interference, bring them forward to their own subjects as the prominent objects of respect and obedience. So far from the Agent attracting notice to himself, he should purposely repel it that it may be given to the quarter where it is wanted, and to which it belongs." Sir John Malcolm further observes: "The Native Government must be courted and encouraged to good conduct, and the earnest endeavour of the British Agent must be to give their rulers a pride in their administration."

28. The extent of business transacted with the Residency during the year under review in comparison with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

In what language.	Description of communication.	No. for 1878-79.	No. for 1879-80.	Remarks.
English ...	Received from Residency	3,617	2,901	The figures do not include demi-official correspondence which, in the year under review, was extraordinarily heavy.
	Sent to „ ...	2,995	2,855	
Vernacular	Received from Residency	3,715	1,945	
	Sent to „ ...	2,500	1,875	
	Total ...	12,827	9,576	

29. A proportion of the correspondence above shown was, of course, on routine matters, but there was also a good deal to exercise thought, judgment, and circumspection.

30. The diminution of correspondence exhibited by the foregoing statement arose from more than one cause. The preparations for the Royal marriages and their actual celebration diverted attention for some months. Again, I was absent for a time on tour to Korinar and

Okhamandel. But a more satisfactory reason is that several questions which used to give rise to correspondence have been settled finally. And another similar reason is that our neighbouring Political Agents and other British authorities are more cordial and more friendly in proportion, as they appreciate our efforts to improve the affairs of Baroda.

31. It may be fairly added that the fuller operation of two important principles settled has also contributed to reduce work. They deserve to be produced here, namely, 1*st*, that the British representative at Baroda has alone the power to act on behalf of the British Government in regard to matters situated within the territories under the direct administration of the Baroda State, to the exclusion of neighbouring Political Officers who, in past times, claimed the right to exercise direct interference in support of persons residing in the territory under their supervision; and 2*ndly*, that a petitioner must, as a general rule, first exhaust local remedies before he applies for the interference of the Residency.

32. If, owing to these causes, the work of correspondence under notice has permanently diminished, it must be regarded as a satisfactory fact, because it will enable the Administration to give all the more time and attention to purely internal or domestic matters.

33. Mutual extradition of offenders and mutual co-operation in police matters between Baroda and the external authorities went on satisfactorily in the year under review.

34. Some matters relating to extradition as between Kathiawar and Amreli were discussed, and the views formed by us were communicated for the consideration of the Kathiawar Political Agency.

35. An arrangement was come to with His Highness the Nizam's Government in regard to the mutual payment of charges connected with the extradition of offenders.

36. The Thuggee and Dacoity Department of the British Government was more than ordinarily active in the year. His Highness' Government gave hearty co-operation to that department which has been scrupulously careful to abstain from needless interference, while most earnest and zealous in endeavours to grapple with the special crimes it is concerned with.

37. There occurred in the year about four mail robberies, all or most of which were rather attempted than consummated offences. The inquiries instituted revealed considerable complicity on the part of some of the postal runners themselves. The British postal authorities have taken the necessary precautions suggested by this fact.

38. A very serious attack was made on one of our frontier thannas by certain outlaws of Rewa Kanta. Our police and that of Rewa Kanta most cordially co-operated, and succeeded in killing or capturing the ringleaders. This result will, doubtless, produce a salutary effect.

39. The attempt made by the Chief of Palitana to re-open a question of boundary between the villages of Rupavati and Bhandaria was negatived by the Government of India, on the ground that the said question had reached final settlement many years ago.

40. The Rana of Mandwa having moved the Government of Bombay to reconsider the settlement which had been reached after much discussion and consideration, regarding the limits of Chandode in connection with His Highness the Gaekwar's civil and criminal jurisdiction therein, it devolved on us to send in a counter-representation to that Government.

41. The question of settling the compensation due to the Rana for the withdrawal of his interference in the fairs held in our village of Karnali, was referred to the Special Settlement Officer. The amount of compensation was settled. Karnali has thus been fully and finally relieved of vexatious interference.

42. It having been decided that a very anomalous but recognized right of the Rana to levy fines of his own in adultery cases in Chandode, independently of the Gaekwar's criminal jurisdiction therein should be given up for fair compensation, we addressed the Agent to the Governor-General with a view to the final disposal of this matter.

43. It was very desirable to define the relations between the village police of the Rana in Chandode and the regular police of His Highness the Gaekwar, and we addressed the Agent to the Governor-General on this subject also.

44. In the year under review, the Rana carried out a measure of public benefit, which deserves to be recorded here. He permanently abolished all his duties and other imposts on traffic in transit through Chandode from and to the Chandode Station of His Highness the Gaekwar's railway, this relief being limited to traffic passing by the main road between the railway station and the main ghât of the Nerbudda river.

45. It appearing very necessary, in order to obviate recurring controversial correspondence, to settle some definite principles with reference to which our tributaries may apply for, and we may grant remissions from the tribute due to us, the subject was comprehensively considered, and a communication was addressed to the Agent to the Governor-General. The principles therein proposed will, it is hoped, find acceptance with the authorities concerned.

46. A dispute has been long pending between Baroda and the British Collectorate of Surat in connection with what are known as the Gaekwar's Billimora dues. Steps were taken towards bringing this matter to a close.

47. Several questions of detail regarding the opium monopoly had to be discussed and settled in the course of the year.

48. The Kathiawar Agency authorities had proposed certain arrangements in regard to the introduction of the salt monopoly in the Kathiawar Peninsula, including His Highness the Gaekwar's territories therein. We saw grave objections to the plan proposed, and felt it our duty to lay them before the Agent to the Governor-General. We, moreover, proposed what we judged to be a better plan.

49. In conformity with the general plan we thus proposed for consideration, we also proposed a special plan for our territories in

Kathiawar. This latter met with the cordial approval of the Government of Bombay as well as that of the Agent to the Governor-General.

50. The plan thus approved having been carried into effect, the neighbouring State of Junaghur made a great complaint against us on the ground of some supposed injury to its interests arising from our action. The Kathiawar Agency was, perhaps, somewhat too easily persuaded to accept and support that complaint. The Government of Bombay referred the same for any explanation we might wish to offer. We offered a full and detailed explanation which completely satisfied that Government, and which resulted in showing that the complaint of Junaghur had little or no foundation.

51. Some correspondence took place on the subject of salt smuggling to the injury of the British revenue.

52. The question whether or not Baroda should extradite offenders against the British salt revenue laws underwent discussion.

53. A question was raised as to whether or not it might be arranged that Baroda and the neighbouring British districts should afford mutual assistance in the recovery of the land revenue from their respective defaulters. We deprecated any new procedure in this direction.

54. Some consideration was given to the question as to how far the abkari system on both sides might be assimilated.

55. The bearing of the recent Anglo-Portuguese Treaty on the sea-borne trade of Baroda was considered with the result that we had very little to gain therefrom.

56. The Thakur of Mansa complained of the effect of our reformed customs arrangements in the Karri Division as bearing on his interests. Reasonable relief was granted.

57. The Thakur of Kanjeri in the Panch Mahals, who was proprietor of an inam village, called Gantial, in Baroda territory, having died, the Baroda Government desired to take the management of Gantial into its own hands, pending inquiry as to the title of the Thakur's successor. The Collector of the Panch Mahals protested against the course, and referred the case to the Government of Bombay, whose reply I quote as it confirms an important principle applying to such cases :—

"*Resolution*.—Every Native Government as well as the British Government claims and exercises the right of looking into the title on which landed property alleged to be alienated is held on the occasion of a succession, and pending such inquiry the property may, without injustice, be attached.

"The village of Gantial, although belonging to the Thakur of Kanjeri, is in the Baroda State, and the Collector of the Panch Mahals, who is managing the Thakur's estate during his minority, must accept the conditions to which inam property in Baroda territory is liable, and submit to the village being placed under attachment pending a settlement of the title.

"Possession should, therefore, be given up to the Wahiwatdar appointed by the Baroda Administration, and the collections from date of Dip Sing's death should be paid over."

58. A question arose as to who should pay compensation for certain lands taken up for the Bhaunagar and Gondal Railway, the said lands being the property of certain Chiefs simply paying tribute to Baroda. The conclusion we arrived at was that it could not be Baroda, but that the compensation should come from the proprietors of the railway.

59. We had to consider and decide in what cases of offences by our Waghirs, committed outside our territories, the salami lands granted to the offending Waghirs could be resumed.

60. A few still remaining claims of Baroda jewellers were reported on to the Government of India, and final conclusions were attained in most of them.

61. A certain Girassia preferred a claim to three-fourths of the village of Jiore or Jehore, which is in the possession of the Rajpeepla State consequent on retrocession by Baroda many years ago. After troublesome inquiry and research, we found conclusive proof showing that the claim was quite groundless; and the Agent to the Governor-General was addressed accordingly.

62. A final communication was addressed to the same authority expressing our views in regard to the important question of the commutation of the Gaekwar's Military Contingent.

63. We had to take exception to the employment of our Contingent Sowars beyond the Tributary Mahals.

64. A proposal to construct a telegraph line from Meagaum to Dabhoi came under consideration. We stated that such work would be premature. The proposal itself probably emanated from some misapprehension.

65. The investigations touching a scheme for the drainage of certain submerged lands in the Karri Division still continued, and we expressed our anxiety for the attainment of a definite result without much delay.

66. It was arranged that an experienced British Engineer should inspect the Powaghur Hill and its vicinity, in order to see if the locality offers any facility for the storage of water for the supply of Baroda. There is, however, not much hope in this direction. A bare possibility remains to be exhausted.

67. Facilities were given for adding to the number of postal boxes.

68. Arrangements were made, as a tentative measure, for our using British postal service stamps in connexion with our official correspondence. The use of such stamps began in November 1879. I may avail myself of this opportunity to state that postal matters are satisfactorily managed in these territories. As a rule, we have heard no complaints, and British postal authorities give us no trouble, are civil, and anxious to meet our reasonable requirements.

69. We have arranged to take a census of our territories simultaneously with that of British India. Our action will be in pretty close conformity with that of the British authorities in this respect.

70. Some doubts having been started by some Wantaholders, it was definitely ruled that the population of all Wantas in Baroda territories should be included in the census of the Baroda State, and in no other.

71. I have thus rapidly and concisely touched upon the principal topics which engaged consideration and occasioned correspondence with the Residency in the course of the year under report. Even the bare and brief, though not exhaustive, enumeration may be useful for future reference.

72. In concluding this part of the report, I have much pleasure in again bearing my testimony to the useful labours of Mr. Padmanabh Pillay, the manager of the English Department of the Dewan's Cutcherry. The duties of this officer are exacting in a high degree in point of intelligence, industry, and probity, and I have always found Mr. Padmanabh Pillay quite equal to those duties.

73. *The Sirdars.*—It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state that, after the events recorded in their connexion in the preceding report, the Sirdars have, in a great measure, subsided to the level of good sense and moderation. Nothing can be stronger evidence of this fact than that there is scarcely anything to be said of them by way of complaint in this report. They are now better able to appreciate and do justice to the good intentions of this Sirkar, and they have found, by the test of actual experience, that "Kaida Kanoon" in the administration of the country are, after all, not such dreadful things as they had once apprehended. Nothing worse has happened than that some of them have had to pay their just debts more regularly and to better discharge their other legal obligations. Their retainers are all the better behaved, because of the consciousness that they are directly responsible to the laws. The Sirdars generally understand the value of money more adequately than before, and are, therefore, gradually restraining their extravagance and recklessness. It is agreeably significant that some of them take credit for being already free from debt, others for being near such emanciption, and others again speak of their debts apologetically as having been inherited from their forefathers, and not incurred by themselves. All these signs augur well for the future.

74. The whole class shares in the general sense of security inasmuch as the Sirdars are not exposed as they used to be to the conspicuous confiscation of their allowances for the benefit of an upstart favourite, or to the attachment of their private property on the ground of old or vague charges preferred behind their backs.

75. I have pleasure in noticing the fact that the Court specially established for the Sirdars is now working with less friction than before, because it meets with less opposition.

76. *The ex-Maharaja.*—The ex-Maharaja continues to reside with his family at Madras in the enjoyment of health and all the comfort possible in the situation.

77. Remittances for expenses at Madras are punctually made from the Baroda Treasury at appointed periods through the British Residency,

and the officer in charge of the family at Madras regularly sends in the accounts.

78. It may be hoped that as time goes on, it will become possible to reduce the expenditure in certain respects without in the least affecting the comfort and convenience of the family.

79. Difficulties about obtaining Baroda servants for service at Madras still continue, though they have been diminished. It has been decided for cogent reasons that Baroda should be indented upon in this respect as sparingly as possible.

80. It will be remembered that Mulhar Rao married one Lakshmi Bai in A.D. 1874. Shortly after, Lakshmi Bai gave birth to a son, who was named Jyaji Rao. It will be further recollected that the Government of India declined to recognize this boy. I regret to state that this boy died at Madras on the 29th of April 1880.

81. Dr. Seward, who has been from the first looking after the establishment at Madras, continues to discharge his duties with his characteristic vigour, vigilance, and precision.

82. *Settlement Department.*—The divers and difficult work of this department has continued to be performed under Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangir; and the quantity and quality of the work done in the year under review have afforded every satisfaction. The bulk of the business pertaining to this department is transacted by that officer on his own judgment and responsibility, but he brings before me for my orders all matters calling for my consideration, whether owing to the magnitude of the interests concerned, or the importance of the principles involved. The course of decisions in the period of about five years past furnishes abundant data for future guidance.

83. Five hundred and thirty-three claims, relating to devastans, and of the aggregate annual value of nearly Rupees 34,000, were disposed of in the year under report.

84. Eight hundred and fifty-one claims, relating to warshasuns, and of the aggregate annual value of nearly Rupees 23,000, were similarly disposed of.

85. One hundred and thirty claims for assamis, nemnooks, &c., in the Farnis, Shilladari, Sibundy, and Hoozoorat Departments, and of the aggregate annual value of nearly Rupees 74,000, were also disposed of.

86. Ten claims relating to wattandars were likewise settled.

87. Two hundred and forty-eight claims to Tora Giras allowances of the aggregate annual value of more than Rupees 4,000 were investigated and decided.

88. Most of these claims involved large arrears of payment, a circumstance which enhanced their importance.

89. Five hundred and thirty-nine decisions of the Special Settlement Officers were executed in the course of theyear. Under these decisions, allowances were renewed, lands were restored, and accumulated arrears were discharged.

90. While the department is most anxious to execute with rapidity the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer, it has to struggle with many difficulties in this class of work.

91. For instance, the department has to ascertain whether the person in whose favour the Special Settlement Officer has decided is living or dead. If dead, the heirs have to be ascertained, and this entails protracted references and enquiries, as many of the individuals concerned reside outside Baroda territories.

92. Again, the awards of the Special Settlement Officer are made subjects to the rights of alienees, mortgagees, &c. These derivative rights have to be duly investigated and given effect to.

93. Again, in some cases, it is found that the lives of the Girassias, in whose favour the awards have been given, have become extinct. In such cases, inquiries become necessary, in order to determine whether, or not, there are collaterals entitled to the continuance of the payment.

94. Again, where arrears have to be paid, it has to be carefully ascertained from what date they are really payable, the last payment has to be traced out, and it is necessary in the interests of the State to find out what became of the monies which had been withheld.

95. Again, in many cases, the Giras paying villages have often changed hands; that is to say, for some years, they were under khalsa management; for some they were farmed out; for some they were granted in inam to certain individuals, from whom they were subsequently taken back and given to others for a time, after which they became khalsa again. In such circumstances, it becomes not a little difficult to ascertain what parties are responsible for the arrears, and in what proportions. These particulars ascertained, detailed action has to be taken for actual recovery from those parties and in those proportions.

96. Great as have been the difficulties arising from the past state of things, some of the changes, introduced by the present Administration by way of reforms and improvements, have unavoidably increased those difficulties so far as the work of executing the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer is concerned. For instance, the reformed administrative divisions of the country have increased the difficulties of tracing out the requisite records.

97. Again, in some cases, the land awarded is not so much as traceable. Parties in possession deny or dispute identity. When hard pressed by evidence, they plead rights of their own.

98. I have made this allusion to some of the difficulties attendant upon the execution of the judgments under reference, in order that fair allowance may be made for apparent dilatoriness in some instances. One thing, however, may be accepted as a certainty, namely, that the department will employ its utmost efforts in the direction of despatch.

99. The work of settling the debts of Sirdars and Sillidars to Paraks steadily advanced in the year under retrospect. Fifty-eight claims, aggregating about seven lakhs of rupees, reached settlements during the year. The parties concerned in these operations recognize the advantage thus accruing to their interests.

100. Besides what has been above noted, the department did work too miscellaneous to be more than just alluded to.

101. Yet, it must be admitted, that some large fields of labour lie before the department almost untouched. While we are working as hard as possible, we must avoid the error of undertaking too much at a time.

102. *Special Giras Settlement.*—Mr. G. B. Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service, was in charge of this special work throughout the year, and it is only right that the very judicious manner in which the work itself was done should meet with recognition here.

103. Sometime ago there were—

Cases to be decided	...	2,223
Deduct those decided in 1877-78	...	197
	Total	2,026
Deduct again those decided in 1878-79 ...	...	598
Remained on 1st August 1879	...	1,428
Add Panch Mahals and Kaira cases ...	...	38
	Total	1,466
Add again new cases discovered during the past year	...	810
	Total	2,276

104. Of these two thousand and odd cases which represented the work to be done, 1,264 cases were decided in the year under report, leaving a balance of 1,012 cases.

105. Of the 1,264 claims decided as just stated, 384 were for Wanta, and 880 were for Tora Giras, inclusive of miscellanoous huks.

106. The extent of lands—

	Ks.	*Bs.*
Claimed was	6,441	+1,579
Awarded	1,783	975

107. With reference to some of the difficulties noticed in another part of this report, as attendant upon the execution of past decisions in regard to Giras lands, Mr. Reid says—"I trust that the Giras Department will have no difficulty in executing these awards. Wherever a survey has been made, I have defined the land carefully by survey numbers, and in other cases have given the name and boundaries of the field with other necessary particulars. In reading over the old awards, I was much struck by the vague way in which they were often written. A Girassia claimed ten kumbhas, the Patels admitted five kumbhas, and an award was accordingly passed for five without any enquiry as to the real area, position, &c. This is well enough as long as there is no dispute, but as soon as a dispute arises, the Settlement Officer's award will help very little in deciding it. It would, of course, be impossible for me to measure every bit of Wanta claimed, but short of this, I trust that there

will be no difficulty in recognizing the land which is awarded in each case." The Executive Department must be very thankful to Mr. Reid for the care and consideration he has shown in this respect.

108. Of the Tora Giras cases, 498 were thrown out. Regarding these Mr. Reid observes—"As Mr. King and myself reported last year and the year before, very few of these claims appear to be made without some foundation. By far the greater number of those rejected appear to have existed at one time, but since then to have lapsed, another portion consists of claims made by different members of a family for the same Giras huks." The 382 claims awarded constitute an annual charge upon the State of Rupees 3,525 together with accumulated arrears.

109. The proportion of appeals preferred from the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer was small. Yet it was desirable that these few appeals should not be held too long in abeyance. Hence, steps were taken for their being taken up and finally dealt with. The results in this respect belong to the next year, and will be noticed in the next report.

110. The cost of this special machinery temporarily in operation was about Rupees 37,000 for the year under report.

111. Mr. Dayabhai Harjiwandas, who represented the interests of the State before the Special Settlement Officer, has performed his duties in an efficient manner, and has afforded every satisfaction.

112. Though for about three years this special agency for the settlement of Giras cases has been at work, the end of its mission is hardly yet within sight. It may, however, be expected that every year of actual experience on the part of the agency concerned will be conducive to the acceleration of progress.

113. *Boundary Settlement.*—The operations of the special establishment organized for the settlement of boundary disputes covered the whole of the year under review. Colonel Warden has done the work with his usual energy and zeal. That gentleman's report will speak for itself, but I may here state a few prominent facts.

114. The total number of cases for settlement at the beginning of the year was 134, adding to which thirty-two new cases, the total was 166 cases.

115. These cases stood distributed as follows:—

With what district.	*Number of cases.*
Mahi Kanta	2
Pahlunpoor	46
Broach	12
Surat	82
Kaira	11
Panch Mahals	1
Rewa Kanta	11
Khandeish	1
Total ...	166

116. Of this number of cases eighty-eight were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of seventy-eight cases, which seems to hold out the prospect of finishing the work in a year more. It is a consummation much to be desired.

117. The aggregate area disputed in the eighty-eight decided cases was about 4,800 beeghas.

118. The modes of settlement employed were the following:—

	Cases.
By trial	8
By agreement of parties...	66
By arbitration, &c.	4
Struck off	10
Total ...	88

119. The salary of the Boundary Commissioner, and pay of his establishment and contingent charges, may be taken as about Rupees 24,600 in the year. Baroda's share of this cost amounts to about Rupees 12,300. The salary of our Agents and their establishment may be taken as amounting to about Rupees 18,000. Thus the aggregate expenses come to about Rupees 42,600, Baroda's share alone being Rupees 30,300.

120. Taking all the decided cases, we get Rupees 485 as the average cost of each disposal. The same, as far as the expense incurred by Baroda alone is concerned, is about Rupees 344.

121. Taking only the contested cases, the average cost of each disposal comes to Rupees 5,325. Taking the expenses incurred by Baroda alone, the sum comes to about Rupees 3,787.

122. In thirty-three of the decided cases, the boundary settled was permanently demarcated. The Settlement Officer may be implicitly relied upon to ensure an efficient demarcation so as to obviate recurrence of disputes.

123. Appeals preferred from the decisions passed were as follows:—

	Cases.
By Baroda	1
By opposite party	2
Total ...	3

124. During the year the Appellate authority decided in all two appeals, in both of which the original decisions were confirmed.

125. It will be observed that a considerable portion of the eighty-eight cases, which reached settlement during the year, was settled otherwise then by trial on merits.

126. This, however, must not be assumed to have cost no trouble whatever to Colonel Warden. Were it not for the presence and active advice of that officer, amicable settlements would scarcely have been effected. This is a fact which it is only just to state and recognize.

127. An important Circular Order was issued to our local officers on the subject of the procedure to be followed by them and others concerned subsequent to the settlement of any boundary dispute. Such instructions were found very necessary to check much arbitrary action which used to be taken by both the parties to the dispute in relation to the occupying ryots. Indeed, each party often used to proceed immediately to the arbitrary eviction of the ryots in the land awarded to it in order to substitute other ryots of its own choice. This used to cause much hardship and heart-burning, and to sometimes provoke the interference of British political authorities. The Circular Order issued to cure the evil was substantially as follows :—

"Whenever a boundary dispute is settled by the British Special Officer appointed for the purpose, our local officers should strictly observe the following principles :—

"The effect of the boundary decided, declared, and marked is simply that the lands situated on the Baroda side of the boundary form part and parcel of the territory of the Baroda State, and that the jurisdiction over that land and over any people found on that land belongs to the Baroda State.

"As a rule, the boundary decision leaves all private rights, that is, the rights of private individuals, undisturbed and uninterfered with. Any disputes in reference to such rights fall within the jurisdiction of the Baroda State to decide according to Baroda laws and procedure.

"It follows that it would not be right for the Baroda authorities to summarily eject from their previous possession the occupants of the formerly disputed lands, simply because those lands have been declared to belong to the Baroda State.

"The previous possession of the occupants of those lands must be maintained till the occupants are ousted in due course of law.

"If any private individual claims any rights in reference to the land against the existing occupant, the said individual should resort to the usual local remedies for asserting his rights and getting redress.

"If any Sirkar rights have to be asserted against the existing occupants, the proper revenue officer should investigate the subject, give a hearing to the occupant, and formally decide the matter according to its merits, and then carry out his decision.

"When a boundary decision is communicated to the Wahiwatdar, he should issue a notification, stating that such and such lands have been declared to belong to the Baroda State, and that, therefore, the

jurisdiction over the said lands will be exercised by the Baroda Sirkar. If the occupants have any complaints in connection with the said lands, they should prefer them to the Baroda authorities and no other. The Baroda authorities will investigate the claims and afford redress in due course. The Baroda authorities will not disturb existing possession without just cause. The occupants are particularly enjoined to behave peaceably, and not to create any disturbance. They are also enjoined to pay punctually all Sirkar dues, and to obey all Sirkar orders."

128. The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda was furnished with a copy of this Circular Order, which he was so good as to send to the neighbouring Political Officers, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that these officers have fully assented to the principle and arranged with the several States under their supervision for reciprocity of procedure.

129. Mr. Ramchandra Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., L.L.B., who represented the interests of the Baroda State before the Boundary Commissioner, discharged his duties in a manner which has afforded every satisfaction, and which deserves renewed acknowledgment here. The employment of this qualified and upright officer has certainly been the means of relieving His Highness' Government of much of the anxiety and detailed trouble which are generally incident to the conduct of such cases.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

130. *Civil Justice.*—The judicial tribunals at work during the year were as follows:—

Designation.	Number of tribunals.	Number of Judges.
Varisht or High Court	1	2
Sirdar Court	1	3
District Judges' Courts, including the Courts of the City Judge, Special Judge, Joint Judge, and the Assistant Judges.	8	8
Munsiffs' Courts	16	16
Division Subhas' Courts	4	4
Magistrates' Courts	93	93
Total ...	123	126

131. The number of tribunals last year was 121. A new Naib Subha having been appointed for the Amreli Division, he was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and an Attaché to the Subha of the Karri Division, a graduate of the Bombay University, was temporarily invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, thus making the number 123 for the year under report.

132. The cost of the whole judicial organization is calculated roughly at Rupees 4,09,000. One-fourth of the salary of the Subhas is charged to this Department. As regards the Magistrates, the salaries of such of them as have revenue functions, are divided half and half between the Judicial and Revenue Departments. This is not quite an adequate division in the case of the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates, whose revenue functions are far heavier than their judicial work, but

no change is made, as it is desirable for the sake of comparison to adhere to the system followed in the previous reports. The cost for the previous year (1878-79) was about Rupees 4,08,000.

133. The total receipts from stamps, fines, &c., amounted to about Rupees 2,78,000 against Rupees 2,93,000 for last year.

134. The total receipts of the Civil Courts amounted to about Rupees 1,99,000 against Rupees 2,10,000 in the previous year. Suits of large amounts in the Judges' Courts are less this year than in the year previous, and the exemptions of Court-fees in the first instance for special reasons, or on account of pauperism, still continue to be very large. Whereas the total value of the original suits filed during the year was about 20¼ lakhs of rupees. Suits amounting to a little more than eight lakhs of rupees were exempted from the payment of Court-fees in the first instance. The largest number of exemptions were in the Sirdar Court, in which out of Rupees 5,18,000 as representing the total value of the suits filed, suits representing the value of Rupees 5,02,000 were so exempted. In the City and Amreli District Judges' Courts these exemptions apply to about a half of the total values. The Girassias in the Amreli Division are allowed the special privilege of filing suits on plain paper in the first instance.

135. The year under report was on the whole a year of plenty as far as the harvests were concerned; but the population was afflicted with a terrible fever which, for more than two months, extremely impeded the work of the Courts. Parties, witnesses, Vakeels, Clerks, and in many cases the Judges themselves, could hardly attend regularly, and cases had to be postponed from time to time. This has perceptibly told on the average duration of the work disposed of. But it is a matter for satisfaction that the Courts, by working vigorously during the subsequent months, have not allowed the work to fall into greater arrears than in the last year. In fact, the number of original suits disposed of this year is a little more than that of the previous year.

136. The number of suits filed in the year under report was 10,059, whereas in the previous year the number was 9,622, showing thus an increase of about 5 per cent. That previous year itself showed an increase of about 18 per cent. over the file of the year preceding.

137. The total numbers representing the file, disposal, and pending balance of original civil suits are as under—

Number of civil suits pending at the commencement of the year	1,904
Filed during the year	10,059
Re-admitted	172
Received by transfer or by remand	129
Total for disposal ...	12,264
Disposed of ...	10,127
Pending at the end of the year ...	2,137

138. Out of the total number of 10,059 original suits filed during the year, 9,523 suits, that is, about 95 per cent., were filed in the Munsiffs' Courts, and the remaining 536 suits, or about 5 per cent., were

filed in the Judges' Courts. The ratio last year was the same. The necessity for increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs became apparent during the year, and orders have been issued accordingly that, from the beginning of the year 1880-81, the jurisdiction should be increased from Rupees 1,000 to Rupees 3,000. Several applications for the change were received from the people, and representations were made almost everywhere to the Second Judge of the Varisht Court during his tour of inspection; that parties and witnesses were put to very great inconvenience by their being required to go to the District Courts at the zillah towns for all suits above Rupees 1,000; that they had, therefore, in several instances to give up the idea of suing altogether, accepting very disadvantageous compromises instead, and that the requirements of the population and the confidence inspired in the working of the Munsiffs' Courts made it advisable to increase their pecuniary jurisdiction. The limit of Rupees 3,000 has been fixed in view to the probable requirements of ordinary litigation in the Mofussil, and it is hoped the change will prove beneficial to the public.

139. The total value of the suits filed in the year was about Rupees 20,18,000, whereas the total value last year was about Rupees 25,25,000. The average value of a suit this year comes to Rupees 201, whereas last year the average value was Rupees 263. The 536 suits filed in the Courts of the Judges represent a total value of about Rupees 11,58,000, whereas the 9,523 suits filed in the Courts of the Munsiffs represent a total value of about Rupees 8,60,000. The values of the suits in the Courts of the Judges and the Munsiffs, respectively, last year were about Rupees 16,33,000 and Rupees 8,95,000, so that the chief falling off in value in the year under report was in the Judges' Courts.

140. The total number of suits disposed of was 10,127 against 10,043 in the previous year. Of these 3,085, or about 30 per cent., were either withdrawn by razinama, or compromised, or decreed on admission, or by reference to arbitration. The ratio in the two previous years was also the same, so it may be concluded that about one-third of the suits are settled amicably in our Courts.

141. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 2,695, that is, about 27 per cent. of the total number of suits disposed of. The ratio last year was 28 per cent., and in the year previous to it 34 per cent., so that the ratio of *ex parte* decisions would appear to be diminishing year by year. This is no doubt satisfactory. In the Karri Munsiff Court there is not yet very marked improvement in this respect, as the ratio of *ex parte* decisions to total disposals comes to 45 per cent. this year against 47 per cent. in the last year. The Nausari, Dabhoi, and Dehegaum Munsiff Courts show also more than 30 per cent. ratio of *ex parte* decisions.

142. The number of contested suits disposed of was 2,680 against 2,411 in the previous year, and gives a ratio of about 26 per cent. against 24 per cent. last year. The Courts situated at the capital and the zillah towns, except Amreli, show a much higher percentage than the other Courts. This is naturally to be expected, as there are many professional practitioners at these centres. The Baroda City Munsiff

Court has decided as usual the greatest number of contested cases, and the Petlad and Nausari Courts come next to it in order as they did last year.

143. Out of the 2,695 *ex parte* decisions, 2,632, that is about 98 per cent., were for the plaintiff, while sixty-three, that is 2 per cent., were for the defendant. Out of the 2,680 decisions in contested suits, 2,243, that is about 84 per cent., were for the plaintiff, and 437, that is 16 per cent., were for the defendant. This would seem to show that the claims advanced are mostly *bonâ fide*.

144. The total number of suits disposed of (10,127) was in excess of the number decided last year by eighty-four, and the pending balance is also in excess by 233 suits.

145. The pecuniary value of the suits disposed of comes up to the very large amount of about Rupees 50,20,000 against Rupees 19,08,000 last year. This is owing to very heavy pecuniary claims outstanding in the City Judge's Court having been disposed of in the year under report. One suit alone referring to temple property was valued at about twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

146. The average duration of suits has increased during the year under report, though it is nothing like what it was two years ago. For contested suits the average duration this year was 191 days against 180 days last year, and 230 days in the year before last. For other than contested suits the average duration this year was seventy-one days, whereas last year it was sixty-seven days, and in the year before last seventy-six days. The principal cause of this, *viz.*, the terrible fever epidemic, has been already noticed. The festivities connected with the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja and of his sister also gave a pretty long holiday to the Courts, though this last perhaps revived their weakened energies for vigorous action thereafter. The average duration of cases disposed of in the Courts of the Judges was 492 days for contested, and 139 days for other suits, against 428 and 101 days, respectively, in the last year. This duration must be considered inordinately high. Probably the transfer to the Munsiffs of the jurisdiction to try suits above one and up to three thousand rupees now sanctioned, and the clearance of many of the old cases this year, may cause improvement in future years. The Joint Judge's Court at Baroda has been found to be a necessary permanent adjunct to assist the City and the District Judges' Courts. In addition to it an Assistant Judge for the first two months of the year, and a Special Judge for about a month at the end of the year, assisted these Courts in reducing the arrears. The Karri District Court was also assisted during the whole year by either a Joint or an Assistant Judge. The City Munsiff, having the largest file, was assisted for about two months by the Baroda Mahal Munsiff, who decided 168 suits in addition to the work of his own Court.

147. The pending balance at the end of the year was 2,137 cases against 1,904 in the previous year. The work of reducing the arrears of cases of long standing has been satisfactory, especially in the Baroda and Amreli Divisions. Whereas 103 suits above one year's duration

were pending in the Baroda Division last year, the number of such pending suits this year is only eighteen. In Amreli, the number this year is twenty against forty-five last year. No case of over five years' standing now remains on the file. There are sixteen cases of between four and five years' standing. With this exception there is a marked diminution in the number of cases pending over six months as will be seen from the following figures:—

Suits pending.	At the end of the year under report (1879-80).	At the end of the previous year (1878-79).
Above six months and under one year ...	256	361
Above one year and under two years ...	175	201
Above two years and under three years ...	33	64
Above three years and under four years ...	10	51
Above four years and under five years ...	16	...
Above five years	...	2
Total ...	490	679

148. Out of the twenty-six suits of above three years' standing, all except two were in the Courts of the Judges. The Amreli Judge's Court has got rid of its old cases except five, and the Karri Munsiff Court has disposed of all such cases as it had on hand.

149. Suits relating to money continue to form the greatest bulk of the suits instituted. In the year under report they formed about 95 per cent. of the total number of suits instituted, being 9,523 out of 10,059. The ratio last year was about 93⅔ per cent., and in the year previous to the last it was 90½. Of these money suits 5,049, that is about 53 per cent., were on written obligation, those on account stated were 2,477, that is 25 per cent., and those on running account were 1,487, or about 16 per cent., so that about 94 per cent. of the money suits were evidenced by bonds or accounts stated or running. As the people are becoming more and more acquainted with the working of the Courts, they are habituating themselves to secure the best kind of evidence for substantiating their claims. There were only 406 suits, that is about 4 per cent., relating to immovable property, and 130 suits, that is about 1 per cent., relating to other matters.

150. Turning to pecuniary values of suits of all kinds, those under Rupees 100 continue to form the greatest bulk of the suits instituted. Out of the total number 10,059, these amounted to 7,659, or about 76 per cent. There were 170 suits, that is about 2 per cent., above Rupees 1,000 each. The ratios last year were the same. It remains to be seen whether the increased pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs will cause an increase in the suits above Rupees 1,000. These 170 suits, each above Rupees 1,000, represent a pecuniary value of about Rupees 11,14,000, while the remaining 9,889 suits represent a pecuniary value of about Rupees 9,04,000. The respective pecuniary values last year were Rupees 16,47,000 and Rupees 8,82,000. It thus appears that, while there was a marked diminution in the suits of higher value, there was a perceptible increase in those of lesser value.

151. The Sirdar Court is slowly taking up the position of importance to which it is entitled. It comes highest this year as regards the total amount of the values of the suits instituted. While the total amount of the values of the suits filed in it last year was Rupees 1,27,000, the amount in the year under report was Rupees 5,18,000. It is true that out of this amount the greater portion represents claims which have been filed without the payment of Court-fees in the first instance, but this is owing to the special indulgence given to a few sowcars, Sirdars, and others to file their claims in this manner within a specified time. The total amount of the values of the suits filed in the City Judge's Court has fallen from Rupees 9,28,000 in the last year to Rupees 3,13,000 in the year under report. The City Munsiff Court filed suits amounting to Rupees 1,67,000. The three City Courts together, therefore, show a total of Rupees 9,98,000, that is, nearly one-half of the aggregate pecuniary value of the suits filed in the whole State. The Baroda district takes its place next to the Baroda City in this respect. The Karri District resumes its place next to Baroda District, which last year was occupied by the Nausari District. The Amreli District comes last in this respect as usual, though the amount it represents is by no means inconsiderable.

152. Tested by the number of suits filed instead of by their pecuniary value, the Baroda District stands as foremost as usual, and the other Divisions also take their usual places, *viz.*, Karri Division, the Baroda City, the Nausari District, and the Amreli District in their respective order. The files in the Nausari and Amreli Districts are increasing. Among individual Courts the largest number of suits was filed in the City Munsiff's Court. The Petlad Munsiff Court comes next, and the Karri Munsiff Court comes third. No Courts, except these three, show a file of above one thousand suits each in the year under report.

153. Tabular statements in the Appendix give the details of the number, nature, and values of the suits disposed of during the year.

154. A new statement was prepared last year to show the number and value of decrees filed for execution, executed, and remaining unexecuted at the end of the year. As it is found that a large number of decrees, for the execution of which darkhasts are once given, are satisfied afterwards out of Court without the necessity of seeking the Courts' intervention again, the pending balance of decrees does not represent correct results. The said statement is, therefore, omitted this year. There is no doubt that a safer plan would be to take the darkhast or application for execution as the unit of the action of the Court, and to show the result of the said action. It is, however, of importance to know the number of decrees for executing which the total number of darkhasts was given, and the total unrealized value of such decrees at the time of the said darkhasts. This would show what amount was to be realized through the intervention of the Courts. In the information about disposal, it is similarly of importance to know the total amount realized by the action of the Courts, together with the number of decrees to which the said action referred. This would show the direct realizations through the intervention of the Courts. Lastly, with reference to the pending balance of darkhasts, it is useful to know the number

of decrees to which the pending darkhasts referred, and the unrealized amount of the said decrees. Columns giving the requisite information on these points have been added to the Civil Statement No. 6, Appendix G, which otherwise is substantially the same as Appendix F, given in the Administration Report for the year 1877-78.

155. Taking the darkhast, or application for execution, as the unit of the action of the Court, statements in the Appendix of this report give the details of the Court's action. At the beginning of the year there were 1,403 darkhasts pending disposal. These referred to 1,371 decrees, the unrealized value of which was about Rupees 16,54,000. The total number of darkhasts filed during the year was 7,142, which referred to 6,313 decrees, the unrealized value of which decrees was about Rupees 16,09,100. Eleven darkhasts were received by transfer, and they referred to the same number of decrees, the unrealized value of which was about Rupees 6,000. So that there were 8,556 darkhasts in all for disposal, referring to 7,695 decrees, the total unrealized value of which was about Rupees 32,75,000. The number of darkhasts for disposal in the previous year was 8,421, which referred to 7,433 decrees, representing the unrealized value of about thirty-four lakhs of rupees. The total number of darkhasts disposed of was 7,094, that is, about 84 per cent. These referred to 6,280 decrees and the amount realized was about Rupees 4,16,300. The actual relief obtained by the decree-holders would thus appear to be about 13 per cent. The decrees in the Judge's Courts being heavy, the percentage of realizations is very small, being about 8 per cent., but in the Munsiffs' Courts the decrees being of small amount, the percentage of realizations is greater, being about 26 per cent. The average duration of darkhasts disposed of was ninety-three days against seventy-four in the last year.

156. There were 1,462 darkhasts pending disposal at the end of the year, referring to 1,415 decrees, the unrealized value of which was about Rupees 20,35,200. Of these pending darkhasts, 1,140 were under one year against 1,097 in the previous year. Those above three years were seventy against forty-five in the previous year, and most of these were in the Courts of Baroda City and of the Baroda District. This requires looking after.

157. The Baroda City Munsiff's Court shows, as usual, the greatest number of darkhasts disposed of, *viz.*, 1,302, the value satisfaction of the decrees obtained thereby amounting to Rupees 22,695. The Petlad Munsiff Court disposed of 1,256 darkhasts, but the amount realized was far higher than that of the City Munsiff Court, being Rupees 48,360.

158. The largest amount realized was in the Sirdar Court, being Rupees 63,532.

159. Looking to the details of execution it appears that of the 7,074 darkhasts disposed of, 1,975, or about 28 per cent., were struck off the file, 1,961, that is, another 28 per cent., were disposed of under razinama, and 1,621, that is, 23 per cent., were disposed of, as the decree-holders applied for stay of execution. The ratios last year were 31 per cent. for darkhasts struck off the file, 25 per cent. for darkhasts disposed of under razinama, and 21 per cent. for darkhasts disposed of under application for stay of execution. Coercive process in the shape

of imprisonment was resorted to in the case of only 128 darkhasts, which gives a ratio of about 2 per cent.; and the coercive process in the shape of auction sale of immovable and movable property was resorted to in the case of 408 darkhasts, which gives a ratio of about 6 per cent. The ratios last year were about the same. About Rupees 43,700 were realized by the sales of immovable property, and about Rupees 7,800 were realized by the sales of movable property. The auction sales would seem to realize about 75 per cent. of the estimated value of the properties sold. The percentage of darkhasts struck off the file is steadily decreasing year by year. While in the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 about half of the total number of darkhasts disposed of were struck off the file, this proportion fell to 31 per cent. in 1878-79, that is, last year, and in the year under report the ratio is still lower, *viz.*, 28 per cent. Increased care thus seems to be taken in preventing applications from being struck off on trifling grounds.

160. Statements in the Appendix give the details regarding the Appellate civil work of the various Courts. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 727, of which 515 were regular appeals and 212 special appeals. The number of regular appeals has been decreasing every year, though no corresponding decrease is observable either in the number of original suits filed or disposed of. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Suits filed.	Suits disposed of.	Regular appeals filed.
1876-77	12,539	14,201	999
1877-78	8,159	9,366	715
1878-79	9,622	10,043	575
1879-80	10,059	10,127	515

161. A similar decrease is also observable in the special appeals filed, though the decrease is not quite continuous. The following figures illustrate this:—

Year.	Regular appeals disposed of by the Judges.	Special appeals filed.
1876-77	892	325
1877-78	587	168
1878-79	751	263
1879-80	543	212

162. These results are not unsatisfactory. The Appellate Courts have been intentionally kept open for claims of small as well as large values, in order that in a newly-reorganized Administration there may be the fullest scope for redress. The fact of continuous decrease in the

number of appeals would, therefore, seem to show that the parties are increasingly satisfied with the decisions of the Original Courts.

163. With the decrease of work the Appellate Courts ought to show greater expedition in the disposal of their work, and should be able to exercise greater supervision over the work of the subordinate tribunals, especially the Magisterial, where there is considerable scope for improvement.

164. The total number of appeals for disposal, including those that were pending, re-admitted, and transferred, was 1,182 against 1,470 in the last year.

165. With regard to disposal, the total number of appeals decided by the various Appellate tribunals was 811 against 1,059 in the previous year. The greatest number of appeals, 268, was decided in the Varisht Court. Out of the 182 appeals disposed of in the Baroda District Judge's Court, the District Judge himself decided ninety-six appeals, and the remainder were disposed of by the Joint-Judge and others who assisted him in clearing off the arrears. In the City Judge's Court 176 appeals were disposed of, out of which the Judge himself decided 131, the remaining having been disposed of by the assisting Judges. The Karri District Judge's Court decided 120 appeals, of which the Judge himself decided forty-seven, and the rest were disposed of by the Joint or the Assistant Judge. The Nausari District Judge decided fifty appeals, leaving only ten as the pending balance. In Amreli there were only twenty-four appeals for disposal, of which fifteen were decided. All the Appellate Courts have original civil work in addition, and with the exception of the Baroda Joint-Judge, they have criminal work as well. The following figures will show the aggregate work done by each :—

Designation of Courts.	Civil cases decided.		Criminal cases decided.		Total.
	Original cases.	Appeals.	Original cases.	Appeals.	
Varisht Court	1	342	29	366	738
City Judge	50	160	39	33	282
District Judge, Baroda ...	29	131	76	88	324
Joint-Judge, Baroda ...	139	152	...	...	291
District Judge, Karri ...	57	60	72	42	231
District Judge, Nausari ...	36	74	20	15	145
District Judge, Amreli ...	380	19	21	10	430
Karri Assistant Judge, including the Joint-Judge's work ...	33	81	26	1	141

166. The Amreli District Judge files suits even below Rupees 1,000 in his Court.

167. The total value of the appeals filed during the year was about Rupees 2,83,000 against Rupees 3,26,000 in the last year.

168. The number of appeals pending was 371 against 411 last year. Of these, forty-two were of more than one year and under two years' duration against seventy last year, and there were twenty of more than two and less than five years' duration against nineteen in the last year. Of these arrears above one year's duration, one-half (thirty-one) were in the Varisht Court. It appears, however, that fifteen out of these thirty-one appeals could not be proceeded with, as the cases were either sent back to the Lower Courts for further evidence, or were referred to arbitrators, or because second notices had to be issued on account of the death of the respondents.

169. The average duration of decided appeals was 209 days against 272 days last year for contested appeals, and 184 days against 210 days last year for other appeals. This is so far satisfactory.

170. There were 443 appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs, who decided 9,453 original suits during the year, which gives a ratio of about 5 per cent. between appeals filed and the original suits decided by the Munsiffs. The ratio last year was about the same. In about 72 per cent. of the appeals decided, the decisions of the Munsiffs were confirmed or modified, the decisions in about 28 per cent. being reversed. The ratios last year were about the same. The average duration of appeals decided by the Judges was 210 days for contested and 190 days for other appeals. Last year the averages were 280 days for contested, and 213 days for other appeals. The reversals of the decisions of the City Munsiff are proportionally large this year, being about 38 per cent. The ratio of reversals from the decisions of the Baroda Mahal, Dabhoi, Nausari, and Kathor Munsiffs was about one-third. In the case of Dehgaum, Viara, and Kodinar Munsiffs, the ratio of reversals was still higher, but there were very few appeals filed from their decisions. In the case of other Munsiffs, the ratio of reversals is very satisfactory. All the Judges report favourably of the Munsiffs under them except in the case of the Kodinar Munsiff, of whom the District Judge of Amreli has given an unfavourable opinion.

171. About 12 per cent. of the original decisions of the Judges were appealed from to the Varisht Court. The ratio last year was about 11 per cent. As to disposal, about 88 per cent. of the decisions appealed from were confirmed or modified, the reversals being only about 12 per cent. The ratio of reversals last year was 24 per cent., and that for the year before last 27 per cent. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by the Varisht Court was 299 days for contested, and 237 days for other appeals. The averages last year were 242 days for contested, and 352 days for other appeals.

172. The proportion of special appeals filed in the Varisht Court to the number of regular appeals decided in the Judges' Courts comes to about 39 per cent. The proportion last year was about 37 per cent. This high percentage would seem to indicate that, with the assistance of professional advice in zilla towns and in the capital, the parties in a certain number of cases are not satisfied till they exhaust all available Courts.

173. As regards disposal, the decrees of the Lower Appellate Courts were confirmed, or only modified in about 83 per cent. of the special appeals decided, the reversals being about 17 per cent. The reversals last year were about 23 per cent. The average duration of decided special appeals was 178 days for contested, and 126 days for other appeals. The figures for the last year were 269 and 174 days, respectively.

174. The following statement presents in one view the civil work done by the various tribunals:—

Designation of Courts.	Original suits decided.	Miscellaneous cases decided.	Appeals from decisions decided.	Miscellaneous appeals decided.	Applications for execution disposed of.	Total.	Remarks.
Varisht Court ...	1	...	268	74	...	343**	** Besides the Varisht Court disposed of 731 petitions presented to it, praying for interference with the action of the Lower Courts.
Judges' Courts, including the Joint and Assistant Judges ...	596	206	543	137	596	2,078	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,531	1,037	...	...	6,498	17,066	
Total ...	10,128	1,243	811	211	7,094	19,487	
Result for the previous year, 1878-79.	10,043	994	1,059	253	7,018	19,347	

175. The Special Court for Sirdars presents more and more smooth working year by year. The money value of the suits filed in it in the year under report is greater than in any other Court. The proceeds from Court-fees, &c., are, however, comparatively small, as the several large claims have been allowed for special reasons to be filed on plain paper in the first instance. The number of cases filed is not large: eighty-one new suits were filed during the year against sixty-two in the last year. The aggregate money value of these suits was about Rupees 5,18,000 against Rupees 1,27,000 in the last year. The total number for disposal, including the last year's pending balance and suits re-admitted, or received by transfer, was 137, of which seventy suits (against ninety last year) of the aggregate value of about Rupees 70,000 were decided, leaving sixty-seven suits as the pending balance for the next year. Seven appeals were preferred to the Varisht Court from decisions of the Sirdar Court, and of the twelve appeals decided, nine were confirmed or only modified, and three reversed.

176. The regular work of the Varisht Court was unusually interrupted during the year. The First Judge was engaged for eighteen days in the work of the Special Commission appointed by the Government of India for the disposal of Mir Bakar Ali's case. He was also away on privilege leave owing to ill-health for a month. Some special duties unconnected with the Judicial Department occupied the Second Judge for

about a month and a half, and he was away from Baroda on circuit through the Nausari Division for one month and ten days. The Kiledar family case, which, for special reasons, the Varisht Court was requested to take up and decide as an original suit, also occupied a great deal of the time of both the Judges. In spite of these interruptions the arrears at the end of the year were in excess of the previous year by only nineteen appeals.

177. *Criminal Justice.*—The pending balance at the commencement of the year under report was 236 cases against 237 at the commencement of the last year. The number of new cases filed during the year was 7,605 against 9,701 last year, and the number of committed, referred, or transferred cases was 584 against 668 last year, so that the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 8,425 against 10,606 last year. Thus the criminal work was considerably less than in the last year, the details of which will be noticed presently. The total number of cases disposed of was 8,212, thus leaving at the end of the year 213 cases as the pending balance throughout the whole State for the next year.

178. The 236 pending cases of the last year involved 506 persons as accused; the 7,605 new cases filed during the year involved 14,397 persons as accused against 17,427 last year; and the 584 cases received by committal, &c., referred to 1,197 persons as accused, so that the total number of persons as accused in the 8,425 cases for disposal was 16,100. The number last year was 19,321. The 8,212 cases disposed of referred to 15,691 persons, so that the 213 cases pending at the end of the year involved only 409 persons as accused.

179. The following presents a summary of the criminal work done by the Varisht or High Court:—

Description of Cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Referred cases ...	4	30	34	29	5	Besides this work the Court disposed of 383 miscellaneous criminal petitions presented to it, praying for interference with the action of the Lower Courts.
Regular appeals ...	...	36	36	34	2	
Special appeals ...	2	31	33	31	2	
Appeals against acquittal and for enhancement of sentence	11	76	87	77	10	
Revision cases ...	...	180	180	175	5	
Miscellaneous appeals ...	...	58	58	49	9	
Total ...	17	411	428	395	33	
Figures for the last year, 1878-79	42	471	513	496	17	

180. The average duration of referred cases disposed of by the Varisht Court was thirty-four days against forty-nine last year, and fifty-four in the year before last; that of regular appeals disposed of was thirty-two days against forty-two last year, and forty-three days in the year previous to it; and that of special appeals disposed of was forty-one against thirty-two days last year, and sixty-one days in the year before.

181. The following presents a summary of the work done by the Sessions Courts :—

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Original cases.					
Offence cases ...	33	260	293	256	37
Miscellaneous cases ...	7	19	26	20	6
Appeals.					
From decisions in offence cases	24	258	282	270	12
From decisions in miscellaneous cases ...	20	157	171	153	18
Total ...	84	688	772	699	73
Figures for the last year, 1878-79	74	787	861	784	77*

182. The average duration of original offence cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts, from the date of filing to the date of disposal, was fifty-two days against forty-six last year. The average duration of appeals in offence cases disposed of was thirty-one days against thirty-nine last year. The average duration of appeals disposed of has fallen, but for the original cases which are mostly Sessions cases, it has increased. The Baroda City Judge's Court shows the greatest delay in the disposal of these cases, the average duration in that Court of decided original cases being 156 days against eighty-five last year. The Sirdar Court tries criminal cases, both Magisterial and Sessions, against those who are amenable to its jurisdiction. Happily there are hardly any Sessions cases, but even the Magisterial ones seem to take up a long time, as the average duration is 104 days against fifty-eight last year. The average duration of the Sessions cases disposed of by the Baroda District Judge

* Seven miscellaneous appeals were left out by mistake last year in the Court of the Karri Subha.

has improved remarkably, as it is only twenty-five days against forty last year. The other Courts do not show similar improvement. The average duration of miscellaneous original cases has fallen from 101 days last year to eighty-eight days this year, and that for miscellaneous appeals from seventy to sixty days.

183. The total number of original offence cases for disposal this year, as seen from the above table, was 293 cases against 375 last year, and 497 in the year before. The number filed during the year was 260 cases against 340 last year and against 451 in the year previous to it. Out of these 260 cases again, 246 were received by committal, reference or otherwise, against 310 last year, and 397 in the year before last. The Sessions work has thus diminished successively. The Karri and Baroda District Courts showed no diminution in this respect last year, but in the year under report the cases have fallen by about one-third in both of them.

184. An increasing necessity was felt for appointing Public Prosecutors in the Sessions Courts. Sanction has, therefore, been given to appoint Public Prosecutors from the commencement of the next year. It has been provisionally ruled that professional men may be engaged as prosecutors in intricate or important cases, or in cases where the accused are represented by professional men, such Prosecutors being paid per case up to a fixed maximum at the discretion of the Presiding Judge. The Varisht Court will carefully watch the result of this measure. A similar arrangement has also been made for the Varisht Court itself.

185. The following presents a summary of the work done by the Magistrates:—

Description of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Original offence cases ...	199	7,899	8,098	7,927	171
Miscellaneous cases ...	122	4,363	4,485	4,290	195
Total ...	321	12,262	12,583	12,217	366
Figures for the last year, 1878-79	316	13,663	13,979	13,655	324

186. The 8,098 offence cases for disposal with the Magistrates involved 15,371 persons as accused; 7,927 cases, involving 15,050 persons as accused, were disposed of, of which 215 cases, involving 477 accused, were committed to the Sessions Courts; 212 cases, involving 393 accused, were either referred or transferred to other Courts; and the remaining 7,500 cases, involving 14,180 accused, were finally disposed of by the

Magistrates themselves. The pending balance at the end of the year was 171 cases, involving 321 persons as accused, against 199 cases involving 432 persons as accused last year.

187. The average duration of offence cases disposed of in the Courts of the Magistrates was sixteen days against thirteen last year. The highest average duration, which was in the Courts of the First Class Magistrates, was twenty-five days, against twenty-one last year; while the lowest average, *viz.*, that in the Town Magistrate's Courts, was seven days against five last year.

188. The general average duration per case for the total number of cases disposed of in all the Courts of the State comes to seventeen days against fifteen last year.

189. The total number of offence cases finally disposed of in all the Courts of the State was 7,749 cases, involving 14,728 persons as accused, against 9,787 cases and 17,619 persons last year.

190. The particulars as regards the disposal of these accused are as follows:—

Disposal.	Number of persons.	Percentages in whole numbers this year, 1879-80.	Percentages in 1878-79.	Percentages in 1877-78.
Let off under razinama ...	2,918	20	17	17
Struck off the file	295	2	2	3
Acquitted or discharged ...	4,264	29	27	30
Convicted	7,168	49	54	50
Died, escaped, pardoned, &c. ...	83	...	...	...
Total number ...	14,728	...	...	...

191. From the percentages of the three years shown above, it will be observed that out of the total number of persons tried finally, about one-fifth are let off under razinama for want of prosecution, that about one-third are acquitted or discharged, and that about one-half are convicted.

192. The total number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts of the State was 25,952, which gives an average of about three witnesses per case. The ratio last year was the same.

193. Out of 14,397 persons against whom charges were preferred during the year, 9,243, or 64 per cent. against 67 per cent. last year, were arrested by the police, the rest having been apprehended on warrant, or having appeared on summons, or voluntarily.

194. The number of persons committed to the Sessions was 477, the total number of persons tried being 15,691. This gives a ratio of about 3 per cent., the ratio last year being 4 per cent. The number of persons whose cases were referred to the higher authorities was 270 against 297 last year.

195. The number of miscellaneous cases is increasing. The number filed in the year under report was 4,298, whereas last year it was 3,467, and in the year previous to it only 3,100. Possession cases were, till last year, heard either in the Magisterial or revenue capacity, and the latter were probably not shown in the returns sent up to the Varisht Court, but by a recent arrangement all possession cases are required to be taken on the Magisterial file. This may partly account for the increased number, but there is also reason to believe that people with the object of avoiding Court-fees often resort to possessory suits, where civil ones are the proper and final remedy. As appeals are also allowed in these cases, there is a great tendency to defer civil suits till all the Appeal Courts have been exhausted. The Varisht Court has, however, recently adopted the practice of rejecting special appeals in these cases summarily without calling for the records of the case, if the judgments of the Courts below show no cause for interference. The other cases relate to permission for Natra, dissolution of marriage, &c. The total number of these miscellaneous cases for disposal was 4,511 against 3,838 last year. The number disposed of was 4,310, and the number pending was 201. The average duration of the cases disposed of was sixteen days against eighteen last year.

196. Criminal Statement No. 3 (*vide* Appendix N) gives, as usual, the classification of cases filed, and finally disposed of, according to the principal heads of offences, together with the number of accused involved in them. Out of the total number of 7,605 cases filed during the year, involving 14,397 accused, 4,173 cases, that is, about 55 per cent., were those against property. The number of cases last year was 5,883, and the ratio about 61 per cent. There were 2,530 cases against 3,723 last year of theft, which gives a ratio of about 33 per cent. to the total number of cases filed against 38 per cent. last year. Every sub-head under the general class of offences against property shows a diminution of crime as compared with last year.

197. The following figures will show the remarkable decrease in robberies and dacoities in the Karri Division :—

Year.				Robberies.	Dacoities.
1877-78	...	....	...	168	13
1878-79	...	...	...	228	5
1879-80	...	...	...	87	1

198. The figures for the Baroda Division are as follows :—

Year.				Robberies.	Dacoities.
1877-78	...	....	...	174	15
1878-79	...	...	...	266	12
1879-80	...	...	...	226	20

199. The number of cases referring to offence against the human body was 1,691 against 1,687 last year, and gives a ratio of about 22 per cent. against 17 per cent. last year. The principal sub-heads

under this class of offences all show nearly the same figures as last year. There were filed thirty-eight cases of murder, fifteen of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and ninety-five of grievous hurt. The respective figures for the last year were thirty-six, sixteen, and ninety-one. There were thirteen cases of riot against seven last year. The total number of criminal cases filed during the year was less by 2,096 cases than the number last year.

200. Looking to the disposals, it appears that out of the total number of 7,749 cases, involving 14,728 accused finally dealt with, there were 4,219 cases relating to offences against property, which gives a ratio of about 54 per cent. against 60 last year. There were 1,758 cases relating to offences against the human body, which give a ratio of about 23 against 17 per cent. last year. Twenty-nine cases of murder and twenty-seven of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were tried during the year against forty-seven and twenty-six cases, respectively, in the preceding year; and 345 cases of robbery and twenty-eight of dacoity were tried during the year, against 552 cases of robbery and fifty-four of dacoity in the preceding year.

201. The ratio of convictions to the total number of accused finally dealt with was, as already shown, 49 per cent. In offences relating to property, the ratio of persons convicted, 4,042, to the total number of persons tried for that class of offences, 7,518, comes to about 54 per cent. against 59 per cent. last year. In offences against the human body the ratio comes to 29 against 32 per cent. last year. As regards the offence of murder, twenty-seven persons were convicted out of seventy tried, which gives a ratio of about 39 against 40 per cent. last year. Twenty-seven persons out of fifty-one charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder were convicted, which gives a ratio of about 53 per cent., the same as last year. The percentage of convictions in robbery cases comes to about 61 against 70 last year, and the percentage of convictions in cases of theft comes to about 60 against 63 last year. House-breaking shows a ratio of 58 per cent. against 75 last year.

202. The following is a summary of punishments awarded in the year:—

	No. of persons.
Sentenced to death	7
Imprisoned	1,056
Fined	3,311
Flogged	91
Imprisoned and fined	2,455
Imprisoned and flogged	116
Fined and flogged	2
Imprisoned, fined, and flogged	120
Bound to security, &c.	10
Total ...	7,168

203. Seven persons convicted of murder were hanged this year against thirteen last year. Out of these, three were hanged in the Baroda

Division and four in the Karri Division. Life imprisonments were given to twenty convicts against thirty last year. Three persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from seven to fourteen years, and 124 against 202 last year were sentenced from two to seven years. Thus 154 persons were punished for heinous offences against 250 last year, and 125 in the year before the last. It was remarked in the last year's report that a vigorous and successful attack was made in that year on the desperate characters who troubled the peaceful subjects of the State, and that it was hoped that subsequent years would show a marked diminution in the crimes perpetrated by such characters. This remark has been justified by the results of the year under report. Both the file and the disposal of heinous cases show very considerable decrease.

204. Of the total number of 3,747 persons imprisoned, 418, that is about 11 per cent., were sentenced to simple imprisonment, the rest 3,329, that is about 89 per cent., being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The ratios last year were nearly the same. Of the 3,329 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 1,845 persons, or about 49 per cent. of the whole number imprisoned, received rigorous imprisonment under or up to one month, 1,071, or about 29 per cent., above one and up to six months, 266, or about 7 per cent., above six months and up to two years. The ratios last year were about the same. One hundred and forty-seven persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Courts or by the Varisht Court, and this gives a ratio of about 4 per cent., the same as last year to the total number imprisoned.

205. Flogging was administered to 329 persons against 405 last year. This gives a ratio of about 5 per cent. against 4 per cent. last year.

206. The total number of persons fined was 5,888. Of these, 5,257 were fined up to Rupees 25 each, which gives a ratio of about 89 per cent. against 86 last year to the total number fined. Of these again, 3,303, that is about 56 per cent., were fined up to Rupees 5 each against 52 per cent. last year. None was sentenced to a fine above Rupees 1,000, and only three persons were fined above Rupees 500 and up to Rupees 1,000. The total amount of fines inflicted was, in mixed currency, about Rupees 84,000 against about Rupees 1,37,000 last year, and about Rupees 1,23,000 in the year before last. This is accounted for by the diminished file this year. The realized amount, including previous outstandings, was Rupees 52,984 against Rupees 61,897 last year, and Rupees 70,479 in the year previous to it. Out of the realized amount, Rupees 5,165 were paid by way of compensation to complainants, &c., and Rupees 4,692 were refunded as the sentences were reversed or modified on appeal or revision. The fines inflicted have been moderate as usual.

207. Of the total number of persons punished, 6,589 were males and 579 females, that is, for every eleven males punished, there was one female punished. The proportion last year was thirteen to one.

208. Proceeding to appeals from the sentences of Magistrates, the total number filed during the year was 258, which gives a ratio of about 3 per cent. to the total number of cases decided by the Magistrates. The

ratio in the two previous years was the same. Out of the 270 appeals decided during the year, the Subhas and the Judges divided the work nearly half and half between them, the Subhas having decided 131 and the Judges 139 appeals. In addition to these appeals, there were filed 151 appeals against the decisions of Magistrates in miscellaneous cases, which gives a ratio of about 4 per cent. to the total number of these cases decided by the Magistrates. The ratio last year was 3 per cent. One hundred and fifty-three miscellaneous appeals were decided in the Courts of the Subhas and the Judges, out of which the Subhas decided eighty-five and the Judges sixty-eight appeals.

209. Of the 430 convicted persons whose appeals were disposed of, the sentences against 221 were confirmed, those against ninety-five were modified, and those against 114 were reversed. The reversals come to about 27 per cent. against 32 per cent. last year, and 46 per cent. in the year before last.

210. The proportion of special appeals to the Varisht Court from the appealed decisions of the Subhas and Judges, exclusive of appeals in which the prisoners were acquitted, comes to about 11 per cent. of the appeals decided by them against 9 per cent. last year. About 18 per cent. of their decisions were reversed, the rest were either confirmed or modified. The reversals last year were 12 per cent.

211. The proportion of regular appeals to the Varisht Court from the decisions of the Subhas and the Judges, passed in Sessions and other original cases, exclusive of the cases in which the accused were acquitted, was 16 per cent. against 14 per cent. last year. In about 11 per cent. their decisions were reversed, the rest having been either confirmed or modified. The reversals last year were only 2 per cent., but in the year before last they were 15 per cent.

212. The number of appeals to the Varisht Court against acquittals, or for enchancement of punishment, was seventy-six against ninety-nine last year. With regard to about 32 per cent. of the persons affected by these appeals, the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed. The ratio of reversals last year was about 28 per cent., and in the year before last about 17 per cent.

213. In the exercise of its powers of revision, the Varisht Court called up or received 180 cases against 206 last year. Of the 283 persons affected by the 175 cases decided, the sentences against twenty persons, that is about 7 per. cent., were reversed, and those against eighty-four, that is about 30 per cent., were modified. The respective ratios last year were 8 and 34 per cent.

214. The First Class Magistrates have generally given satisfaction, and the Subhas and the Judges report favourably about them. Messrs. Ramchandra Bulwant, Shridhar Bajaji, and Kasanlal Nyahalchand have been specially mentioned. The work of the Second Class Magistrates is also fair. Messrs. Ramlinga Ganling, Kazi Abdool Rehman, and Mervanji Edulji have also been specially noticed for good work. The Magisterial work of Messrs. Narayen Babaji, Wahiwatdar of Padra, Hari Raghunath, Wahiwatdar of Sankheda, Ram Rao Gopal, Wahiwatdar of Vadaoli, Shivashankar Bhowanishankar, Wahiwatdar of Mehesana,

Keshavarow Govind, Wahiwatdar of Dhari, Hiralal Umiashankar, Wahiwatdar of Damnagar, and Ramchandra Vishnu, Wahiwatdar of Kodinar, has been reported to be unsatisfactory. The Magisterial work of the Third Class Magistrates is pronounced to be tolerably fair. Mr. Sakharam Narayen, Town Magistrate of Vaso, has been specially noted for his good work. Messrs. Lalji Raghunath of Vijapur, Wamanrao Kacheshvar of Visnagar, and Shitaram Ganesh of Beyt Shankhodhar, are unfavourably noticed. However, on the whole, the work of the Magistrates has been fair.

215. The Karri and Baroda District Judges, Messrs. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., L.L.B., and Kersasji Rustomji, M.A., L.L.B., had, as usual, the greatest amount of Sessions work, and in this as well as in their other work, criminal and civil, they have given every satisfaction. There was not much Sessions work in the Courts of the other Judges, and that of the City Judge was a good deal delayed owing to sickness, festivities in honor of the Royal marriages, and to transfers, during the year, of the incumbent of the office. Among the Subhas, the Subha of the Karri Division, Mr. Luxuman Jagannath, had the greatest amount of criminal work, and his manner of dealing with it has been entirely satisfactory. He exercises great vigilance over the work of the Magistrates under him, and is prompt in bringing illegalities and irregularities to the notice of the Varisht Court for the purpose of correction. The Subha of the Baroda Division had work next to the Subha of Karri. The Nausari Division has light criminal work, but Mr. Ganesh Shitaram Shastri, the present Subha, keeps good supervision over it. In the Amreli Division the work is even lighter than in Nausari.

216. The criminal work done by the Inamdars under the special sanads issued to them for their inam villages is increasing, and if it continues so to increase, it may deserve to be included in the general statements of the judicial statistics hereafter. They filed fifty-four new cases during the year against nineteen last year. Four were pending at the beginning of the year. Forty-eight cases were disposed of by them, leaving a pending balance of ten cases at the end of the year.

217. In the Appendix will be found the usual statistical details, to which reference is suggested in the event of the reader desiring further information than that afforded above.

218. But the salient points I have brought to notice furnish sufficient evidence of the progressive development of the benefits of a sound judicial administration adapted to the wants of our people. The great aim to be kept constantly in view is to render substantial justice in comparatively simple and cheap ways. We have to resist the temptation to adopt too much of forms, technicalities, complexities, and niceties, while we have, at the same time, to give full effect to those great guiding principles upon which human happiness so largely depends. The Varisht Court is fully influenced by these fundamental considerations, and may be relied upon to note shortcomings from year to year, and to take steps to remedy the same.

219. The members of the judicial service in its higher grades are generally all that could be desired. They possess sound special qualifica-

tions. They are actuated by large views. They take pride in their work. They feel a genuine interest in the elevation of the country with the administration of which they are associated.

220. Something is also being done to provide useful recruits for the judicial, as well as other branches of the service. Some promising graduates of the Bombay University have been introduced here and there, and are being trained in business.

221. The credit of the satisfactory administration of justice in the Baroda territories belongs pre-eminently to the Judges of our Varisht Court. I can bear the strongest testimony to their incessant solicitude to promote security of life and property; and the success which has already attended their exertions is such, that our people have little reason to envy any of their neighbours in this respect.

222. *Jails.*—There has been no change in the number of jails and lock-ups in His Highness' territories. There are—one Central Jail, eight Zillah Jails, and thirty-five Lock-ups.

223. *Central Jail.*—The following statement gives particulars regarding the prisoners in the Central Jail for the year under report:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Class of prisoners.	Remained on the 31st of July 1879.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total average of whole Jail.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	393	48	441	141	42	183	534	90	624	316	53	269	318	37	355	368	36	404			
2	Under trial ...	5	...	5	61	2	63	66	2	68	39	2	41	27	...	27	6	...	6	374	36	410
3	Lunatics	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...			
	1879-80 ...	398	48	446	204	44	248	602	92	694	256	55	311	346	37	383	374	36	410			
	1878-79 ...	407	43	450	258	132	390	665	175	840	267	127	394	398	48	446	393	43	436			

224. In the total daily average of attendance, there was a decrease of 6 per cent. during the year.

225. The following are the details of the persons discharged :—

Convicted prisoners.

Transferred to other jails	68
Released on appeals	6
Ditto on expiry of sentence	157
Ditto on payment of fine	14
Executed	4
Died	20
Total ...	269

Most of the prisoners transferred were sent to the new Dabhoi Jail, which was opened this year.

There were no prisoners released on account of sickness.

Under-trial prisoners.

Released	9
Convicted and sentenced	12
Transferred to other jails	20
Total ...	41

Lunatics.

Released after recovery	1
Grand Total ...	311

226. There were no escapes from the jail during the year under report.

227. The death-rate has considerably decreased. The daily average population being 410, the death-rate for the year comes to 4·9, or very nearly 5 per cent. It was 11 per cent. for the preceding year. The prevailing disease was fever, though there were only three deaths from it. There were five deaths by phthisis, two by bronchitis, two by dysentery, two by apoplexy, and the rest from various diseases. There was no case of cholera.

228. The ages of those who died are given below :—

1	died above the age of	55
5	„ between	45 & 50
12	„ „	35 & 40
2	„ „	20 & 30

229. Of the 355 convicted prisoners remaining in the jail on the last day of the year, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to life imprisonment... ...	65	21	86
Sentenced above ten years and not exceeding fourteen years	18	1	19
Sentenced above seven years and not exceeding ten years	13	1	14
Sentenced above five years and not exceeding seven years	45	1	46
Sentenced above three years and not exceeding five years	48	0	48
Sentenced above one year and not exceeding three years	107	3	110
Sentenced up to one year	22	10	32
	318	37	355

230. Of the 355 convicted prisoners there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	287	32	319
Mahomedans	31	5	36
Total ...	318	37	355

231. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items was as shown below :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Diet	41	11	11
Clothing	2	3	11
Guarding and establishment	36	2	1
Contingencies including hospital charges	3	14	7
Total ...	84	0	6

232. The total average for the preceding year was Rupees 96-6-9, that is the average for the year under report was less by Rupees 12-6-3 per head. The reduction was mainly due to the cheapness of provisions.

233. The total expenditure of the jail was Rupees 34,453 during the year as against Rupees 42,041 for the preceding year.

234. *District Jails.*—I now proceed to notice the District Jails, which are eight in number. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of these jails during the year :—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of all jails.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	1,203	50	1,253	2,417	187	2,606	3,620	239	3,859	2,670	199	2,869	950	40	990	1,004	42	1,046	1,124	48	1,172
2	Under trial	167	12	179	2,187	169	2,356	2,354	181	2,535	2,298	178	2,476	56	3	59	119	6	125			
3	Lunatics	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Total ...	1,370	62	1,432	4,606	360	4,966	5,976	422	6,398	4,970	379	5,349	1,006	43	1,049	1,124	48	1,172			

235. The particulars as regards the 2,869 convicted prisoners discharged are as follows:—

Convicted prisoners.

Transferred to other jails	36
Released on appeal	44
Released on expiry of sentence	2,209
Released on payment of fine	438
Released by order of the Sirkar on account of sickness and other grounds	87
Escaped	1
Executed	6
Died	48
Total ...	2,869

236. Most of the prisoners released by order of the Sirkar were released from the Amreli Jail on account of an apprehended epidemic owing to the overcrowded state of the jail. The prisoners released were such as had only two months or less to undergo. It was quite an exceptional measure.

237. The death-rate for convicted prisoners in these District Jails was about 4·6 during the year under report as against 7 per cent. for the last year.

238. Of the forty-eight deaths, there were two by cholera and the rest by other diseases.

239. The following are the particulars of the 2,476 under-trial prisoners disposed of:—

Released	996
Convicted and sentenced	957
Transferred to other jails	515
Escaped	1
Died	7
Total ...	2,476

240. The death-rate was about 5·6 as against 5 per cent. for the last year.

241. The following are the particulars of lunatics:—

Released after recovery	3
Transferred to other jails	1
Total ...	4

242. The average cost per prisoner in these District Jails during the year under report was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet	40	5	2
Clothing	2	9	3
Guarding and establishment	23	11	11
Contingencies including hospital charges	2	8	7
Total ...	69	2	11

243. The average cost for the preceding year was Rupees 82-3-5.

244. The average attendance during the year 1,172, whereas during the preceding year it was 1,128.

245. The total expenditure on account of these District Jails was Rupees 81,086.

246. Of the District Jails which had been in progress of construction, the following were opened during the year under report :—

Nausari.
Dabhoi.
Petlad.

The Dwarka Jail is still in course of construction.

247. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of the thirty-five lock-ups, *i.e.*, Taluka and Subordinate Jails, for the year under review :—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Class of prisoners.	Remaining at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total average of all lock-ups.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	204	5	209	2,252	129	2,381	2,456	134	2,590	2,365	129	2,494	91	5	96	135	1	136			
2	Under trial	124	8	132	2,964	285	3,249	3,088	293	3,381	3,045	282	3,327	43	11	54	106	6	112	243	8	251
3	Lunatics	1	1	2	8	2	10	9	3	12	8	2	10	1	1	2	2	1	3			
	Total ...	329	14	343	5,224	416	5,640	5,553	430	5,983	5,418	413	5,831	135	17	152	243	8	251			

248. The particulars as regards the 2,494 convicts discharged are as follows:—

Transferred to other jails	687
Released on appeal	11
Released on expiry of sentence	1,588
Released on payment of fine	198
Escaped	1
Released by order of the Sirkar	1
Died	8
Total ...	2,494

249. The death-rate was about 6 per cent. as against 10 per cent. of the last year. There were no deaths from cholera.

250. The following are the particulars of the 3,327 under-trial prisoners disposed of:—

Released	1,209
Convicted and sentenced	1,307
Transferred to other jails	797
Escaped	4
Died	10
Total ...	3,327

251. The death-rate was about 9 per cent. as against 6 last year. There was no death by cholera.

252. The following are the particulars of the twelve lunatics:—

Released after recovery	3
Transferred to other jails	2
Handed over to relatives for being taken care of... ...	4
Died	1
Remaining at the end of the year	2
Total ...	12

253. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items in these subordinate jails was as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Diet	42	2	1
Clothing	0	13	4
Contingencies, including hospital charges	1	7	3
Establishment	2	7	10
Total ...	46	14	6

254. The average cost for the previous year was Rupees 56-11-4.

255. The total expenditure on account of these lock-ups and subordinate jails was Rupees 11,775.

256. The average daily attendance during the year was 251 as against 411 for the previous year.

257. The following statement gives particulars regarding the inmates of all classes of jails noticed above severally :—

	Convicted.	Under-trial.	Lunatics.	TOTAL.
Prisoners at the beginning of the year ...	1,903	316	2	2,221
Admitted during the year	5,170	5,668	16	10,854
Total ...	7,073	5,984	18	13,075
Disposed of during the year	5,632	5,844	15	11,491
Remaining at the end of the year ...	1,441	140	3	1,584

258. The totals of the last year are given below for general comparison :—

Prisoners at the beginning of the year ...	...	1,889
Admitted during the year	...	15,482
Total ...		17,371
Disposed of	...	15,150
Remaining at the end of the year ...	...	2,221

259. The admissions and disposals show a decrease of 30 and 25 per cent. respectively as compared with last year.

260. A statement showing the expenditure incurred in the year under report in all the jails taken together will be found among the appendices, *vide* Appendix T.

261. The Central Jail building at Baroda is approaching completion. When it is occupied, great relief will be afforded to the subsidiary prisons in regard to convicted prisoners. Moreover, the effect of punishment will be enhanced by the removal of the prisoners from the vicinity of their homes to the capital, and also by a better course of discipline and penal labour, while the health of the prisoners will be brought under better control.

262. *Police.*—The strength of the Police Force employed in the State continues to be fully maintained. The total strength is shown in the following table :—

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Superintendent or Police Naib Subha.	Inspectors and Fouzdars.	SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND MEN.		Other establishment.	TOTAL.
				Foot.	Mounted.		
1	Baroda City ...	1	8	545	28	39	621
2	Baroda Division ...	1	14	1,151	138	28	1,332
3	Nausari „ ...	1	14	713	153	28	909
4	Kadi „ ...	1	17	1,651	208	32	1,909
5	Amreli „ ...	1	8	488	78	23	598
	Total ...	5	61	4,548	605	150	5,369

263. Thus the total strength sanctioned comes to 5,369. Last year it was 5,366. The Waghirs employed in the Kadi Division from Okhamandel are included in these figures. The total annual cost sanctioned was Rupees 9,07,529, and the total expenditure actually incurred was Rupees 7,31,356 in mixed currency, or Rupees 7,88,165 Babashai, as shown below. The sanctioned amount includes extraordinary grants for dress, building police thannas and repairs thereto, rewards, and other miscellaneous charges:—

No.	Name of Division.	Sanctions.			Actual expenditure.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Baroda City	1,14,983	0	0	99,929	0	0
2	Baroda Division	2,26,065	0	0	1,81,416	0	0
3	Nausari „	1,47,999	0	0	1,25,125	0	0
4	Kadi „	3,11,601	0	0	2,37,784	0	0
5	Amreli „	1,06,879	0	0	87,099	0	0
	Total. ...	9,07,529	0	0	7,31,356	0	0

264. The total expenditure for the year preceding was Rupees 7,61,836. Thus there was a decrease of expenditure by Rupees 30,480.

265. Of the officers and men employed during the year, there were 2,765 Hindus of all castes, 2,216 Mahomedans, fourteen Parsees and Jews, and two Christians as shown below:—

No.	Name of Division.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees and Jews.	Christians.	Total.
1	Baroda City	445	162	4	...	611
2	Baroda Division	668	432	1	...	1,101
3	Nausari „	539	266	7	2	814
4	Kadi „	740	1,134	1	...	1,875
5	Amreli „	373	222	1	...	596
	Total ...	2,765	2,216	14	2	4,997

266. Of the 2,765 Hindus, 601 were Brahmins, 391 were Rajpoots, 750 were Marathas, 85 were Parbhus and Senoys, 33 were Waghirs,

333 were Kolis and Bheels, and 752 were Hindus of other castes, as shown below:—

No.	Name of Division.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Marathas.	Parbhus and Senoys.	Waghirs.	Kolis and Bheels.	Hindus of other castes.	Total.
1	Baroda City ...	95	30	161	15	...	28	116	445
2	Baroda Division ...	231	94	186	13	1	34	109	668
3	Nausari „ ...	128	66	218	22	...	30	75	539
4	Kadi „ ...	88	98	90	25	25	219	195	740
5	Amreli „ ...	59	103	95	10	7	22	77	373
	Total ...	601	391	750	85	33	333	572	2,765

267. The above figures give the following percentages: 12 per cent. were Brahmins, 8 per cent. were Rajpoots, 15 per cent. were Marathas, 2 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, ¾ per cent. were Waghirs, 7 per cent. were Kolis and Bheels, 11 per cent. were Hindus of other castes, and 44 per cent. were Mahomedans.

268. The different castes and creeds are, it will be observed, well represented.

269. The increase in the number of Bheels and Kolis employed will, I trust, be noted with satisfaction. The largest number of Bheels and Kolis has been employed in the Kadi Division. In the year preceding, the number in that Division was 136. This year it is 219. The number of Waghirs in the force has risen from twenty-two to thirty-three.

270. Amongst officers, 34½ per cent. were Mahomedans, 1½ per cent. were Parsees, and 64 per cent. were Hindus of all castes.

271. Of the Hindus, 42⅓ per cent. were Brahmins, 10 per cent. were Rajpoots, 19⅓ per cent. were Marathas, 8½ per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, 3⅓ per cent. were Kolis and Bheels, and 16½ per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

272. Of the men, 46½ per cent. were Mahomedans, and 53½ per cent. were Hindus of all castes.

273. Of the Hindus, 16 per cent. were Brahmins, 15¼ per cent. were Rajpoots, 29¼ per cent. were Marathas, 1½ per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, 1½ per cent. were Waghirs, 14½ per cent. were Kolis and Bheels, and 22 per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

274. During the year, 9 officers and 257 men were dismissed; 345 officers and 910 men were reduced to lower grades; and fifteen officers and sixty-two men were criminally punished.

275. On the other hand, 252 men were promoted, and 211 men received money rewards for good services. Due readiness has been shown in punishing as well as in rewarding.

276. During the same year, 259 men tendered resignation; 115 men were otherwise discharged; 105 men deserted the force; and 139 men died.

277. The total number of crimes reported during the year under review was 7,053 against 9,953 reported last year. Seven hundred and thirty-four cases of previous years were brought under inquiry during the year. Of the total 7,787 cases, 4,238 were sent to Magistrates after inquiry, and in 3,002 cases convictions were secured. The percentage of convictions to cases sent to Magistrates for inquiry was seventy-one. The figures for each Division are as follows:—

Number.	Name of Division.	Cases reported during the year.	Cases of previous years brought under inquiry this year.	Total.	Total number of cases for 1878-79.	Sent to Magistrates this year.	Cases in which convictions were secured.	Percentage of convictions to cases sent to Magistrates.	
								1879-80.	1878-79.
1	Baroda City	828	68	896	1,018	379	272	71·77	73·15
2	„ Division ...	1,960	420	2,380	3,359	1,370	974	70·88	76·92
3	Nausari „ ...	713	61	774	1,484	517	362	70·02	61·58
4	Kadi „ ...	2,600	184	2,784	3,367	1,436	1,025	71·38	73·15
5	Amreli „ ...	952	1	953	1,289	536	372	69·40	57·87
	Total ...	7,053	734	7,787	10,517	4,238	3,002	70·84	71·23

278. The number of persons arrested during the year under retrospect was 11,695 against 14,744 of the last year. Of these, 2,947 were released by Magistrates without trial, seven died, eight escaped, eight were transferred to other districts, sixteen remained in the custody of police, and 473 were on bail at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 8,236 were sent to Magistrates for trial. Of these, again, 2,771 were acquitted, 5,140 were convicted, sixteen died after commencement of trial, and 309 remained pending trial at the end of the year. The appended table gives figures for each Division:—

Number.	Name of Division.	Number of persons arrested.		Disposal of persons arrested during the year under report.						Sent to Magistrates for inquiry.				Total.
		1878-79.	1879-80.	Released without trial.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred to other districts.	In police custody.	On bail at the end of the year.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died after commencement of trial.	Pending trial at the end of the year.	
1	Baroda City ...	1,245	1,184	508	2	4	5	2	107	192	347	2	15	1,184
2	„ Division ...	4,370	3,233	688	2	1	3	...	63	808	1,582	7	79	3,233
3	Nausari „ ...	2,105	1,135	235	...	...	...	...	1	322	544	2	31	1,135
4	Kadi „ ...	5,354	5,000	1,271	3	3	...	14	288	1,207	2,110	4	100	5,000
5	Amreli „ ...	1,670	1,143	245	...	...	...	...	14	242	557		84	1,143
	Total ...	14,744	11,695	2,947	7	8	8	16	473	2,771	5,140	16	309	11,695

279. Of the persons arrested, 25·2 per cent. were discharged without trial, 23·69 per cent. were acquitted, and 43·95 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial was 62·41 against 48·31 for last year. The following table shows percentages for each Division :—

Number.	Name of Division.	Percentage of persons arrested who were			Percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for trial.	
		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	Baroda City	42·9	16·22	29·31	49·80	62·41
2	„ Division	21·28	24·99	48·93	52·23	63·89
3	Nausari „	20·7	28·37	47·93	45·11	60·51
4	Kadi „	25·42	24·14	42·2	42·51	61·08
5	Amreli „	21·43	21·17	48·73	49·71	63·01
	Total ...	25·2	23·69	43·95	48·31	62·41

280. In 3,775 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 1,80,333 was alleged to have been stolen as against 5,369 cases and Rupees 2,44,610 for last year. In 2,656 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 89,857 was recovered against 3,632 cases and Rupees 1,02,252 for last year. The following table gives figures for each Division :—

Number.	Name of Division.	1879-80.				1878-79.		1879-80.	1878-79.
		Cases in which property was alleged to have been lost.	Value of property lost.	Cases in which property was recovered.	Value of property recovered.	Value of property lost.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property lost.	Percentage of property recovered to property lost.
		Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		
1	Baroda City	468	72,815	265	38,654	55,292	29,739	53·09	53·79
2	„ Division ...	1,024	33,145	883	16,888	64,029	31,774	50·95	49·62
3	Nausari „ ...	276	7,400	266	5,685	10,167	6,637	76·83	65·28
4	Kadi „ ...	1,392	49,438	880	22,914	82,314	23,018	46·35	27·96
	Amreli „ ...	615	17,532	362	5,713	32,806	11,083	32·59	33·78
	Total ...	3,775	1,80,333	2,656	89,856	2,44,608	1,02,251	49·83	41·80

281. It will be observed from the last four statements that, while there was a decrease in crime in all the Divisions, there was an increase in the number of convictions obtained and in the value of property recovered.

282. Of the offences reported during the year, there were twenty-nine cases of murder, twenty-two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, seventy-four of grievous hurt, thirty of rape, twenty-nine of dacoity, 185 of robbery, 3,639 of theft, 323 of house-breaking, 152 of receiving stolen property, 131 of criminal breach of trust, seventy-nine of mischief by fire, and the rest were miscellaneous offences. Figures for each Division are given in the following table:—

Number.	Name of Division.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal breach of trust.	Mischief by fire.	Miscellaneous offences.	Total.
1	Baroda City ...	1	...	3	1	...	19	455	12	7	47	2	281	828
2	„ Division ...	9	6	22	10	5	65	1,229	22	50	30	9	503	1,960
3	Nausari „ ...	...	2	3	4	5	12	285	27	16	7	4	348	713
4	Kadi „ ...	15	9	38	12	17	68	1,129	201	62	27	42	980	2,600
5	Amreli „ ...	4	5	8	3	2	21	541	61	17	20	22	248	952
	Total ...	29	22	74	30	29	185	3,639	323	152	131	79	2,360	7,053

283. *General remarks. Kadi Division.*—There were this year only four cases of highway robbery by mounted robbers, and forty-eight by foot highwaymen, against sixteen and eighty-seven, respectively, of the year preceding. In two out of the four cases of robbery by mounted robbers, six offenders were apprehended and two convicted. Sixty-four persons were apprehended in connection with the forty-eight robberies committed by foot highwaymen, twenty-six of whom were convicted.

284. There was one case of mail robbery during the year. It took place on the night of the 4th of October 1879, within the limits of the village of Dharnaj in the Pattan Talooka. Property of the value of about Rupees 1,400 was lost, but out of it property of the value of Rupees 1,200 was recovered. Foot-prints of the offenders were traced to the village of Sankra in Kankrej under the Pahlanpoor Agency, and by Resolution, No. 4146, dated 31st August 1880, the Government of Bombay decided that the value of the unrecovered property, about Rupees 200, should be made good by Kankrej. No offenders were discovered; but it may be stated that in this case, as in some cases of last year, there is reason to suspect the agency or complicity of the carriers of the mail-bag.

285. Two mail-runners reported attacks on the mail, one between Visnagar and Vadnagar, and the other within the limits of Dhenuj, but these were proved to be false.

286. It was stated in the last report that of the noted outlaws that had long infested the Kadi Division, twenty-seven had been tried and sentenced, whereas six were still at large. The most daring of the six, Okhaji, has been captured by the Kadi Police after the expiry of the year under report. Kuberji Hemtaji was apprehended during the year by the Ahmedabad Police, and he is now undergoing trial at Visnagar. Wastaji Ijaji was apprehended in Wadhwan, and he is now undergoing a long sentence of imprisonment in the jail of that State. Ijaji is reported as having died in Kankrej. Thus of the six there are only two now remaining free.

287. One other daring robber, Saddia Balol, who was concerned in a highway robbery near Wamaj under Kadi, about three years ago, has also been apprehended.

288. The Kadi Division has enjoyed peace and order to a degree never known before.

289. *General remarks. Baroda Division.*—The Baroda Division Police rendered conspicuous service in the case of a very daring attack made on the thanna of Amreli, in the Tilakwada Talooka, by a notorious outlaw of Rewa Kanta, one Bhudaria Bhana, who had been in outlawry for a number of years. A brother of this outlaw, by name Jitya, charged with murder in Rewa Kanta, was seized in the village of Kusumbi under Tilakwada, and at the instance of the Thannadar of Sankheda Mehwas, who was present at Amreli, kept in the Police Chowki there. In the night Bhudaria, with about 150 Bheels, attacked the thanna. The few sepoys that were there made a stout defence and saved the life of the Thannadar, but they were overpowered by numbers, and Bhudaria succeeded in rescuing Jitya from custody, and in taking him away with him. In the attack, two persons, one police sepoy and one Banya, were killed, and two other persons wounded. Of the outlaws three men received wounds at the hands of the police. Bhudaria immediately disappeared. On receipt of the news of this attack, a party of fifty foot and twenty-five mounted Police, in charge of Mr. Balvantrao Waman, Sir Fouzdar of Dabhoi, marched to the scene of the offence, entered Rewa Kanta with theThannadar of Mehwas and captured fifteen offenders, and amongst them, one Saddia, the nephew and right-hand man of Bhudaria. This Saddia first gave the clue as to the whereabouts of Bhudaria. The Baroda Police party was now joined by a strong party from the Rewa Kanta Agency under Sayad Edroos, Police Superintendent of Lunawada State.

290. By the joint exertions of these forces, Jitya was recaptured on 10th March 1880 at Jambughoda, and Bhudaria was shot on 24th of March 1880 at Sakad.

291. At Jitya's recapture, one Ukadiya, a nephew of Bhudaria, having offered resistance and wounded a sowar of Jemadar Dosu Miya of the Baroda party, was shot down by Sowar Mulkhan of the Baroda Police.

292. Two sons of Bhudaria were captured after he, Bhudaria, was shot. Jitya had committed no offence in these territories, and his trial therefore did not take place here.

293. The following ringleaders who had taken a prominent part in the attack on the Amreli Thanna were tried in Baroda and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for life :—

1. Dhiria Bhudar.
2. Chhidia Bhudar.
3. Saddia Pathu.
4. Mania Gulab.

Nine other persons were also punished with lighter sentences.

294. The following persons deserve great credit for their successful endeavours in connection with this case :—

1. Police Naib Subha, Rao Saheb Gopal Rao Wasudeo Kibe.
2. Balvantrao Waman, Sir Fouzdar.
3. Gulam Russul, Mounted Jemadar.
4. Bajrang, Foot Jemadar.
5. Subrati,
6. Mansur,
7. Meer Mahomed, } Police Sowars.
and
8. Two Sowars of Jemadar Dasmahomed.

295. On the 8th of April 1880, a postal runner, while carrying a postal bag between Dabhoi and Karjan, abstracted some money from it, threw away the bag itself and absconded. He was subsequently caught and punished.

296. *General remarks. Amreli Division.*—In the early part of the year under report, the peace of the Amreli District was threatened by some eight Kathi Girassias having gone into outlawry. Of these, two took this step on account of a decision having gone against them in a civil suit between them and their relations. The rest took the step on account of their having committed crimes in Kathiawar.

297. One of these eight outlaws was killed in Junagurh territory; one was caught there and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment; two were caught in the Amreli District and were extradited to Junagurh for offences committed therein; one surrendered himself and was pardoned; three still remained in outlawry at the end of the year. Two of these have subsequently come to hand.

298. There were two dacoities during the year in this district, one at the village of Garmali and the other at the village of Malila. Two of the outlaws are suspected of having had a hand in the dacoity at Garmali.

299. The usual tabular statements will be found embodied in the appendix (*vide* Appendix U).

300. It will be observed that, on the whole, crime has been diminishing even after making allowance for the more favourable season. There is no doubt that our police force has manifested improved repressive and detective capacity. While all the territories have participated in the benefit, the Kadi Division shows the most marked improvement, because it had been the most backward of the whole. A large tract which used from time immemorial to be the painful scene of audacious crimes of violence and lawlessness has been reclaimed to peace and order.

301. We cannot, however, rest on our oars. Sustained vigour and vigilance must be exercised. Old and traditional habits of crime require some generations for extinction or even material mitigation of a permanent character. Our programme for the future may, therefore, be briefly stated to be as follows:—To maintain undiminished the present strength of the police; to continue to exercise the greatest care in order to select the most efficient officers; to insure the due representation of all classes and castes in the force; to combine intellectual keenness and physical strength in the requisite proportions; to dispense rewards and punishments with unwearied discrimination; to review the results from year to year; to mark shortcomings; and to take steps to remedy the same.

302. A simple set of practical rules is required for the guidance of the police. A draft has been ready for sometime, but pressure of other work has delayed its consideration. The same remark applies also to the subject of a proper organization of the village police. Before long, some system of examination will have to be introduced as a test of qualification for police appointments and promotions.

303. There is an objectionable tendency against which all concerned have to be ever vigilant, namely, that of an undue proportion of policemen being withdrawn from active police duties, and being used as mere personal escort or personal servants for purposes of personal convenience.

304. The valuable services which Rao Bahadoor Vinayak Rao J. Kirtane has rendered in the construction and working of the police cannot be over-estimated.

305. While all the Subhas have exerted themselves fairly to promote the efficiency of the police, the police Naib Subhas and the City Superintendent, who are especially responsible for that efficiency, have afforded satisfaction. The Police Naib Subha of the Karri Division, namely, Rao Saheb Purushotum Trimbuck has earned high praise for the difficult work he has so successfully accomplished in that Division. Under Mr. Tabak, the City Superintendent, the large city of Baroda is as quiet and well-behaved as any similar centre of population can be.

306. *Extradition.*—During the period under report, the Baroda Government made extradition demands in 136 cases against 164 of last year, and received similar demands in 105 cases from British Districts and Tributary and other Native States against 114 of last year as shown below:—

DEMANDS BY BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	77	170	7	21
Native States	59	186	5	21
Total ...	136	356	12	42

DEMANDS ON BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	63	117	9	15
Native States	42	92	6	7
Total ...	105	209	15	22

307. During the same period, 349 men were surrendered to Baroda in 136 cases, while Baroda surrendered 163 men in 81 cases as shown below:—

SURRENDERS TO BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING PREVIOUS YEAR.		TOTAL NUMBER OF SURRENDERS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	63	124	18	27	81	151
Native States	38	127	17	71	55	198
Total ...	101	251	35	98	136	349

SURRENDERS BY BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING PREVIOUS YEAR.		TOTAL NUMBER OF SURRENDERS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	47	92	4	4	51	96
Native States	25	61	5	6	30	67
Total ...	72	153	9	10	81	163

308. During the year, 389 extradited prisoners were tried in 141 cases; 262 were convicted and 127 acquitted; and thirty-three men in sixteen cases remained to be tried. Particulars follow:—

Trials, convictions, and acquittals, with pending trials.

British District or Native State.	Number of trials.		Number of convictions.		Number of acquittals.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	88	183	66	129	22	54	9	18
Native States	53	206	42	133	11	73	7	15
Total ...	141	389	108	262	33	127	16	33

309. Only one man, extradited from Ahmedabad, was sentenced capitally during the year, and eleven persons, nine of whom were extradited from Ahmedabad, one from Kaira, and one from Broach, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

310. Certificates for trials in British India were issued in three cases, involving ten men.

311. Mutual extradition of criminals works now so successfully that malefactors unmistakably perceive their chances of impunity are diminishing to very narrow limits. The old sentiment in favor of protecting and refusing to deliver up those who had sought asylum in one Native State in order to avert the pursuit of another, is fast losing its pristine hold, or is exercised with greater discrimination. That sentiment had its uses to humanity in former times, inasmuch as India was then full of tyrannical organisms, from whose vindictive pursuit it was desirable to save persecuted innocence. But in these days of general peace, order, and justice, that sentiment cannot be pleaded to shelter those who are criminals by the common consent of mankind.

312. *Military Department.*—The strength of the regular force remains the same as in the preceding year. There are four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, serving at Baroda. A regiment of infantry is stationed at Dhari and one in Okhamandal for the protection of the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar in Kathiawar. Detachments of infantry and artillery at Baroda serve in turn at Karri.

313. The following shows the numerical strength of each branch of the service in detail:—

Artillery.

	Effective.
Amalgamated Gold and Silver Battery	65
Light Field Battery	69
Rumi gunners	20
Total ...	154

Cavalry.

	Effective.
The Maharaja's Body-Guard	55
Silledar Cavalry	192
Total ...	247

Infantry.

1st Regiment	566
2nd „	566
3rd „	566
5th „	338
Dhari Battalion	513
Oka „	458
Total ...	3,007

Band.

Mounted Band	22
Foot Band	71
Total ...	93
General and Staff Officers	5
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,506

N.B.—Followers, Karkoons, &c., who used to be shown under the head of non-effectives in previous reports, have been omitted from this year's report.

314. The following is a summary of the total strength of the regular force:—

	Effective.
Artillery	154
Cavalry	247
Infantry	3,007
Bands	93
General and Staff Officers	5
Total ...	3,506

315. The following is an analysis of the composition of the force:—

16 Europeans or Eurasians.
775 Mahomedans.
1,013 Marathas and Konkanis.
76 Goanese (in the Bands).
1,493 Pardesis or Hindustanis.
96 Kolis, Rajpoots, Gosavis, and others.

316. The cost of the force during the year under review was as follows:—

	Rupees.
Artillery	67,904
Cavalry	1,31,003
Infantry	5,11,756
Bands	30,650
General and Staff	35,667
Total ...	7,76,980

317. Thus the average cost per each effective unit in the artillery was Rupees 441 per annum :—

	Rs.
In the Cavalry	530
Do. Infantry	170
Do. Bands	329
On the whole	222

318. The following figures will show the cost of the year under report as compared with the cost of the two previous years :—

	Rupees.
Total cost of Regular Force for 1877-78	8,13,941
Do. do. 1878-79	7,73,455
Do. do. 1879-80	7,76,980

319. The last figure would have been lower but for the issue of new uniforms.

320. The amalgamation of the two Rissalas, which had been in contemplation, was carried out in the year under report.

321. The force is being improved by the gradual elimination of unfit persons by means of pensions or gratuities. Fifty-two persons were invalided and discharged in the year.

322. The rate of mortality in the force was nearly 4¼ per cent., a high ratio due to the prevalence of virulent fever. The troops, of course, suffered in common with the general population.

323. There were in all thirty cases of desertion from the force. Only three of the deserters were traced out and brought to punishment.

324. Civil offences committed by the military continue to be made over to the Civil authorities for purposes of trial and punishment. The Military authorities do not quite like this course. Yet, it seems to me to be the best in the majority of such cases. It is a course which public opinion is increasingly disposed to favour.

325. Musketry practice was systematically introduced in the year under report.

326. The conduct of the force has continued very satisfactory—a result for which His Highness' Government have to offer cordial thanks to General Devine and the officers who have co-operated with that gentleman.

327. I proceed to a brief notice of the Irregular Forces which comprise both horse and foot. The numerical strength is as follows :—

Horse.

	Effective.
Silledari	1,679
Sebundi	624
Hoozoorat	400
Khalsa	1,738
Total ...	4,441

Foot.

	Effective.
Sebundi	1,293
Khalsa	630
Total ...	1,923
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,364

328. The mounted strength seems large, but it has to be remembered that out of this, 3,000 horse constitute the Gaekwar's Contingent maintained under Treaty. It is hoped that this heavy obligation may be lightened hereafter for the advantage of all concerned. Measures in this direction have been under discussion.

329. The following statement shows the cost of the force in the year under report:—

Horse.	*Rupees.*
Silledari	9,23,747
Sebundi	2,50,233
Hoozoorat	1,71,736
Khalsa	7,74,396
The Contingent, Sir Subha, and his establishment ...	29,852
Total ...	21,59,964
Foot.	
Sebundi	1,65,576
Khalsa	55,003
Total ...	2,20,579
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,80,543

330. And the following figures are given for purposes of comparison:—

	Rupees.
Cost of the force for 1877-78	27,79,577
Cost of the force for 1878-79	25,93,487
Cost of the force for 1879-80	23,80,543

331. The reduction of cost shown in the last figure is chiefly owing to less special batta paid during the year, the prices of provisions and forage having considerably fallen from their abnormal height.

332. Some military buildings have already been constructed, but many more are required. Sanctions have been given for some, and plans and estimates have been under preparation for others.

333. The total expenditure on account of the whole force of the State, regular and irregular, shown in the foregoing paragraphs, amounted to Rupees 31,57,523, while the amount debited to the Military Department in the Financial Statement is Rupees 30,94,138. The difference is due to the fact that the former figure represents the liabilities or expenditure incurred during the year, while the latter (after expunging adjustments made during the year) shows the actual payments

made whether on account of the year under report or of the previous year. Any payments remaining to be made at the end of the year are included in the former, but excluded from the latter figure.

334. *Public Works.*—This important department of the State has continued to be administered by Mr. G. F. Hill, C.E., and has maintained its efficiency and usefulness.

335. Mr. Hill took leave for Europe, and was absent from 13th May to 12th November 1880. During that interval Mr. Ardeshir K. Modi, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, was in charge of Mr. Hill's duties, and afforded every satisfaction.

336. We have continued the policy of getting the best designs made by the best architects available for the most important of our buildings. Major Mant of Bombay and Mr. Chisholm of Madras are pretty sure to leave at Baroda some striking monuments of their architectural skill in producing beautiful and harmonious combinations in the Indo-Saracenic style.

337. The system of getting most of our public works executed by contractors has now been fairly tried for some years and has proved a practical success. The benefit of competition within certain limits has been secured—a benefit which may perhaps be further developed; and I have pleasure in recording my opinion that many of our contractors generally perform work on reasonable terms and in a satisfactory manner. We, of course, take care to entrust the contracts to respectable individuals, one result of which is that hardly any serious disputes arise between them and the Sirkar.

338. As regards the excellent quality of the work done in connection with the more important of the fabrics in progress at the capital, I am able to refer to the testimony borne by external and independent authorities, such as Major Mant and Mr. Chisholm.

339. The *personnel* of our Public Works Department continues to maintain its high character, and this is, of course, a very necessary element of success in a field usually offering recurring temptations. And I may add with no less satisfaction that this branch of the service contains a good deal of intellectual as well as moral worth. All this is largely due to the care and solicitude exercised in connection with the department in the selection of its agents. I need hardly observe, however, that the favorable remarks I have thus offered may be subject to exceptions such as are found in similar branches of the service elsewhere.

340. The development which useful public works in these territories have attained has incidentally yet very beneficially been instrumental in affording employment to considerable bodies of the labouring poor.

341. The total outlay on works in the year under review amounted in round numbers to Rupees 9,99,000, including payments made during the year on account of works executed in previous years. The total cost of establishment was Rupees 81,500. The ratio of the latter to the former was Rupees 8·16 per cent.

342. The following statement is a brief comparison of the total expenditure of the year with that of the preceding year :—

Heads of Service.	Expenditure, 1878-79.	Expenditure, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Original Works ...	10,59,000	8,50,000	...	2,09,000
Repairs	1,17,000	1,49,000	32,000	...
Establishment ...	79,000	81,500	2,500	...
Tools and Plant ...	7,000	2,500	...	4,500
Total outlay ...	12,62,000	10,83,000	34,500	2,13,500

343. The falling off above exhibited was the effect more of accident than of design. The main cause of the same was that several works were finished in the year or were approaching completion, and therefore absorbed less outlay.

344. High as the cost of repairs was in the preceding year, it was still higher in the year under review, because of the marriages in the palace. In connection with this important occasion, several buildings have been thoroughly repaired. One of these, namely, the Nazar Pagah, was almost reconstructed at a heavy outlay, and has since become useful for the location of the Baroda Subha's Office and its appurtenances.

345. The appendices will be found to contain tabular statements which afford information in detail in connection with the operations of the department.

346. It may be useful to note here the principal original works which were brought to completion in the year under retrospect. They are shown below :—

Description of work.	Amount of sanction.	Total expenditure.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Additions and alterations to the Mustoobaugh out-houses ...	7,628	7,629
Additions and alterations to Nazar Pagah for the marriages ...	61,760	59,852
Pulling down the top terrace of the old Sircar Wada and substituting a tiled roof	5,554	5,077
Constructing an out-house at Vishram Baugh	9,955	9,764
Iron railing to the front compound of Public Offices ...	5,804	5,704
Constructing officers' quarters with out-houses at Baroda ...	16,940	16,396
Ditto jail at Dabhoi	60,398	60,317
Ditto dispensary at Petlad	10,835	9,465
Ditto ditto at Karri	30,122	29,583
Converting Kathiawar Dewanjee's Pagah into Police headquarters, &c.	18,930	5,149
Erecting an additional storey over Gadikhana to serve as a dining hall during marriage festivities	14,212	13,537
Making additions and alterations to the Spectators' stand in the arena	9,230	8,576
Railing and gateway for Public Park	6,629	6,629
Woodwork in Vishram Baugh bungalow	6,441	5,952
Abutments and wing-walls to the bridge on the Vishwamitri river	8,136	7,377

347. The following statement shows the original works each estimated to cost from Rupees 5,000 upwards, but which were still in progress at the close of the year under review :—

Description of work.	Amount of sanction.	Amount of expenditure during the year.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Additions and alterations to the bungalow rented to K. B. Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	5,371	2,445
Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to the 1st Rissala lines and stables	9,800	3,508
Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to 2nd Troop, Silledar Cavalry stables	8,401	1,603
Additions and alterations to the Wahiwatdar's Kutcherry at Sankheda	12,667	10,075
A new Thuggi and Dacoity Jail	18,966	15,656
A new dispensary at Padra	7,956	6,443
Additions and alterations to the Dhurumshalla at Petlad ...	6,837	5,347
A new road from new Police Chowki to Golwad (Nausari) ...	5,018	1,450
A new Wahiwatdar's Kutcherry at Chansama	41,404	19,537
A new wing-wall on the Wishwamitri in public garden ...	12,516	8,044
Miscellaneous works in public garden	8,339	3,856
Additions and alterations to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli	5,377	4,868
Constructing a road from Damnagar to Chabadiya (Amreli) ...	5,546	5,079
Constructing a road from Government garden to Jamalpoora (Nausari)	5,101	43
Constructing a drain and bund-wall to the tank at Dabhoi ...	6,833	4,588
New Central Jail at Baroda	5,63,377	5,57,553
New Jail at Petlad	59,393	58,327
Ditto at Nausari	54,848	54,651
Ditto at Dwarka	22,044	8,787
Ditto at Karri	1,07,905	391
Ranee Jamnabai Dispensary	1,03,397	73,568
Constructing Civil Hospital at Nausari	35,097	36,816
Constructing a dispensary at Sojitra	8,400	7,951
Ditto ditto at Sidhpur	8,400	7,485
Ditto ditto at Dehgaum	8,400	7,577
Constructing a cook-room in the compound of Dastoor's bungalow at Nausari	5,218	4,490
Constructing a bungalow for the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli	22,688	13,349
New Palace (Lakshimi Vilas)	.....	2,19,189
Constructing an out-house at Mustoobaugh	6,529	5,560
Public Offices at Nausari	92,521	447
Baroda High School and College	.....	76,000
Repairs to the road from Railway Station to the town of Nausari	8,873	8,268
Repairs to the road from Railway Station to the town of Dabhoi	6,014	5,993
Repairs to the road from Bardoli to Surat	13,170	9,084
Constructing a road from Sion to Kathor	12,587	8,860
Macadamizing roads and building culverts in the town of Amreli	9,310	8,456
Metalling roads in the city of Baroda	27,727	18,228
Ditto in the town of Nausari	16,101	15,483
Reconstructing parts of the town wall of Amreli	.....	3,939
Constructing road from Amreli to Paniya	11,883	3
Ditto from Anand to Petlad	10,048	9,227
Ditto from Amreli to Warsoda	.....	25,800
Ditto ditto to Wankiya	.....	1,673
Ditto ditto to Chittal	.....	1,777
Ditto from Chawand to Lathi	.....	1,557
Ditto from Kodinar to Ghatwad	.....	2,956

Description of work.	Amount of sanction.	Amount of expenditure during the year.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Constructing five culverts on the road from public garden to Bhutudezapa at Baroda...	14,754	8,892
Deepening the tank at Sajpoor in Damnagar Taluka ...	6,585	828
Laying down water-pipes from a well to a place in the city of Baroda	10,334	11,187
Certain emergent works for replenishing the Soor Sagar tank in the city of Baroda	8,936	6,484
Baroda city drainage	.....	9,613
Building barracks for the men of the Dhari Battalion ...	11,370	10,405
Constructing Wahiwatdar's Kutcherry at Palsana... ...	31,623	29,287
Ditto ditto at Dehgaum ...	30,875	11,579
Ditto a bungalow for Captain Nissen at Dhari ...	11,854	11,158

348. The Central Jail is fast approaching completion, and will, I hope, be actually occupied by the prisoners in the course of the year next to that under report. It is one of the finest edifices of its kind, and no reasonable expense has been spared to make its various parts perfect according to modern lights.

349. The new College will be an edifice worthy of His Highness the Gaekwar's capital, and well calculated to insure the stability of its educational institutions. It is making fair progress, and may be expected to be finished in a couple of years.

350. The Jamnabai Dispensary in the city already presents an attractive appearance, and may be expected to be ready for occupation in the course of the next year.

351. But the largest work of the whole is that of the new palace designed by Major Mant. Advanced up to plinth, it already presages the noble character of the future structure. It is impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy the period of its completion. Such a work of art may take several years, and year after year the Sirkar should be prepared to lay out considerable funds on it. Neither is it possible to set precise limits to the outlay, for besides the main palace building itself, a vast extent of subsidiary accommodation will be required.

352. The quality and progress of the buildings designed by Major Mant and by Mr. Chisholm are respectively inspected by those gentlemen at convenient intervals.

353. In the year under report the Soughar stone quarries were made fully available for our public works in the city of Baroda. The stone is excellent and durable, and has the great advantage of our Railway from Bahaderpore to Baroda. This advantage may be expected to benefit private buildings also.

354. The following shows the total outlay in the Public Works Department during the present Administration, including the year under report:—

	Rs.	*Rs.*
Up to year 1878-79	.....	23,53,744
In 1879-80—		
Works and repairs	9,99,000	
,, Establishment, &c.	84,000	
		10,83,000
Total ...		34,36,744

355. To this last mentioned total amount must be added the total outlay on our own State Railways during the present Administration, which may be taken to be about British Rupees 6,24,000 in round numbers.

356. These two items together amount to Rupees 40,60,000 in round numbers, and this will show that the Administration has not been unmindful of its obligations in this department of duty.

357. As the works already initiated are approaching completion, others are being thought of, so as continuously to engage the activity of this branch of the public service. We have yet to multiply roads and especially our narrow gauge railroads; to build more schools and hospitals; to erect more courts and kutcherries; to carry out more improvements in our towns and cities; to insure good drinking wells in all our villages; to vastly increase the number of irrigating wells; and to do something for the drainage of what are at present useless and malarious swamps. This will show that our programme has, by no means, been exhausted by the operations of these five years.

358. It remains to state that, besides the outlay on public works abovementioned, there has been some under the orders of the Revenue Department. The work done is of such subordinate importance, though very useful in its own way, that its particulars need not encumber this report.

359. The Account and Audit Office connected with the Public Works Department has been, I believe, doing its duty with diligence and watchfulness. It has brought to notice some minor shortcomings, which, I hope, will be remedied before long.

360. Mr. Hill, our State Engineer, has again earned the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness' Government for his successful labours during the year. The varied and numerous demands on his department in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Gaekwar and that of His Highness' sister, were met with admirable promptitude and cheerfulness.

361. *Municipalities.*—The following is a comparative statement of expenditure incurred on account of Municipalities in the year under report and in the previous one:—

		1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
(1.)	Baroda City Municipality	1,79,334	2,52,639*
(2.)	Town Municipalities in the districts ...	52,000	49,051
	Total ...	2,31,334	3,01,690

* This figure is in excess of the amount given in the Financial Statement. The difference is due among other causes to the Treasury having debited expenditure incurred by the Municipality on account of marriages to the head of extraordinary charges.

362. *Baroda City Municipality.*—The following table shows the details of the expenses of the Baroda City Municipality during the year under report. The figures for 1879-80 are given side by side with those of the preceding year:—

	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80.* Rs.
Office Establishment	12,836	13,837
Inspectors	3,971	5,366
Conservancy	54,103	58,762
Road repairs	30,890	51,226
Watering roads	17,761	23,299
Lighting	13,092	36,601
Fire Establishment	4,135	5,517
Clearing wells and tanks	2,249	1,507
Planting of trees	3,667	3,815
Dead stock purchase	16,198	13,767
Buildings and repairs	18,685	29,925
Public squares	.....	118
Miscellaneous...	1,753	1,173
Erection of triumphal arches in connection with the Royal marriages	.....	7,726
Total ...	1,79,334	2,52,639

363. The expenditure during the year under report is much in excess of that of the previous year. The increase consists of the special expenditure on account of the Royal marriages, and of the cost of additional roads and the improvement of numerous small lanes in the city.

364. The expenditure incurred by the City Municipality on account of the marriages is summarized below:—

Items.	Amount of Expenditure. Rs.	a.	p.
Illuminations	22,192	10	0
Extra lighting	1,155	14	0
Extra lamp-posts	2,500	0	0
Extra watering	3,229	15	9
Extra establishment	2,013	11	0
Repairs to buildings	1,681	4	9
Batta to the Municipal servants on duty at guest-house	106	6	0
Triumphant arches for decoration	7,725	8	0
Miscellaneous	487	6	0
Total ...	41,092	11	6

365. Nearly four miles of new roads were made in the city and suburbs at a cost of Rupees 20,907, exclusive of compensation paid for property acquired for the roads, which amounted to Rupees 15,059.

366. The principal articles of dead-stock maintained at the end of the year for the use of the city are shown in the following table. The

articles that remained in the store at the end of 1878-79, and those that were purchased during the year under report, are given separately :—

No.	Items.	Dead-stocks which remained on hand on the 31st of July 1879.	Dead-stock purchased during the year 1879-80.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Fire engines	33	11	44	* The 30 tanks obtained last year from the Public Works Department were returned, and 7 are reported to have been unfit for use.
2	Carts of all kinds ...	144	5	149	
3	Lamp-posts, iron and others ...	1,524	290	1,814	
4	Bracket lamps	314	...	314	
5	Fire tanks	20*	30	50	
6	Dust-bins	508	75	583	
7	Urinals	105	...	105	
8	Rollers, stone and iron ...	6	4	10	
9	Sign boards	400	202	602	
10	Cages for trees, wooden & iron	665	75	740	† These were obtained from the Public Works Department.
11	Mud-scrapers	30	30	60	
12	Cast-iron pipes	...	29†	29	
13	Porcelain pipes	...	21	21	

367. The health of the city during the year was on the whole good. Fever of a severe type prevailed during a part of the year, but there was a total absence of cholera or any other epidemic.

368. Sixty-three wells and ten tanks were cleared out, and thirty-nine wells were repaired during the year.

369. The number of fires in the city during the year was twenty-three as against nineteen for the previous year; but the estimated loss was Rupees 67,000 as against Rupees 90,000 for the previous year.

370. Five new fire engine stations were built during the year, and an additional fire engine establishment was maintained during the marriages.

371. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure for the past two years :—

		1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1.	Public health	72,996	73,947
2.	Public safety	28,492	56,417
3.	Public convenience	16,837	23,393
4.	Public communication	38,306	75,095
5.	Establishment	17,745	20,301
6.	Miscellaneous	440	...
	Total ...	1,74,816	2,49,153

372. *District Municipalities.*—The following statement shows in one view the towns which received in the year special or fixed grants, the amount of these grants, and the expenses incurred. The expenses were incurred mainly for ensuring cleanliness :—

Names of Towns.	Grant.			Expenses.
	Annually fixed.	Special.	Total.	
Karri Division.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Karri	4,250	...	4,250	3,774
Visnagar	4,750	...	4,750	4,115
Vadnagar	4,000	...	4,000	2,775
Sidhpore	3,500	...	3,500	3,125
Pattan	8,000	...	8,000	6,077
Vijapore	2,500	...	2,500	2,061
Total ...	27,000	...	27,000	21,927
Amreli Division.				
Amreli	4,000	...	4,000	3,555
Dwarka	1,250	...	1,250	916
Dhari	...	240	240	99
Damnagar	...	394	394	65
Korinar	...	259	259	125
Total ...	5,250	893	6,143	4,760
Baroda Division.				
Dabhoi	3,750	...	3,750	3,550
Petlad	3,750	...	3,750	3,384
Sojitra	2,750	...	2,750	2,369
Sinor	1,500	450	1,950	2,007
Total ...	11,750	450	12,200	11,310
Nausari Division.				
Nausari	3,750	4,055	7,805	11,054
Grand Total ...	47,750	5,398	53,148	49,051

373. *Public Garden.*—This garden continues to fulfil its object, *viz.*, that of affording to the public a pleasant resort for recreation. During the marriage festivities a fête was held on the spacious grounds of the garden, to which crowds from the city and the surrounding country flocked to see the variety of amusements and sports provided on the occasion.

374. During the year under report the services of a qualified Superintendent, Mr. J. M. Henry, were secured. Mr. Henry received

his training at Kew, and to his skill and assiduity we are already indebted for considerable improvements in the garden.

375. The River Vishwamitri winds its way through the garden and divides it into two parts. During the year a bridge was erected across this river at a cost of Rupees 22,000. Designs for decorating the bridge have been prepared by Major Mant and are under consideration.

376. An ornamental gateway with sidewalls was commenced during the year, but the work was not completed owing to the marriage festivities. It is still in abeyance; a change in the original plan having been found necessary.

377. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of the maintenance and improvement of the garden amounted to about Rupees 42,000.

378. *Railways.*—A very brief allusion to other lines than our own, as affecting the Gaekwar's territories, may not be out of place here before noticing in detail our own lines.

379. The Western Rajpootana State Railway was partly opened to public traffic on the 15th November 1879, that is to say, from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpoor, a distance of about eighty-two miles. The working of this section has shown results much better than had been anticipated, and this is due mainly to the traffic contributed by the Karri Division of our territories.

380. The Kathiawar State Railway was in the course of construction. We gave free of charge the land required for the line so far as it intersected our territories. One of the stations of the line is to be located in the limits of our village of Khijaria.

381. These lines, together with those already in use, will mitigate, to a certain degree, the disadvantages incident to the scattered situation of our territories, a benefit reciprocated by the important share of traffic contributed by us.

382. We now come to our own State lines, namely, the Dabhoi and Meagaum Railway and its extensions. As stated in the last report, the extension from Dabhoi to Chandode was opened on the 15th April 1879. In the year under review, on the 1st October 1879 the extension from Dabhoi to Bahaderpoor was opened to the public. And towards the close of the same official year, on the 1st of July 1880 the new line from Dabhoi direct to the city of Baroda was also opened to the public.

383. Thus, then, the following lines of His Highness the Gaekwar's State Railway were fully at work at the end of the official year, 1879-80, under report:—

	Miles. Approximately.
From Dabhoi to Meagaum	20
„ „ to Chandode	10½
„ „ to Bahaderpoor	9½
„ „ to Baroda	17
Total ...	57

384. These fifty-seven miles may be approximately taken to have cost Rupees 13,25,000 (thirteen and a quarter lakhs) up to the 31st of July 1880, the amount including rolling stock, buildings, &c. The average per mile may be taken to be something more than Rupees 23,000.

385. Now a good metalled road in the black soil plains of Guzerat costs at least Rupees 10,000 per mile. Its annual repair costs, say, Rupees 1,000, which, capitalized, equal Rupees 20,000. The aggregate cost thus comes in effect to Rupees 30,000, which is much in excess of the cost of our Railway. It follows that our Railway is decidedly cheaper. Again, our Railway yields some return, whereas a metalled road would yield no direct return. And again, the Railway carries traffic at cheaper rates, with greater speed, and with greater convenience.

386. The policy of making these small gauge railways instead of metalled roads is thus abundantly justified by experience. That policy will be further carried out by the State. Other railways of the sort in our territories are, accordingly, in contemplation, and active inquiries are in progress in order to select the lines to be undertaken.

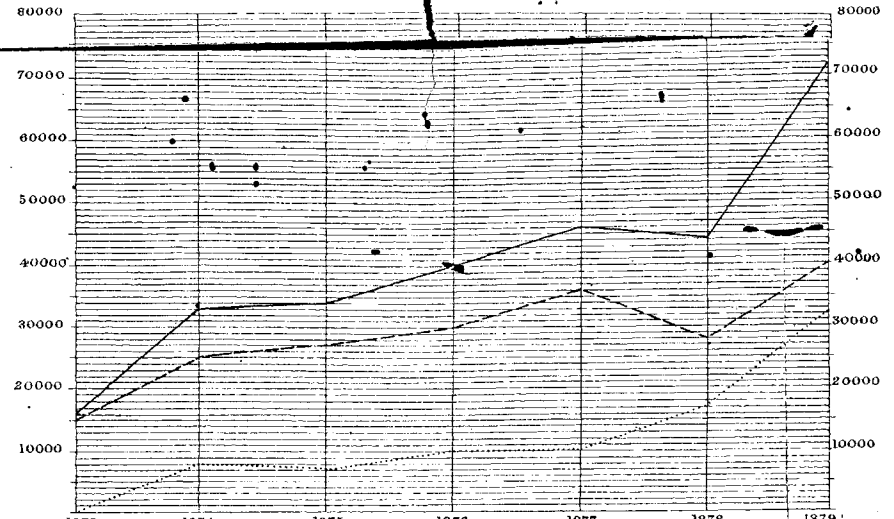
387. The following statement shows the general results of the working of our open lines for 1879, as compared with those of the preceding year :—

	Totals for 1873, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1874, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1875, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1876, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1877, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1878, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1879, 40 miles open.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross earnings ...	15,759	33,087	34,302	39,776	46,400	44,891	72,083
Expenses ...	15,497	25,074	26,965	29,970	36,285	28,022	40,475
Net profit ...	262	8,013	7,337	9,806	10,115	16,869	31,608
Return per annum on capital invested ...	0·07	2·15	1·97	2·62	2·65	3·88	4·21

388. The results above tabulated may be seen exhibited in the following diagram :—

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EARNINGS &c^A OF GUIKWAR'S STATE RAILWAY.

Decimal Scale $\frac{7}{2}$" = 10000 R^s



NOTE.

——— Shows Gross earnings

– – – – – " " total workings expenses.

..... " " net profit to the State.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
N^o of miles open.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	40
Capital laid out up to each year	373000	373000	373000	373000	383000	440000	751000

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, May 1881.

389. It will be observed that the several coloured lines respectively representing the gross earnings, the total working expenses, and the net profit, have all been rising ffom year to year, the most satisfactory part of which is, of course, the rising of the red line representing the net profit. It need hardly be stated that we want the yellow and red lines to rise as much as possible, and the blue line to rise as little as possible. This aspiration will probably be further realized in the next year.

390. The gross earnings shown above comprised—

	Rupees.
Coaching traffic	33,971
Goods traffic	31,131
Sundries	6,981
Total ...	72,083

391. The following statement shows the number of passengers carried during 1879 and six preceding years :—

Class.	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.	Totals for 1879.
Upper	22,445	593	730	1,322	1,504	1,115	2,041
Lower		54,690	67,578	85,129	78,820	83,040	1,18,205
Total ...	22,445	55,283	68,308	86,451	80,324	84,155	1,20,246

392. The earnings derived from the above-mentioned passengers are exhibited below :—

Class.	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.	Totals for 1879.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper	7,904	326	419	722	865	648	1,417
Lower		14,886	15,493	19,183	18,018	19,081	31,664
Totals ...	7,904	15,212	15,912	19,905	18,883	19,729	33,081

393. The following is a statement of goods traffic :—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.	Totals for 1879.
Tons	3,747	9,719	12,815	13,502	19,110	17,329	23,054
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Earning therefrom ...	8,602	16,852	17,369	19,414	27,130	24,473	31,131

394. It is desirable to note that the goods traffic has of late been swelled by the conveyance of materials for the railway extensions, and this cause of increased receipts must soon pass away. Another cause, also temporary in its nature, will for a time swell the item, and this is the carriage of stone from the Sonagad quarries required for the new palace and other State buildings under construction at Baroda.

395. The working expenses amounted to about 56 per cent. of the receipts in 1879 against about 62½ per cent. in 1878. The figures for 1879 and the preceding six years are given in the next table:—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.	Totals for 1879.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Maintenance	394	4,633	6,030	6,435	6,897	7,738	9,013
Locomotive	5,561	8,476	8,526	8,640	11,505	7,388	16,127
Carriage and Wagon ...	985	2,422	2,213	3,287	3,866	1,429	1,794
Traffic	5,088	5,622	6,271	7,191	8,964	8,276	10,918
General...	3,468	3,921	3,925	4,418	5,053	3,191	2,982
Total ...	15,496	25,074	26,965	29,971	36,285	28,022	40,834

396. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company continued to manage our lines under the contract system, in a manner both smooth and satisfactory. They have always dealt with us in a fair and moderate spirit; and the more our lines succeed and develop, the more must they contribute to the traffic of the trunk line of that Company. The consideration paid by us to the Company for their management yet bears too large a ratio to our net profits. As, however, these increase, that ratio may be expected to fall within moderate limits.

397. The following table shows the particulars of rolling stock:—

Description.	Total stock authorized.	Total stock on the list at the end of 1879.	Actual stock in running order on the 31st December 1879.	Remarks.
Engines	6	6	4	Two engines were being repaired in Bombay. The number in running order is therefore four.
Upper class	3	1	1	
Lower „	18	6	6	
Open wagons fitted with roof and door to carry passengers	4	4	4	
Open wagons	155	109	109	
Covered „	26	6	6	
Timber trucks	6	6	6	
Ballast wagons	15	15	15	
Brake-vans	6	4	4	

398. The three engines last brought out are of a superior order as compared with those in use previously, and may be expected to perform better and longer service.

399. There is every reason to anticipate a considerable increase of traffic on our lines. In other words, the growth of traffic has not yet attained its limit.

400. The success of our railways markedly attracted the attention and eulogy of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, as may be seen by a reference to His Excellency's speech at Baroda, reproduced in another part of this report (*vide* paragraph 15).

401. *The Maharaja's education.*—In the year under report, His Highness the Maharaja was under Mr. Elliot's tuition for about nine months, and under Mr. Loch's for the remaining three months, the former gentleman having gone to Europe in the last quarter on short leave.

402. Mr. Loch has contributed a brief report which, read together with the preceding year's report by Mr. Elliot, will give a complete idea of the culture His Highness has received, and there is no need to repeat the details here. It may be generally affirmed that His Highness has pursued his studies with fair diligence and perseverance, and that His Highness' progress has been satisfactory.

403. From another part of this report, it will be observed that, in the year under retrospect, His Highness entered upon a new phase of domestic life. This circumstance, however, in no way perturbs the usual course of his studies. His attendance at school continues as punctual as ever, and his devotion to studies remains undiminished.

404. His Highness now speaks English with increased ease and fluency, and this enables him to preside on various public occasions and to deliver appropriate little addresses in that language.

405. I have already said how steadily the pupil has been working, and it is my pleasant duty to record my testimony to the zeal and ability of the teachers concerned. Mr. Elliot has also been pre-eminently successful in enlisting the affection of the Maharaja.

406. The whole work of His Highness' education has all along been under the special protection and supervision of Mr. Melvill, whose constant and minute solicitude in this important respect cannot be over-estimated.

407. The following is a summary of the cost of His Highness' education :—

No.	Name.	Average salary per month. *Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1.	F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., C.S., Tutor and Governor ...	1,710	0	0
2.	Special allowance to Kesheorao Baburao Pandit, in addition to his nemnook of Rupees 100 per mensem ...	35	0	0
3.	Special allowance to Hakim Mahomed Ali, Hindustani Teacher, in addition to his pension of Rupees 500 per mensem	108	0	0
4.	Special allowance to Atmaram Joitaram Patel, Guzerathi Teacher, in addition to his salary of Rupees 114 per mensem	60	0	0
5.	Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee Morinus, Billiard Teacher to His Highness	100	0	0
	Total ...	2,013	0	0
	Total per annum ...	24,156	0	0

408. At the close of the year under report, that is to say, on the 31st July 1880, His Highness the Maharaja's age was seventeen years and about four months, which shows that his accession to power is not very far off. His Highness' education has heretofore been necessarily of a general character. But the importance of his early initiation in the principles and practice of administrative work has never for a moment been lost sight of. Mr. Melvill has lately framed a complete programme in this respect for the consideration of the Government of India.

409. As my own contribution to the consideration of this subject, I have submitted a memorandum to that authority, and I may as well reproduce here the introductory remarks thereof, as they express the ideas I have always entertained in this direction. They are as follows:—

"It is obvious that the only satisfactory and effective security for the preservation and promotion of good government in these territories hereafter is the proper education of His Highness the young Gaekwar in his duties as a ruler. I refer to his special education in reference to his special work, as distinguished from the general education which has been going on.

"The object and scope of this special education in the duties of rulership require to be clearly realized, and hence I will offer a few observations on this topic.

"If any ruler stands in need of such special education, it is the Native Prince in the position of His Highness the Gaekwar. Most rulers of civilized countries have their duties more or less defined in one way or another. Such rulers have some constitutional rules and traditions for their observance or guidance. They are restrained from incurring errors or perils by some sort of checks. But, in the instance of the Native Prince, it is *personal* rule—it is a rule which largely, I may say excessively, takes its character and complexion from the personal intelligence of the Prince. And it is to be remembered that the Prince, in his own territories, is the depository of supreme power. The Native Prince, therefore, pre-eminently needs to be specially instructed in his duties and responsibilities. Otherwise, in nine cases out of ten, he is likely to go wrong notwithstanding his merely general education, excellent as it may have been in its own way.

"Those duties and responsibilities are, in most respects, of the highest order. They must be clearly distinguished from those of mere ministerial officers or agents. It is not that we want to make the Maharaja a clever Karkoon, or a skilful Accountant, or a Judge, or even a Dewan. Karkoons, Accountants, Judges, and Dewans he can engage the services of, from time to time, as circumstances require. What we really want to make of the Maharaja is a good ruler,—one who will direct and control the whole machinery of government under the guidance of sound principles.

"To make the matter more clear, I should say that the education of the Maharaja as a ruler must differ from that of a ministerial agent, just as the education of an Engineer differs from that of a mason or

carpenter; as the education of a Commanding Officer differs from that of a sepoy or sowar, as the education of a Captain of a ship differs from that of the crew.

"It is of the most vital importance that the Maharaja should be taught those large and enlightened principles which constitute the safeguards of public welfare and of his own stability. Those principles will enable him to appreciate and to preserve those reforms which will have been already effected. They will enable him to make further progress in the same direction. They will enable him to perceive when the State machinery is going wrong, and to perceive what corrective should be applied. They will enable him, every day and every hour, to judge what is politically right and what is politically wrong. They will enable him to possess a standard to which those who discuss public measures with him from time to time, may appeal with force and effect.

"The Maharaja being thus early impressed with the necessary fundamental principles of government, will be prepared to appreciate and accept numerous other principles which follow as necessary deductions from the primary sources.

"By way of illustration, I will now mention some of those fundamental principles which are in view."

410. What follows is too long to be added here.

411. *Education.*—The following is a comparative statement of the total expenditure of the Educational Department during 1878-79 and the year under retrospect:—

	Expenditure in local currency.		Remarks.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
1. Baroda High School ...	25,100	33,114	
2. Anglo-Indian Institution ...	3,744	3,744	
3. Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	2,544	4,165	
4. Grant-in-aid to the Nausari Zartosti Madresa ...	2,600	2,600	
5. Grant-in-aid to the Gandevi School	...	400	
6. Vernacular Schools... ...	70,606	81,293	
7. Vernacular College of Science ...	11,275	12,279	
8. Educational Buildings ...	72,025	76,559*	* This item has also been included in the Public Works Department expenditure.
Total ...	1,87,894	2,14,154	

412. The expenditure, it will thus be observed, has been judiciously increased. It exceeds that of 1878-79 by about Rupees 26,000, and that of 1877-78 by nearly Rupees 96,000.

413. The increase in the year under report is mainly due to the extension of Vernacular Schools, about forty of which were opened in the year, to the appointment of a Vice-Principal in the High School, and to the construction of some additional school buildings. The details of the expenditure under the head of Educational buildings will be found in the sequel.

414. *High School, Baroda.*—An important addition to the staff of the school was made during the year by the appointment of Mr. Harold Littledale, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, as Vice-Principal. Mr. Littledale assumed charge of his duties on the 21st of October 1879.

415. At the end of the official year under report the staff consisted of—

1	Principal.
1	Vice-Principal.
16	Teachers.
1	Gymnastic Master.
19	in all.

416. Of the sixteen teachers, one is M.A., three are B.As., one is F.E.A., and eleven are Matriculated students, all belonging to the University of Bombay. Mr. Tait, M.A., B.Sc., is in charge of the High School. He went on furlough (of three months and twenty-five days) to Europe on the 1st of May 1880. Mr. Littledale, B.A., acted for him during his absence.

417. The number of students on the rolls of the school in July 1880 was 375 against 373 in the corresponding month of 1879. Mr. Tait thinks that, unless sickness or other unforeseen cause intervene, there is a probability of the strength of attendance largely increasing. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools sent seven students in the year to the High School. This, of course, is a low figure, but time is required to develope the full effect.

418. The expenses and fee collections of the year under review compare as follows with the figures of 1878-79 :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Expenses	25,100	33,114
Fee collections	1,250	1,321

419. Deducting the amount of fee collections from the total of ordinary expenses, the average charge per student per annum was Rupees 126-12-6. This average is higher than that of other schools in the Bombay Presidency. This is mainly attributable to the unsatisfactory average daily attendance on which the average cost is calculated. With respect to the average daily attendance, Mr. Tait observes as follows :—

"Our average daily attendance is not good, the reason being the undue readiness shown by parents in allowing their sons to absent themselves for trivial reasons, the extraordinary amount of sickness during the rainy months in 1879, and an unusual laxness in attendance in the months of December and January in consequence of the festivities attendant on His Highness' marriage, &c."

420. The Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay was held in November 1879. Ten of the students from the Baroda High School succeeded in passing the examination, against six in the previous year. Of these ten students, three were awarded State scholarships of Rupees 20 each per mensem, and are now prosecuting their studies, one in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, another in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and the third in the College of Science, Poona. Of the students who were in receipt of scholarships previously, one succeeded in passing the B.A., and was appointed an Attaché in the Revenue Department, and another passed the F.E.A., and is still pursuing his studies at the Elphinstone College. The scholarships of two others have been withheld, as one failed in the F.E.A., and the other did not appear for the F.C.E. examination.

421. There are thus at present four students holding State scholarships and prosecuting their studies at the several Colleges in Bombay and Poona.

422. There were two prize distributions during the year, one on the 1st of January 1880, and the other on the 31st of July 1880. The former distribution was on the occasion of the festivities connected with the marriage of His Highness the Gaekwar. It may not be uninteresting to reproduce here a short address made by His Highness the Maharaja after the distribution was over. The address was as follows :—

"Boys, it is a pleasure to me to see this great gathering, and it is a pleasure to me to distribute among you prizes for past efforts, which may also serve as incentives to further hard work.

"Long remember this day, and that I told you that I was engaged heart and soul in the same studies as yourselves, in the same physical exercises, in the same quiet preparation which, I think, I can see is necessary to fit us for the work which lies before us all.

"To Mr. Vinayek Rao Kirtane, who has labored to organize vernacular education, to Dr. Bhalchandra for his efforts in the College of Science, to Mr. Tait and the Masters of the High School which has this year been well represented in the Bombay examinations, to Mr. Bhogilal and the members of the Educational Department, my thanks

are due for the flourishing condition of the schools in this city and throughout the State."

423. The following statement gives all necessary information about the number of students in the school, their nationalities, and average attendance, the number studying in each of the languages, and the monthly rate of fee :—

Name of Institution.	Number of students of each nationality.					Average daily attendance.	Number studying each language.					Monthly rate of fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.		English.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Sanscrit.	Persian.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High School ...	329	14	30	2	375	227	375	179	196	70	53	Annas 4 and annas 8.

424. Dr. Shumsudin Suliman, L.M., continues to deliver experimental lectures in physics and chemistry to the higher classes of the school.

425. The number of books in the School Library is shown in the following table, showing progressive increase :—

Number of books on the 31st July ...	1877 ...	... 274
	1878 ...	... 335
	1879 ...	... 431
	1880 ...	... 517

426. The State continues to grant Rupees 25 per mensem for Merit Scholarships open to general competition in the Upper School, and a further sum of Rupees 50 per mensem open to competition for the District Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

427. The prize fund granted by the State remains unaltered, the amount being Rupees 240 per annum.

428. The Gymnasium flourishes under its present master, who takes great interest in his work. The Principal says that the boys are making capital progress.

429. The Cricket Club is reported to have proved a success. The present condition of the Institution, Mr. Tait reports, is due to the trouble that Mr. Littledale has taken in connexion with it.

430. *Anglo-Indian Institution.*—This school, which was opened on the 18th of July 1876, has now completed the fourth year of its existence.

431. There has been no change in the staff. Mr. Rehling is the Master, and his daughter, Miss Rehling, the Mistress of the school.

432. The number of pupils in the school and the amount of fee collected remain the same as last year. The figures are as follows:—

Number of pupils...	...	...	...	21
Amount of fees collected	...	...	...	Rs. 19

433. The number in attendance at the school has as yet scarcely increased, and there is not much prospect of any material increase. Mr. Rehling says that there are no more children of the class in the city old enough for admission.

434. Of the twenty-one children, ten are Protestants, and eleven Roman Catholics. There are six children between six and eight years of age, thirteen children between eight and twelve years of age, and two are over twelve years of age.

435. There are ten boys and eleven girls. The daily average attendance is fifteen, and the rate of school-fee is Rupee 1 per mensem per pupil.

436. The total expenditure in the year amounted to Rupees 3,744, and the fee collections to Rupees 202. The annual cost of educating each pupil was Rupees 236, which is Rupees 40 more than last year's cost. This is a considerable increase, and is due (to quote Mr. Tait's words) "(1) to a diminution in fees consequent on two children being allowed to attend the school without payment; (2) to the low average daily attendance consequent on the fact that for upwards of three months more than half the number of pupils were ill and absent."

437. The subjects of studies during the year have been Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, History of England, Geography, and Grammar. The girls do a little plain sewing and knitting.

438. Mr. Melvill kindly continues his half-yearly prizes for regular attendance, good behaviour, proficiency, and needle-work. Extra prizes were also presented by His Highness the Maharaja on the 1st of January 1880 at the general prize distribution to schools in honor of His Highness' marriage.

439. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—During the official year 1879-80, there were Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the following towns:—

Petlad, Dabhoi, Sojitra, Karri, Pattan, and Amreli.

440. The following table gives all necessary information about the number of students in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, their race, their average attendance, &c. :—

Names of places where Schools have been opened.	When opened.	Number of pupils at the end of the official year.					Average daily attendance.	Rate of school fee.	Fee collections.	Monthly rate of establishment.	Annual cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.						
								Annas.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Petlad ...	1-1-73	40	...	...	...	40	28	4	107	75	900	28 5 0
Sojitra ...	1-10-78	46	...	...	...	46	34	4	138	61	732	17 7 4
Dabhoi ...	14-10-78	24	...	...	...	24	16	4	76	33	396	19 15 9
Karri ...	1-2-79	37	1	...	...	38	24	4	114	67	572	19 1 0
Amreli ...	„	24	1	...	...	25	14	2	36	37	634	29 2 3
Pattan ...	1-7-79	32	...	...	...	32	33	4	154	67	932	18 5 5
Total ...		203	2	...	...	205	...	...	625	...	4,166	.....

441. Of the teachers engaged in these schools, one has passed his F. A. Examination, and all the rest are matriculated students.

442. The total number of students who attended the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is nine less than that of the preceding year. Now that the schools have settled down into working order, and that education is increasingly appreciated, Mr. Tait hopes to see a gradual and steady growth.

443. All these schools are under the direction of Mr. Tait, M.A., B. Sc., who, in addition to his other duties, inspected all the institutions with the exception of that at Amreli. He examined all the classes orally, and considering the period during which they have been in systematic working order, the progress ascertained is satisfactory.

444. Steps have been taken to erect new school buildings in all those towns where there are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and where such buildings have not already been provided.

445. The objects aimed at in establishing these schools are fully explained in the last year's report. These objects, to state briefly, are (1) to provide feeders for the Baroda High School, and (2) to provide an English education wherever there was a good demand for it. As regards the first point, Mr. Tait says "the schools have not been in existence long enough for me to ascertain what the full effect of these schools will be. Seven students have been sent this year to the Baroda High School, and I hope that this number will be increased next year. There is, however,

scarcely any doubt that students from Karri and Pattan will, unless special inducements be offered to them to join the Baroda School, naturally prefer to continue their studies at Ahmedabad, which is geographically much more suitable to them." With respect to the second point, it has only to be observed that the establishment of the schools seems to have supplied a want; and whether the Baroda High School gets the full benefit of these schools, or the students go to other schools, for instance that of Ahmedabad, is a secondary consideration.

446. *Sir Cawasjee Jehangeer's Nausari Zartosti Madresa.*—This school continues to receive a grant-in-aid of British Rupees 2,600 from His Highness' Government. It was inspected by Mr. Tait on the 24th January 1880.

447. The staff remains unaltered, consisting of one B.A., two F.As., two matriculated students, two teachers without University rank, and one Gymnastic teacher.

448. The following table gives all the necessary details about the number of students, average attendance, rate of fee, and the cost of educating each pupil:—

Name of Institution.	When established.	Number of students on the rolls at the end of the official year.					Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of fee.	Annual cost.	Cost of educating each pupil.
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.				
								As.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Sir Cawasjee Jehangeer's Nausari Zartosti Madresa	1st October 1856	14	...	40	...	54	41	8	5,908	110

449. The study of Latin has been introduced in addition to Sanscrit and Persian. The study of science, Mr. Tait says, has been much facilitated by a supply of scientific apparatus furnished by the munificence of Mr. Jehangeer Cawasjee Jehangeer of Bombay.

450. Two candidates from this school passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in November 1879.

451. The School Library contains 876 books.

452. The satisfactory condition of the school is greatly due to the activity and zeal of the Head Master, Mr. Framjee Nowrosjee Dady Byramna, B.A.

453. *Gandevi Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school had been in existence for some years, but was closed at the end of April 1878 for want of funds. It was re-opened in December 1879, and is now to all intents and purposes a new institution, the funds being partly supplied from the old endowment, but chiefly by a grant-in-aid of British Rupees 50 per mensem from His Highness' Government, given on the same conditions as those in the case of the Nausari School.

454. As desired by the Trustees, the school has been placed under Mr. Tait's supervision. He visited and examined the classes on the

25th of January 1880, but as the school had only then been open for two months, the progress made by the boys was very limited.

455. The staff consists of Mr. Rattanjee B. Karanjeewalla and an Assistant Master, both matriculated students of the University of Bombay.

456. The present school-house is a good and commodious building.

457. *Vernacular Schools.*—Mr. Bhogilal Pranvullabhdass continues to be the Director of Vernacular education.

458. The number of existing Vernacular schools and that of the boys and girls attending them at the close of the year under report are as follows:—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.		Number of boys and girls remaining.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Government	104	144	10,469	13,110
Private and aided	1	1	222	270
Total ...	105	145	10,691	13,380

459. The number of Government schools and that of scholars show a large increase. The increase is mainly to be attributed to the opening of forty new schools sanctioned by His Highness' Government.

460. Of the Government schools, eight are girls' schools, and their aggregate average strength of attendance is 627, which is 54 more than the figure for the preceding year, namely, 573.

461. The schools may be variously classified as follows:—

1st, according to grade.

Number.	Name of grade.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Superior	22	4,793	29	6,104
2	Middling	50	4,462	56	4,770
3	Inferior	33	1,436	60	2,506
	Total ...	105	10,691	145	13,380

2nd, according to languages taught.

Number.	Languages.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Gujarathi	78	9,239	114	11,762
2	Marathi	12	932	13	922
3	Sanscrit	11	226	11	217
4	Urdu	4	294	7	479
	Total ...	105	10,691	145	13,380

3rd, according to the districts in which they are situated.

Number.	Districts.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Karri	25	2,750	38	3,648
2	Baroda Division { Baroda City ...	18	1,695	18	1,657
	Baroda Division { Do. Division ...	28	3,668	38	4,473
3	Nausari	10	951	23	1,762
4	Amreli Division { Amreli ...	16	1,060	16	1,117
	Amreli Division { Okhamandal ...	8	567	12	723
	Total ...	105	10,691	145	13,380

462. The eighteen schools of the Baroda City are as shown below:—

Number.	Schools.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Sanscrit	9	196	9	172
2	Marathi	3	588	3	561
3	Gujarathi	3	674	3	664
4	Urdu	1	68	1	124
5	Girls' schools	2	169	2	136
	Total ...	18	1,695	18	1,657

463. The average number of scholars throughout the year was 12,163.

464. The following table shows the numbers and percentages of pupils belonging to each community :—

Number.	Sections of the community.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
1	Brahmins	3,224	30·2	3,434	28·2
2	Banias	2,288	21·4	2,629	21·6
3	Kanbees	1,752	16·4	1,911	15·7
4	Mahomedans	829	7·8	1,188	9·7
5	Other castes and creeds	2,581	24·2	3,001	24·8
	Total ...	10,674	100	12,163	100

465. The grants made during the year under report amounted to Rupees 93,466, and the expenses to Rupees 81,293.

466. The following statement compares the figures of 1878-79 with those of 1879-80 :—

Number.	Heads of expenditure.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Amount of grant.	Amount expended.	Amount of grant.	Amount expended.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Direction	11,514	11,514	11,531	12,272
2	Inspection	5,367	5,175	5,042	5,041
3	Instruction	53,489	50,085	71,228	60,564
4	Contingencies	4,136	3,832	3,765	2,999
5	Grants-in-aid	...	...	900	46
6	Assignment for the purchase of Vernacular books published by way of encouraging literature.	...	...	1,000	371
	Total ...	74,506	70,606	93,466	81,293

467. Thus the expenses of the year under retrospect, *viz.*, Rupees 81,293, exceeded those of the preceding year by Rupees 10,687.

468. The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Vernacular schools in the Baroda City took place on the 1st January 1880, that is, during the festivities connected with the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. The boys and girls of the various schools numbering about 3,600 were assembled in an amphitheatre specially prepared for the occasion. And a large gathering of Europeans and Natives and other accessory circumstances imparted much interest to the whole ceremony. His Highness the Maharaja presided and distributed prizes.

469. Rupees 2,400 were sanctioned for prizes in the Budget, out of which Rupees 1,613 were spent; Rupees 1,311 were spent exclusive of the above sum in the shape of sweet-meats, &c., on the occasion of the distribution of prizes which took place on the 1st of January. Besides this, prizes and sweet-meats of the value of Rupees 1,320 were distributed to the various schools by private visitors.

470. The fee collections this year amounted to Rupees 9,313 as against Rupees 8,675 in the last year. The particulars of the collections of the year under report are as follows:—

No.	District.	1878-79. Amounts.	1879-80. Amounts.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Baroda City	923	900
2	„ Division	3,408	3,601
3	Nausari	866	1,040
4	Karri	2,635	2,891
5	Amreli	460	532
6	Okhamandal	383	439
	Total ...	8,675	9,313

471. There is no uniformity in the rates of fee. In one of the previous reports were stated the different rates that obtain in the city of Baroda and in the districts. Twenty per cent. of the admissions are made free of payment.

472. The expenses may be summed up as follows:—

No.	Item.	1878-79. Expenditure.	1879-80. Expenditure.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Instruction, direction, &c.	70,606	81,293
2	School-houses	4,884	.....
3	Regimental School at Dwarka	240	240
	Total ...	75,730	81,533
	Deduct amount of fees	8,675	9,313
	Net Total ...	67,055	72,220

473. The Inspector and the Director visited between them most of the schools.

474. It may also be noticed here that about sixty-three children of the Sirdars, Darakdars, Mankaries, &c., attended the schools at Baroda during the year under report. Last year's number was seventy-five.

475. *Book Depôt.*—A sum of Rupees 4,000 remains with the Director as a permanent advance for the purchase of books to be kept in stock. The amount realized by the sale of books is again invested in the purchase of further supplies.

476. The following is a comparison of the stock in hand on the last day of the year under report with that on the last day of the preceding year:—

	No. of books in the Depôt.	Prize. *Rs.*
On the 31st July 1879	29,973	6,110
Do. do. 1880	22,591	6,587

477. *Vernacular College of Science.*—Dr. Shumshudin Suliman is the Principal of the College. The staff of teachers, excluding the Principal, consists of eleven hands, of whom, as in last year, three are for medicine, three for engineering, three for law, one for English, and one for Sanscrit.

478. The total number of students on the rolls of the College on the 31st of July 1880 was forty-eight as against forty-nine of last year. The number is distributed as follows:—

1.	Medical Branch of the College	17
2.	Law do.	12
3.	Engineering do.	19
	Total ...	48

479. The students have made a progress in their various studies, which has surpassed expectation. The whole scheme holds out a fair prospect of success.

480. *School Buildings.*—The following statement shows the details of the expenses incurred under this head in the year under report:—

No.	Names of works.	Expenditure from the commencement of the work.	Expenditure during the year 1879-80.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	New College, Baroda	76,000	14,439
2	School-house for His Highness the Maharaja ...	54,774	4,332
3	Do. at Dehegaun	4,887	4
4	Compound round the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli, together with store-room and latrines ...	4,868	4,868
5	A school at Dhari for the use of Battalion ...	1,425	1,425
6	Levelling the ground and forming roads and foot-paths round the Maharaja's school in Moteebagh.	103	103
7	Additions and alterations to a room in Vernacular College	452	452
8	Minor works and repairs	.....	1,487
	Total ...	1,42,509	27,110

481. *Baroda State Library.*—For the greater portion of the year, that is, till April 1880, Mr. Elliot, C.S., presided over the Committee nominated jointly by His Highness' Government and by the subscribers for the management of the affairs of the Institution. When Mr. Elliot left Baroda for Europe on furlough, Khan Bahadur Kazee Shahabudeen, C.I.E., was appointed President of the Committee.

482. The donation of Rupees 5,000 granted by His Highness' Government for the purchase of books was exhausted in the year under report.

483. On the 31st July 1880 there were in the Library—

669 English books.
384 Guzarathi do.
383 Marathi do.
120 Sanscrit do.

1,556 books in all; that is, about 300 books more than the number in the Library on the 31st July 1879.

484. The State continues to send to the Library many of the journals, newspapers, &c., ordered on Sircar account.

485. The Branch Library in the city has also proved a decided success. It has made Vernacular books and periodicals available to those, particularly to the trading classes, whose business detains them in the city.

486. Steps have been taken to construct a suitable building for the location of the Library. Designs and detailed drawings have been prepared by Major Mant, and a site has been selected. The actual work of construction will be commenced shortly.

487. It will be seen from the foregoing facts that the present educational wants of the country are being fairly satisfied, and that we are prepared to meet them as they increase. In this connexion, it may not be out of place to reproduce here a little address which I made on the occasion of distributing prizes to the successful students of the Baroda High School, and which sets forth the educational policy of the State. The address was as follows:—

"Your Highness, Mr. Melvill, Ladies, and Gentlemen—Whatever shortcomings the present Administration may be conscious of on its part, it has, I may venture to say, no reason to reproach itself for indifference to the cause of education in this important Native State. What action we have taken in this respect during these four years has not been so insignificant as to escape public attention. The broad lines of that action are visible to the superficial observer. We have made ample provision for the education of the future ruler of the country. The zeal and assiduity bestowed upon him have already borne satisfactory fruit. The full success of Mr. Elliot's labours will be best read in the gratitude of a well-governed and prosperous community. The capital city is naturally the centre, from which intelligence and enlightenment radiate around. The Baroda High School has, therefore, been greatly strengthened. For the first time, a European gentleman, who has achieved high academic

distinction, has been placed at the head of this central institution. I can fully testify to his unostentatious and unbroken devotion to the great work he has undertaken. I hope that he will have a long career in this land, and, when that long career is brought to a close, the land in which he has laboured will see a gray-headed, but still a hale and healthy man departing for his distant home with the consciousness of having wrought an enduring impression on the intellect of the country. The time has arrived for giving the High School the benefit of another European gentleman as an assistant to Mr. Tait. One has been carefully selected by the same eminent educationalist who selected Mr. Tait himself. I mean Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., the late Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, whose good work is far more durable than the marble statue which his pupils have erected to his honor. Mr. Tait's European assistant may be expected to join the field in a couple of months. The native staff of the High School has been considerably strengthened, and renders efficient and cordial co-operation. In view to impart stability to these extended arrangements, we are, as you are aware, constructing a spacious college building, which Mr. Chisholm will design so as to be an object of pride and ornament. Branch schools in the provinces are being brought into existence so as to meet the developing demand. Instruction in the vernacular languages for the benefit of the masses of our people has also received attention. Every year adds to the number of schools and to the multitude of students. A special effort is being made to convey European scientific instruction of a pretty high order, through the medium of the vernacular. If this succeeds, substantial knowledge will diffuse itself more rapidly without imposing on the ordinary student the necessity of mastering a difficult foreign language. The fairer and long isolated sex, too, is being brought within the range of our operations. It is pleasing to meet a Guzerati or Marathi girl here and there, book in hand, or busy in working a sum on the slate, or poring over the map. In relation to the subject of female education, I need only just allude to the delightful prospect of our having here, in less than six months, an educated and accomplished young lady from Tanjore, who, while identified with the fortunes of the Maharaja, will be an encouragement and an example to the Native female community in general. A Public Library has been brought into existence. The State has ungrudgingly contributed to the same, and its friends are administering its affairs with unflagging zeal and activity. Special libraries are also being formed with a view to enable professional men to maintain and increase their acquisitions. For instance, there is a Law Library in connexion with the Courts of Justice; a Medical Library in connexion with the office of the Durbar Physician; and an Engineering Library in connexion with the P. W. D. These special libraries will be made available to all who may be in a position to benefit by them. Before long I hope we shall succeed in instituting periodical public lectures by such gentlemen as Mr. Elliot, Mr. Tait, Mr. Tait's expected assistant, and by other earnest friends of education, among whom there shall be no absence of Native gentlemen. With so many intellectual agencies at work, time alone is required to accomplish desirable results. I hold that the continuous and earnest promotion of education is the special interest and duty of every Native State. Only the other day one of Her Majesty's Ministers

declared on a public occasion that the Native States of India will continue to exist and will come into harmony with British India. The continued existence of the Native States has been solemnly guaranteed by Her Gracious Majesty the Empress herself. It is a condition universally and earnestly desired by the vast population of India. It is a political necessity, and it is a political advantage. But it is not sufficient if the Native States merely continue to exist. The Native States should not only exist, but exist usefully and honorably. While they spontaneously harmonise with their environs in all that is right, and suitable, and beneficient, they should retain and enjoy their political individuality so far as it goes. They should be, in their way, little models of government, such as most suits the native community. They should be examples of the successful adaptation of modern principles to the circumstances of an ancient civilization. They should be the special field for the exercise and development of native capacity for the higher work of administration. But to attain or even to approach this ideal, education is an indispensable preliminary. And, I venture to express my opinion, that education of a higher order is more necessary on the part of the natives in a Native State than in British India. In British India, Europeans mostly fill the higher public positions, and take care that public affairs are conducted on right principles. But in Native States natives have to perform this important function. The work devolving on natives in Native States is thus all the more arduous, and the responsibility is all the more onerous. The special need for virtue and wisdom of a high order in Native States seems thus apparent. The more, therefore, a Native State advances education within its limits, the more effectually does it insure its own continued and honorable existence. I trust that the Baroda State will always be conspicuous in the appreciation of this fundamental truth."

488. *Printing Press.*—This institution is becoming every year increasingly useful. The total cost of the establishment, &c., in the year under report was higher than that of preceding years. The following is a comparison of the figures for 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

Item of expenditure.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Establishment	4,121	4,097
Contingencies	555	1,038
Paper	6,015	10,217
Machinery	...	1,776
Total ...	10,691	17,128

489. Heavier work was done in the year under retrospect than in the previous one. And it was satisfactorily done, though the strength of the establishment continues the same as before. The departments concerned speak well of the quiet zeal of Mr. Achuta Shastree, the Superintendent of the Press.

490. The Press has heretofore been very badly accommodated. Steps are being taken to obtain for it a suitable building and yet sufficiently near the public offices.

491. *Medical Department.*—It has been our steady policy to extend the benefits of medical institutions so as every year to make a further approach towards the satisfaction of the wants of the whole population. The department has worked and progressed well under the able and zealous management of Dr. Bhalchandra, L.M., assisted by an equally able and zealous staff.

492. The development reached by this branch of the service at the close of the year under notice may be judged from the following summary of the several medical agencies as they stood in the last month of the year:—

Division.	Establishments.	Cost in the month of July 1880.			Calculated yearly cost.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Baroda City.	Head Office	1,162	0	1	13,944	1	0
	Jamnabai Civil Hospital	672	2	6	8,065	14	0
	Syaji Rao Military Hospital	423	2	9	5,078	1	0
	State Hospital	830	2	9	9,962	1	0
	Central Jail Hospital	246	2	6	2,953	14	0
	Palace Dispensary	108	0	0	1,296	0	0
	Mastoobaugh Dispensary	98	4	7	1,179	7	0
	Veterinary Hospital	66	11	0	800	4	0
	Medical Store	128	14	0	1,546	8	0
	Midwife and her establishment ...	84	2	3	1,009	11	0
	Medical Officer, Hospital Assistants, &c., on general duty	150	0	0	1,800	0	0
	Total ...	3,969	10	5	47,635	13	0
Baroda Division.	Dabhoi Dispensary	104	12	3	1,257	3	0
	Petlad „	113	10	2	1,363	10	0
	Sojitra „	78	0	3	936	3	0
	Padra „	82	11	9	992	13	0
	Shinore „	80	4	11	963	11	0
	Total ...	459	7	4	5,513	8	0
Nausari Division.	Nausari Civil Hospital	316	3	2	3,794	6	0
	Gandevi Dispensary	106	0	0	1,272	0	0
	Songhad „	68	6	9	821	1	0
	Vigara „	81	0	10	972	10	0
	Total ...	571	10	9	6,860	1	0

Division.	Establishments.	Cost in the month of July 1880.	Calculated yearly cost.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Karri Division.	Karri Civil Hospital	294 13 0	3,537 12 0
	Pattan „	235 0 11	2,820 11 0
	Visnagar Dispensary	77 12 5	933 5 0
	Wadnagar „	76 9 11	919 7 0
	Sidhpoor „	73 1 1	876 13 0
	Dehegaum „	91 8 5	1,098 5 0
	Mysana „	92 1 0	1,104 12 0
	Bejapoor „	71 10 3	859 11 0
	Deesa Contingent Dispensary	52 6 0	628 8 0
	Sadra „	51 3 5	614 9 0
	Bechraji Dispensary	61 1 1	732 13 0
	Total ...	1,177 3 6	14,126 10 0
Amreli Division.	Amreli Civil Hospital	300 15 4	3,611 8 0
	Dwarka „	284 10 0	3,415 8 0
	Okha Battalion Hospital	110 5 6	1,324 2 0
	Dhari Dispensary	102 13 9	1,234 5 0
	Korinar „	88 7 2	1,061 6 0
	Damnagar „	55 15 5	671 9 0
	Manekwara Contingent Dispensary ...	94 6 8	1,133 0 0
	Total ...	1,037 9 10	12,451 6 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,215 9 10	86,587 6 0

493. According to the scale thus attained, the calculated annual cost of the whole Medical establishment is Rupees 86,587-6. This is besides the cost of medicines, instruments, furniture, &c.

494. In the year under review, the following additional institutions were opened, namely :—

A Civil Hospital at Dwarka.

A Dispensary at Vyara.

A Dispensary at Mastoobaugh.

A Veterinary Hospital in Baroda City.

495. Some temporary medical agencies were also employed during the unusually large prevalence of fever.

496. Special arrangements were likewise made to meet the medical requirements of the large gathering attendant upon the marriages in the palace.

497. During the year, the buildings for the Nausari, Karri and Dwarka Civil Hospitals, and for the Dehegaum, Sidhpoor, Bejapoor, and Sojitra Dispensaries were completed, and were taken charge of by the department. The Nausari Hospital building is a very satisfactory model of its kind.

498. Buildings for the Amreli Civil Hospital and for the Damnagar, Korinar, Padra, and Shinore Dispensaries were in progress. And estimates were sanctioned for those at Visnagar, Mysana, and Bechraji.

499. It has been resolved to pull down the existing old and dilapidating General Hospital building at the entrance to the city of Baroda, and to erect an altogether new edifice, more suitable, and more befitting the Gaekwar's capital. Major Mant's well known skill has been engaged for designing this edifice, which will necessarily be a costly one, especially as it will not be without architectural merit.

500. The value of medical stores at the beginning of the year, together with that of purchases during the year, aggregated about Rupees 41,000. Issues in the year were of the value of about Rupees 26,000. Balance of stores in hand left at the end of the year was of the value of about Rupees 15,000. The medical supplies come from firms of recognized character and reputation.

501. Two hundred and thirty substances were analysed in the State Laboratory in ninety-eight medico-legal cases. The assistance afforded in this direction to penal justice cannot be overrated.

502. The following statement shows the results of the year as compared with those of the previous year in regard to the number of patients treated :—

Description of patients.	1879-80.	1878-79.	Difference.
In-door	10,212	12,665	−2,453
Out-door	142,377	108,819	+33,558
Total ...	152,589	121,484	+31,105

503. The falling off in the number of in-door patients is attributable to the closing of special institutions which existed in the previous year for famine-stricken patients. The large increase in the number of out-door patients testifies to the growing usefulness and popularity of the medical agencies at work.

504. The following is a comparison of the total expenditure of the Medical Department, including vaccination :—

	Rs.
For 1879-80	1,40,746
For 1878-79	1,25,893
Increase ...	14,853

505. The average cost of treating each patient was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the year under report	0	13	4
In the preceding year	0	14	10

506. Malarious fevers and cutaneous diseases prevailed most in the year.

507. The midwife in the City of Baroda attended fifty-nine cases, and there are signs of increasing appreciation of her services on the part of the community.

508. In the Veterinary Hospital, which was opened towards the end of November 1879, nearly 800 sick horses were treated, of which fifty-one died.

509. The following table shows the vaccination operations of the year and their comparison :—

Year.	Persons primarily vaccinated.			Re-vaccinations.		
	Total.	Successful.	Ratio per cent.	Total.	Successful.	Ratio per cent.
1879-80	52,042	49,915	95·4	232	167	72
1878-79	49,716	47,580	95·7	201	147	73·1

510. The total cost of the Vaccination establishment was very nearly the same as in the previous year, namely, about Rupees 13,000, and the average cost of each successful operation was a little above four annas. This average cost would have been less had not the prevalence of fever impeded the operations.

511. The Head of the Medical Department made a useful tour of inspection in the Karri, Nausari, and Baroda Divisions.

512. A Medical Library has been organized, and thus valuable works of reference have been made available to the employés in the department. Four medical journals and periodicals have also been placed within their reach.

513. Dr. Bhalchandra bears favorable testimony to the skill and conduct of the various officials of the department, and the following names may be prominently brought to notice in this respect :—

Officers.

Dr. Shumsudin J. Suliman, L.M. & S.
„ Buttookram S. Mehta, L.M. & S.
„ Rustomjee Hormasjee, L.M. & S.

Dr. Manikjee Mancherjee, L.M. & S.
„ Phyrozshaw Byramjee, L.M. & S.
„ Sorabjee Fardoonjee, L.M. & S.
„ Balabhai Maganlal, L.M. & S.
„ Ramchandra Gangadhar, L.M. & S.

514. Dr. Bhalchandra himself deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he has performed his important and onerous duties. He has achieved a height of popularity which it is difficult to transcend. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Baroda State.

515. He has succeeded in gaining the confidence of Their Highnesses, and in removing prejudices in the palace against European medicine.

516. In the appendix will be found certain returns which afford more detailed information.

517. *Palace.*—The ordinary palace expenditure of the year under report, excluding as usual the expenditure incurred in the year but pertaining to other years, was Rupees 16,38,092 against Rupees 17,69,758 for the year preceding.

518. The details in the following table show the net decrease in this year's expenditure, as compared with that of the last year, of more than one lakh thirty-one thousand rupees : —

Number.	Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure for the year under report.	Expenditure for previous year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Household	6,64,657	6,81,727	— 17,070
2	Karkhanas	4,71,546	4,84,657	— 13,111
3	Gardens	34,014	39,362	— 5,348
4	Dharmadya	3,68,230	4,65,667	— 97,437
5	Devasthans or grants to temples ...	66,111	66,847	— 736
6	Sowari expenses	33,534	31,498	+ 2,036
	Total ...	16,38,092	17,69,758	— 1,31,666

519. The decrease is manifest in all the heads of expenditure except the sowari, which alone shows some increase, though upon the whole a very inappreciable one.

520. The largest decrease is under the head of Dharmadya, the amount of decrease being about Rupees 97,000. This is, to a large extent, owing to the cheaper rates of provisions obtaining during the year; but it is also owing, to some extent, to the increased efficiency of the checks against waste and fraud.

521. The marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and of the Princess Tarabai Saheb having taken place in the year under report, there is for the year an extraordinary head of expenditure in the accounts of the palace, the head being that of marriage expenses.

522. The accounts of these marriage expenses have not been, as they could not be expected to be, finally passed and closed; but most of the bills having come in, a sufficiently approximate idea of the expenses can be given.

523. The total expenditure on account of the two weddings may be taken to have been about Baroda Rupees 10,70,000, or British Rupees 9,30,500, including the cost of clothes, jewelry, repairs to buildings, &c.

524. The extensive arrangements for the weddings had to be very carefully made and attended to. The special thanks of the Sirkar are due to the following officers for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which they carried them out:—

Row Bahadur Rowji Vithal.
„ „ Janardon Sakharam Gadgil.
Mr. R. Kershaw.
„ Gunput Row Mahajan.
„ Balwant Row Kirtane.
„ G. F. Hill.
„ Dinshaw Ardesar.
„ Manekji P. Toback.

525. Row Bahadur Rowji Vithal, who was placed in charge of the palace, Row Bahadur Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, who was in charge of the marriage parties, and Mr. Kershaw, who was in charge of the European guests, bore the brunt of the marriage business. Mr. Balwant Row Kirtane and Mr. Gunpat Row Mahajan had to attend to all sorts of details. Mr. Hill and Mr. Dinshaw had large works to execute within stated times, and Mr. Toback had to make very efficient Police arrangements.

526. I feel greatly indebted to Row Bahadur Vinayek Row J. Kirtane for valuable assistance in supervising and controlling the marriage arrangements in all their parts. It is a characteristic of this important officer that, whatever duties are entrusted to him, he performs them with all his power and with the highest attainable success.

527. I am bound also to express my grateful acknowledgments to Major Nutt for valuable suggestions and cordial co-operation on the occasion, in connexion with the entertainment of our European guests and with the organization of various public amusements and festivities.

528. Thanks are also due to the following gentlemen:—

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., in charge of Mahomedan guests; Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangirji, in charge of Parsee guests; Row Bahadur Gajanan Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. Nana Khandekar, and Anna Panse, in charge of Hindoo guests; Row Bahadur Anandrow

S. Barve and Mr. Sakharam Bapu Ranade, in charge of the Sawantwari party; Rao Saheb T. Madava Rao, B.A., B.L., in charge of the Tanjore party.

529. Everything connected with these grand marriages passed off to the entire satisfaction of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, who presided over the whole as the present head of the Gaekwar family.

530. *Season and rainfall.*—After a series of bad seasons, I have the pleasure to state that the year under review was an average one. The rainfall in the previous year was injurious to the crops by reason of being excessive, while that of 1879-80 was neither excessive nor scanty, but was generally what was required for agricultural purposes. The following figures show the rainfall for the year in the several divisions, as compared with that for the previous year, and also with the normal rainfall:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	Normal rainfall.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Nausari Division	46¾	127	48
Baroda „	43½	65	32
Karri „	22½	32	32
Amreli „	15½	71	25
Okhamandal Taluka	7½	44	8

531. The figures entered in the above statement do not furnish correct data for comparison, inasmuch as the rainfall given for 1878-79 is that gauged at the chief towns only, whereas that for the year under report, during which gauges were supplied to all the taluka towns, represents the average of the quantities gauged at such towns in each division.

532. The rainfall in 1879-80 was not only sufficient in the aggregate, but it occurred at timely intervals and was thus beneficial to the crops generally.

533. There were no locusts or other insects which sometimes do so much damage to crops, except in parts of the Amreli Division, where an insect locally known as "khapedi" partially injured some crops. In parts of Karri and Baroda Divisions considerable damage is said to have been done to rabbi crops by frost, which occurred towards the end of the cold season.

534. Fever also prevailed generally throughout the year. In some parts it was of such a type and raged so extensively that the agricultural classes were even unable to reap the full benefit of the plenty vouchsafed by Providence.

535. These set-offs were, however, not such as to have materially marred the generally good character of the season, which on the whole enabled the ryots to recover to a considerable extent from the depressed condition into which the preceding bad seasons had thrown them.

536. The following prices ruled at Baroda during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding year and also with those of 1875-76 which was an average year :—

	Average price in lbs. per Baroda rupee.*		
	1875-76.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Bajri	31	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$24\frac{5}{16}$
Math	$38\frac{3}{8}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{8}$
Jowar	$34\frac{13}{16}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{16}$
Rice (common)	19	13	$17\frac{9}{16}$
Dall (tur)	$32\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{7}{16}$
Wheat	$20\frac{13}{16}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{7}{16}$
Gram	$29\frac{7}{16}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$22\frac{7}{8}$

537. It is hardly necessary to say that there were no famine relief operations during the year, as there was no scarcity.

538. *Land Revenue.*—Appendices marginally noted are statements showing the gross land revenue, the remissions, and the net amount for collection, and also the actual collections and outstanding balances for the year under report as compared with those for the preceding year. The figures for both the years are in the Baroda currency.

Ab and Ac.

539. The following is an abstract statement of Appendix Ab :—

	Land revenue proper.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Total.	Remissions.	Amount for collection or net demand.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1878-79 ...	84,09,987	12,06,224	96,16,211	1,87,210	94,29,001
1879-80 ...	85,89,679	12,04,166	97,93,845	5,548	97,88,297
More ...	1,79,692	.....	1,77,634	.....	3,59,296
Less ...	.....	2,058	.....	1,81,662	.....

540. The foregoing statement shows the increase or decrease for the whole territory. The statement in the appendix shows the increase or decrease for each division. But these results are net, the details of the fluctuations in the items comprised in the statement in each district of the State being too bulky to be produced in this report.

541. The net increase shown above is due chiefly to better season, to increased cultivation, reduced remissions, and other such causes. It is partly due to the reversion of certain alienated lands.

* The assay rate of exchange between Baroda and British India rupee is 114·49 Baroda Rupees =100 British India Rupees.

542. The following is an abstract statement of Appendix Ac:—

	Amount for collection.	Collection exclusive of Fazal or excess payment.	Outstanding balances.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1878-79	94,29,001	82,64,826	11,64,175
1879-80	97,88,297	91,34,967	6,53,330
More	3,59,296	8,70,141	.....
Less	.....	.....	5,10,845

543. This statement shows satisfactory results as to the realizations of the land revenue; results which are due mainly to the good season, and partly to the activity of the revenue officers.

544. The outstanding balances for the year, Rupees 6,53,330, though a little more than half the balances of the previous year, appear large. The sum, however, includes items which, though they are included in the jamabundi demand by the revenue officers, are wholly or partially unrecoverable.

545. Waste lands have been much in demand in these territories, and the Administration has had to consider what alterations should be made in the existing rules with the view of preventing indiscriminate grants and of duly protecting the future interests of the villagers, who would naturally desire to have a fair margin reserved for the benefit of their increasing families. Much discussion has taken place in regard to this question, and certain conclusions have been reached, which will be stated in the next report.

546. During my late visits to Amreli and Korinar, I was more than ever convinced that it was necessary that a revenue survey and cash assessment should be introduced in the Amreli Division, in place of the Bhagbatai system. In theory the latter system may seem simple and equitable. In practice, however, and especially when a large State is concerned, it is subject to serious objections. Preparations were accordingly made during the year to organize a survey in that division. The operations of the survey will be noticed in the next report.

547. During the year under report two other important matters received attention. We are anxious that every village in His Highness' territories should be provided with at least one good well to supply good water for drinking. Again, we are anxious to afford increased encouragement for the construction or repair of irrigating wells. Information on these subjects was collected during the year, but the action taken pertains to the subsequent period.

548. The revenue survey was introduced and completed in seventeen villages of the Velacha Taluka, Nausari Division, and five villages in

different talukas in the Baroda Divison, which had been left out of the survey made during Maharaja Khanderao's time.

549. Fresh settlement was introduced in five villages of the Nausari and Baroda Divisions.

550. *Customs.*—It has been our policy from the outset to reform the customs successively in the several parts of these territories with the view of liberating commerce from needless and vexatious restrictions. We began this beneficial work in the Baroda Division. Then we dealt with the Nausari Division. Then followed that of Amreli. Each case and even parts of each case had to be treated with special reference to local circumstances and peculiarities, and the whole operation has sufficiently taxed our deliberative and administrative powers.

551. Important reforms in this branch of Administration were carried out during the year under report in the remaining Division of Karri.

552. Under the old system, which has been superseded, each Mahal or even each subdivision of a Mahal had a separate schedule of duties of its own, the schedule itself was a complicated one, the collections were made by farmers as no departmental agency could, under the circumstances, be introduced, and a net work of nakas greatly impeded trade.

553. The new system is, in its main features, similar to that introduced into the Baroda and the Nausari Divisions, which has worked satisfactorily.

554. With the exception of the Taluka of Dehegaum with its Subtaluka of Attarsumba, the Karri Division forms a block of territory sufficiently compact for the working of the reformed system, which came into operation from 15th November 1879, that is to say, simultaneously with the opening of the Western Rajpootana State Railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpoor, which passes through the heart of that Division.

555. The reformed system may be thus summarized.

556. All the numerous internal nakas at which duties varying in their incidence and character, and varying also with respect to payers were levied, have been abolished, and one general duty, import or export at the frontier, and a special town duty at the principal towns, have been substituted.

557. The number of dutiable articles has been reduced.

558. The dutiable articles have been generally divided into two schedules, those in the import schedule not being subject to export duty, and *vice versâ*.

559. The rates of duty have been revised, and the mode of collection simplified.

560. Numerous objectionable imposts which were levied under the superseded system by Government or private individuals has been abolished.

561. A departmental agency for the collection of the customs has been substituted for the old farming system.

562. These reforms and the concession of complete freedom to through traffic, carried by the Western Rajpootana State Railway, have relieved trade not only of considerable burdens, but of vexations and detentions to which it was subject under the old system.

563. Some of the villages of the Taluka of Dehegaum and its Sub-Taluka of Attarsumba being mixed up with foreign villages, the question of customs reform in that taluka has yet to be dealt with separately. The farming system has, however, been replaced in this tract by departmental agency.

564. The town duties of Amreli were also revised during the year under review. In doing this, the following fundamental principles were kept in view:—

(*a.*) There should be but one moderate consolidated import duty and no export duty.

(*b.*) Low rates of duties on goods largely consumed by the people in general.

(*c.*) Luxuries to be charged higher than necessaries.

(*d.*) Goods which yield but an inconsiderable revenue, as also green vegetables and country fruit to be free.

565. The aggregate result of the measure was a considerable reduction of duties on the trade of the town.

566. As stated in the previous year's report, the extension of His Highness' State Railway to the town of Chandode was completed in that year. This is, no doubt, a great boon to traffic, and the large number of pilgrims who periodically visit that place; but traffic was hampered by the levy, both by His Highness' Government and by the Rana of Mandwa, of transit duties in the town of Chandode on goods which passed from and to the railway station through that town.

567. His Highness' Government was quite willing to abolish its duties on such traffic, but this would have been only a half measure of relief, unless the Rana also relinquished his duties. The Baroda Government therefore moved in the matter, with a view to the political authorities inducing the Rana also to abolish his duties on the through traffic above-mentioned. This most desirable object was attained with the cordial support of the Government of Bombay. In January 1880 His Excellency Sir Richard Temple paid a visit to Chandode, when he was convinced of the desirability of freeing trade from the duties referred to. The result was that the trade which passed by the main road through the town between His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway Station and the River Nerbbuda was made free. This good measure has not entailed any sacrifice on the Rana, as he has recouped himself by enhancing his remaining duties and imposing some new ones on the limited trade, which does not pass to and fro between the railway station and the river.

568. The following statement shows the amounts of demand, collections, and outstandings on account of customs for the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. The figures for both the

years, which stand in accounts in mixed currencies, have been converted into Baroda Rupees:—

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Baroda Division.				
Government demand	3,75,531	4,58,409	82,878	...
Realizations	3,72,864	4,57,960	85,096	...
Outstanding balances	2,667	449	...	2,218
Karri Division.				
Government demand	3,15,762	3,55,157	39,395	...
Realizations	2,94,039	3,49,514	55,475	...
Outstanding balances	21,723	5,643	...	16,083
Nausari Division.				
Government demand	74,577	79,502	4,925	...
Realizations	74,497	79,485	4,988	...
Outstanding balances	80	17	...	63
Amreli Division.				
Government demand	82,255	75,183	...	7,072
Realizations	67,095	73,820	6,725	...
Outstanding balances	15,160	1,363	...	13,797
Totals.				
Government demand	8,48,125	9,68,251	1,20,126	...
Realizations	8,08,495	9,60,779	1,52,284	...
Outstanding balances	39,630	7,472	...	32,158

569. It will be seen that, except in the Amreli Division, there is a general increase both in demand and realizations. The decrease which appears in the demand of the Amreli Division is not real, because certain items of revenue which, before the year under review, had been included in customs were, in the accounts of that year, transferred to the more appropriate head of account. The amount so transferred being Rupees 14,317, there is an increase of about Rupees 7,000 in the customs revenue of that Division.

570. The general increase of the customs revenue is owing chiefly to the year under report having been a good one, or rather to the previous

two years which were years of scarcity and sickness having yielded less than may be expected in an average year.

571. Another interesting cause of the increase was the celebration of a large number of marriages, especially among the Kaedwa sect of Kunbis, who fix one propitious day for marriages in twelve years. The last propitious day occurred in the year under report.

572. Doubtless the reforms effected in the interests of trade, and the increasing facilities of communication, combined with the greatly increased security of life and property, have contributed their share to the satisfactory fiscal return.

573. The figures above given also show an increase in the realizations and consequent diminution in outstanding balances.

574. *Opium.*—The area under poppy cultivation and the outturn of the poppy juice in the year, as compared with the previous year, were—

	1878-79	1879-80.
Area, acres	1,790	5,935
Yield, juice ... ... lbs.	33,834	93,715
Average yield per acre	19	16

575. Thus, though there was increase in the area under cultivation, the average yield was less, owing, it is reported, to the injurious effect of the frost which occurred in the Karri Division in February 1880. Both the area and outturn are much below what they used to be under the former system.

576. The ryots are gradually recovering confidence in the new system under the good management of Mr. Kershaw.

577. Acres 4 were cultivated without license as against 79 acres in the preceding year. The persons guilty of these breaches of the opium rules were prosecuted and punished, except one who absconded.

578. The quantity of poppy juice confiscated in the year was lbs. 75 as against lbs. 76 confiscated in the previous year.

579. The financial results of the production of 1879-80 will be given in the next year's report.

580. Of the 35,032 lbs. of the poppy juice on hand being the production of the previous year, juice weighing lbs. 34, 409 was caked during the year under report, and the balance remainded in stock. The opium thus manufactured amounted to lbs. 27,903.

581. The whole of this opium was reserved for retail sale in the Baroda territories.

582. The following is the financial result of the above said manufacture of opium :—

	Sicca Rupees.
Price of 34,409 lbs. of juice	1,03,945
Manufacturing expenses	3,326
Establishments	11,374
Interest on advances to cultivators, &c., at 6 per cent. per annum...	4,162
Total ...	1,22,807

583. Thus, the average cost per lb. of opium comes to Sicca Rupees 4-6-5, or British Rupees 4-4-2½, to which may be added Rupees 0-15-5 per lb. being the fee on opium levied from former times by His Highness' Government in the Karri Division. This brings the cost of opium manufactured by the State, and supplied for retail sale to Rupees 5-3-7½ per lb. The market price of the opium in question may for practical purposes be calculated at the average rate which ruled in Bombay about the time the drug was handed over to Revenue officers for issue to license-holders, *viz.*, Rupees 955, exclusive of the British pass fee, or Rupees 6-13-1½ per lb.

584. Deducting from the above market price the cost of production, *viz.*, Rupees 5-3-7½, as shown in the preceding paragraph, there remains what may be called a profit of Rupees 1-9-6 per lb. At this rate, the aggregate profit on 27,903 lbs. of opium manufactured in 1879-80, from the juice of the season of 1878-79, amounts to Rupees 44,470.

585. The profit shown in the preceding paragraph is exclusive of His Highness' fee on opium at Rupees 135 per chest, which, on the 27,903 lbs., amounts to Rupees 26,906.

586. With regard to the retail sale monopoly, the following figures show the operations under this head :—

Balance of opium in depôts from the previous year		lbs. 41,460*	
ADD—Baroda manufactured opium transferred to the retail sale depôts		lbs. 27,903	
Opium accrued from penal confiscations ...		lbs. 851	
			28,754
	Total	...	70,214
DEDUCT.—Issued to license-holders		lbs. 32,173	
Net dryage (after deducting from the gross dryage of lbs. 372, an increase of lbs. 39 due to moisture) ...		lbs. 333	
			32,506
Balance on hand on the 31st July 1880		...	lbs. 37,708

587. The financial results of the retail sale monopoly were as follows :—

	British Rupees.
Cost of lbs. 32,173	1,87,617
Cost of opium lost by dryage	3,110
Establishments	2,451
Contingencies, &c.	2,065
Total ...	1,95,248

* This figure includes dryage not written off during the year 1878-79, while the figure given in the last report is exclusive of such dryage.

The realizations were—

	British Rupees.
Price of 32,173 lbs. of opium issued to license-holders ... ...) ...	3,69,147
License fees ... —	17,976
Miscellaneous...	159
Total ...	3,87,282

588. The foregoing figures show a net profit of Rupees 1,92,039 as against Rupees 1,59,263 of the previous year.

589. The distribution of the retail sale was as follows :—

Division.	Opium sold by vendors.		Estimated population.	Consumption per head of population.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
				Tolah.	*Tolah.*
Nausari	1,909	1,785	241,255	·31	·29
Baroda	11,498	13,943	746,636	·61	·74
Karri	8,132	11,734	851,648	·38	·55
Amreli	3,309	4,165	160,686	·82	1·03
Total ...	24,848	31,627	2,000,225	·49	·63

590. The following table gives details regarding offences against the Opium Law :—

	1878-79	1879-80.
Number of prosecutions	82	41
Cases disposed of	81	39
Cases remaining for disposal at the end of the year	1	3
Cases in which the accused were convicted ...	61	32
Number of persons convicted	81	50
Quantity of opium and poppy juice confiscated	lbs. 668	lbs. 253

591. *Stamps.*—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rupees 1,96,386 against Rupees 2,08,952 in the previous year.

592. This denotes a net decrease of Rupees 12,566, which is attributable chiefly to the value of suits instituted in 1879-80, being less than that of suits instituted in the previous year.

593. The expenditure of the Stamp Department amounted to Rupees 13,192, which is very nearly equal to that of the last year, giving a ratio of between 6 and 7 per cent. on the total receipts.

594. The Administration has not as yet found time to investigate the details of the existing system of this branch of the public revenue. There is doubtless scope for improvement and amelioration in this direction also.

595. *Forests.*—The protective action of the State is still limited to the forests in the Nausari Division, which merit the best attention. Measures with the view of preventing wasteful felling have been in continued operation. The demarcation of forest tracts has been still in progress.

596. Sixty forest offences were brought to light during the year. In the majority of these cases, the offenders were convicted and punished.

597. Consistently with the policy of giving rest to the forests where necessary, moderate felling was had recourse to in the year, and this has been the means of yielding a revenue which has more than covered the expenditure.

598. The total revenue derived from the forests compares as follows:—

				Rs.
1878-79 ...	...	...	...	14,713
1879-80 ...	...	...	...	42,558
			Increase ...	27,845

599. This revenue of Rupees 42,000 and odd was composed of the following items:—

				Rs.
Timber ...	...	...	...	26,893
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	9,667
Firewood ...	...	...	...	5,137
Minor produce	...	...	...	412
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	449
			Total ...	42,558

600. The expenditure in connexion with the forests stood as shown below:—

				Rs.
1878-79 ...	...	...	...	16,925
1879-80 ...	...	...	...	26,437

601. The increase is mainly in establishment which, in the opinion of our forest officer, is still below full requirements.

602. It is reported that forest produce of the estimated value of about Rupees 46,000 was granted free to upwards of 3,000 persons, which shows a considerable growth of the indulgence. More stringent checks or limitations would seem to be desirable in this direction.

603. Mr. Narayen Anant Ukidwe, the Conservator of our forests, being an officer of capacity and experience, is believed to be doing his work in a satisfactory manner. The work is necessarily of a nature which requires that much trust be reposed in that officer's judgment and discretion.

604. *Mint.*—The working of the Mint is, in a great measure, dependent on the market value of the Baroda Rupee in relation to the

British Indian currency. One hundred British Rupees are intrinsically equivalent to about 114½ Baroda or Babasai Rupees. When, in the market, more than 114½ Babasai Rupees can be had for 100 British Rupees, it implies that Babasai Rupees are cheap—in other words, that the demand for them has diminished. When less than 114½ Babasai Rupees can be had for the same, it implies that Babasai Rupees are dear—in other words, that the demand for them has increased. The exchange during the previous year was from about 119 to about 122 Baroda Rupees to 100 British Rupees, and the Mint operations therefore had to be suspended for want of work. This high rate of exchange continued until December 1879, when it began to decline and ranged between Rupees 116 and about 118 to the end of the year under report. This enabled the Mint to resume coining operations from March to the end of the year.

605. The outturn of work done during the last five months of the year was as follows:—

Total quantity of silver melted in tolas ...	...	7,02,059
Total coinage struck in Rupees	...	7,98,087
Net profit after deducting establishment charges	Rupees	8,425*

606. Such extraordinary depression cannot continue long. As our exports increase in consequence of good harvests, silver is sure to be more largely tendered to the Mint.

607. The largest portion of the above-mentioned quantity of silver tendered at the Mint was in Hydrabad coins.

608. The following statement shows the relative market value of British and Baroda Rupees on the 1st day of each month of the year under review and the preceding three years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
August (100 British Rupees equal to Baroda Rupees)	114 13 0	116 12 0	118 15 0	121 2 0
September	114 9 0	115 14 0	119 8 0	119 3 0
October	114 14 0	114 14 0	119 13 0	119 12 0
November	114 12 0	115 5 0	120 4 0	120 9 0
December	115 0 0	115 0 0	120 10 0	120 5 0
January	113 4 0	114 7 0	120 9 0	117 11 0
February	112 12 0	115 8 0	121 12 0	117 1 0
March	113 2 0	118 6 0	120 0 0	117 5 0
April	113 12 0	119 6 0	119 5 0	117 0 0
May	114 10 0	118 5 0	119 14 0	116 4 0
June	115 0 0	119 11 0	120 11 0	116 1 0
July	116 6 0	119 8 0	120 6 0	117 12 0

Note.—The intrinsic equivalent of 100 British Rupees according to the Assay Tables is Baroda Rupees 114-9-7.

* The figure given in the Financial Statement represents the gross receipts on account of the Mint.

609. *Taxes abolished.*—Adverting to the observations recorded under this head in the last Administration Report, I have to state that the good work of abolishing objectionable taxes, many of which yield a comparatively small revenue, but which are a source of much vexation and hardship to the people who have to pay them, is steadily kept in view. The introduction of reforms in the customs of the Karri Division afforded an opportunity of investigating and abolishing numerous imposts of this kind, which had heretofore been levied distinctly from customs duties in different places in that Division. These and some other imposts abolished during the year under report are mentioned below :—

(1.) *Dalali* impost levied at the following places on the sale of different articles :—

Karri.	Ranoj.
Balisana.	Dunawada.
Unja.	Wadnagar.
Ladol.	Mesana.

(2.) *Chungi* impost levied chiefly on vegetables and country fruit at

Patan.	Mesana.
Kheralu.	Sidhpur.
Visnagar.	Wadnagar.

Vijapur.

(3.) *Uchka,* a tax which was levied independently of the customs duties on cotton, rape-seed, til-seed, castor-oil seed, and a few other articles, the produce of the following districts :—

Karri.	Patan.
Kheralu.	Mesana.
Kalol.	Sidhpur.

This tax on an average yielded upwards of Rupees 20,000 per annum.

(4.) *Kat Dasturi* levied on timber at Karri.

(5.) An impost levied on stone in the towns of Patan and Visnagar.

(6.) An impost on calves sold by Wagrees at Patan.

(7.) *Sutar Khadi* tax on cotton at the town of Kheralu.

(8.) Tax on locally manufactured Dungary cloth at the town of Kheralu.

(9.) A special impost on iron at Kheralu.

(10.) A special tax on fuel at Kheralu and Visnagar.

(11.) A special tax on grass at Wadnagar.

(12.) Monopoly of selling Dubbers at Visnagar.

(13.) Monopoly of weighing grain at Patan.

(14.) An impost on weavers of the Dhed caste in Okhamandal.

(15.) An impost on tanners in Okhamandal.

(16.) An impost on lime-kilns in Korjnar.

610. The various departments concerned have been instructed to bring to notice from time to time any such objectionable taxes which may still remain to be abolished. That several such taxes still remain, I have no doubt, for some are at this moment under investigation.

611. The head under advertence will continue to be entered in the Annual Administration Reports, because it will serve several useful purposes. For instance, it will keep the object within sight, and insure the continuance of action in the same direction. Again, it will enable future Administrations to clearly note what taxes have been abolished, and to see that none of them are revived in any form.

612. *Accounts and Audit.*—The work pertaining to accounts and audit has been steadily going on. The department is well manned, and has appropriate branches. I cannot say that it has yet reached the best possible organization, but there has been progress every year.

613. The department in its present condition affords fair guarantee that any improper or unauthorized expenditure will not remain undetected. But the classification of the vast number of items of charge is yet, I fear, somewhat imperfect. It must take time for all the various spending officials to attain to undeviating uniformity in this respect.

614. Rao Bahadur Appaji Ramchandra, the head of the Audit Department, has honorably retired from the service of the State in consequence of the infirmities of age, leaving behind a high reputation for ability, experience, and unbending rectitude. Mr. Pandurang Daji has succeeded to the post, and may be expected to render useful service. Rao Saheb Motiram Coculdass continues to perform his responsible duties with his characteristic zeal and straightforwardness as well as experience and knowledge.

615. I think it due to the Farnis, Mr. Madhava Rao Ramchandra, to make honorable mention of him in this place. He is one of the old hereditary officers of the State, and has always had my respect for his modest behaviour and genuine anxiety to co-operate with the Administration. The Farnis and his establishment constitute an important depository of knowledge in connection with State matters, and deserve to be consulted in regard to past precedents and correspondence.

616. *Financial.*—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the State for the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Number.	Description of items.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1878-79.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1879-80.
	Receipts.		
1	Land revenue	91,84,402	1,01,01,413
2	Tributes called Ghasdana and fixed Jamabundi ...	7,86,942	6,53,952
3	Abkari (sale of spirituous liquors and drugs) ...	2,34,660	2,19,133
4	Miscellaneous taxes	2,15,876	3,07,594
5	Customs (land, sea, transit, and town duties)... ...	8,65,010	9,89,331
6	Opium (excise and duty)...	7,20,020	4,92,034
7	Stamps	2,08,589	1,95,624
8	Mint	2,500	10,500
9	Judicial fees, fines, &c.	1,41,363	1,13,882
10	Education	11,073	10,511
11	Interest	2,42,762	5,15,570
12	Railway (State lines) net receipts	19,279	36,124
13	Miscellaneous receipts	4,88,166	3,45,777
	Total Receipts ...	1,31,20,642	1,39,91,445

Number.	Description of items.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1878-79.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1879-80.
	Disbursements.		
1	Palace	13,81,897	11,59,669
2	Huzur Kutcherry Establishments	4,36,490	4,52,637
3	Land Revenue Department	11,23,684	9,78,610
4	Opium Department (purchase of opium and cost of establishments, &c.)	4,32,470	4,47,610
5	Other Civil Establishments	1,89,427	2,32,976
6	Judicial Establishments	2,91,587	2,91,365
7	Police	7,83,623	8,11,782
8	Jails	1,26,054	1,03,793
9	Military Department	36,26,657	30,94,138
10	Assamdars, Nemnookdars, pensions, and miscellaneous allowances	9,29,812	7,34,432
11	Public Works	13,98,179	11,95,284
12	Education	1,50,465	1,71,423
13	Medical Department	1,20,752	1,25,844
14	Municipalities	2,34,485	2,72,415
15	Religious and charitable allowances	10,52,084	7,96,408
16	Miscellaneous	1,38,667	1,94,243
17	Extraordinary charges	7,94,977	7,80,292
	Total Disbursements ...	1,32,11,310	1,18,42,921

617. The above statement, which has been specially framed for the report by bringing to account deposits and advances under the proper heads to which they may be eventually creditable and debitable, shows the cash actually received into and disbursed from the State Treasuries collectively during the year under review. The figures contained in the statement will, therefore, not agree with those given in other parts of the report. The amounts shown in those parts represent either the receipts which accrued, or expenditure which was incurred during the year, irrespective of the sums actually paid into or drawn from the treasuries.

618. The following brief remarks are offered regarding the principal causes of increase and decrease on both sides of the statement as compared with the previous year's transactions :—

619. *Receipts.*—The bulk of increase under land revenue is due to the favorable season. Not only was there an increase in the collections for the year, but the recoveries on account of outstanding balances were more than in the preceding year.

620. The tribute payable by the Kathiawar and other Chiefs and Zemindars is a fixed sum, but its realization is sometimes liable to fluctuate. The decrease which appears under this head is chiefly in the collections from Kathiawar, and cannot be exactly accounted for until the receipt of accounts from the Kathiawar authorities.

621. The decrease under Abkari consists of less receipts on account of the year under report, and also of less recoveries on account of outstandings.

622. The increase under miscellaneous taxes and customs is owing chiefly to the good season.

623. The large decrease under the head "opium" is accounted for by the fact that there was no export of the drug from the Kadi Division during the year, whereas there was considerable export in the preceding year. The quantity produced under the Government monopoly was so small that all of it had to be retained for retail sale in the Baroda territory.

624. The decrease under "stamps" being small requires no remarks here.

625. The increase under "mint" was owing to the resumption of coining operations during a part of the year.

626. The decrease under "judicial" is principally in fines.

627. The increase under "interest" is explained by the fact that the amount which had fallen due in the previous year was drawn during the year under report.

628. The increase in the "railway receipts" was due both to the extension of the line and increased traffic.

629. The receipts under miscellaneous are of a fluctuating character, and consist of items too numerous to be compared and discussed here in detail.

630. *Disbursements.*—The items of increase or decrease on this side of the statement, which require remarks, are as follows:—

631. *Palace.*—The decrease under this head is attributable chiefly to cheapness of grain, fodder, &c.

632. The total expenditure shown under "Palace" in the statement will not agree with what appears in the part of the report relating to the Palace, because in treating of the Palace, several items (such as charitable allowances) have been included therein, whereas in the financial statement they are separately charged.

633. *Huzur Kutcherry Establishments.*—The increase under this head is chiefly due to augmentation of salaries, creation of the Military Accountant's Office, and the appointment of a joint Huzur Auditor.

634. *Land Revenue Department.*—The decrease is owing to a large sum paid during the previous year to district and village servants on account of arrears, but there was a real increase of about Rupees 17,000 during the year under report owing to the creation of account offices under the Subhas for the compilation, &c., of divisional accounts, and also to the employment of temporary establishments for various purposes.

635. *Opium.*—The increase under this head mainly represents the difference between the quantity of the drug purchased in the previous year, and that purchased in the year under report. It may be observed that the cost of the drug purchased by Government is properly speaking an advance to be recovered by the sale of opium.

636. *Other Civil Establishments.*—The increase under this head is chiefly in Forests and Customs Departments charges. In the Kadi Division the departmental collection of customs duties in supersession of the farming system was introduced; under the latter, the collection charges were borne by the farmer.

637. *Judicial.*—The net decrease shown under this head is trifling, but it is the difference between the increase and decrease which took place during the year. There was a substantial decrease in the expenses on account of untried prisoners and batta to witnesses; while there was a real increase to the extent of about Rupees 9,000 in the salaries of judicial officers.

638. *Police.*—The increase is due to new arms and accoutrements supplied to the Baroda City Police, to the additional police entertained for the protection of our Tilakwara frontier in consequence of the lawless proceedings of certain criminals of the neighbouring territory, and to excess in the contingent expenses of the department.

639. *Jails.*—The decrease under jails was mainly due to lower prices of provisions.

640. *Military Department.*—In this department there was a substantial decrease of over 4¼ lakhs of rupees due to the discontinuance of compensation which was granted to the troops in the previous year on account of high prices, and due also to the cheapness of grain, grass, &c. The remaining decrease was nominal, being in consequence of certain adjustments remaining to be effected.

641. *Assamdars, &c.*—The decrease under this head is due to certain large arrears paid during the previous year, but not during the year under report.

642. *Public Works.*—The decrease under this head is due to the completion of several large buildings, such as jails, public offices, &c., which were in progress last year.

643. *Education, Medical.*—The increase in the expenditure under these heads is due to the extension of the operations of the departments.

644. *Municipalities.*—The increase under this head is due partly to the extension of operations, and partly to the marriages in the Royal family.

645. *Religious and charitable allowances.*—The decrease under this head is mainly due to three causes, *viz.*, 1*st*, payment of arrears in the previous year; 2*ndly*, cheapness of provisions; and 3*rdly*, the general restriction of certain charities to the classes of persons for whom they were originally intended.

646. *Miscellaneous.*—This head comprises miscellaneous items which are too numerous and of too fluctuating a character to be noticed in detail here. Among these is a sum of upwards of Rupees 32,000 which was paid during the year as premium on British Indian Government Promissory Notes purchased by the State. There is another item of Rupees 13,000 contributed during the year to certain Relief Funds. There is also an increase of upwards of Rupees 6,000 on account of materials purchased for the Printing Press. On the other hand, there was decrease in several items.

647. *Extraordinary charges.*—There is a very large decrease under this head in certain items, counteracted by a very large increase in certain other items, the net variation being inconsiderable as exhibited in the foregoing statement. The items of decrease are mainly those which were specified in paragraph 728 of last year's Report. Indeed, most of those items have disappeared in the accounts of the year under review. The items of increase are mainly those connected with the marriages in the Royal family, and with the settlement of some old claims on account of jewelry purchased in the ex-Gaekwar's time.

648. The following figures show the total receipts and disbursements in Baroda currency for 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

		1878-79.	1879-80.
Receipts	Rupees	1,31,20,642	1,39,91,445
Disbursements	„	1,32,11,310	1,18,42,921

649. These results are so obviously satisfactory that they require no comment. A good season gave plenty to the land and full revenue to the State. It lowered prices and consequently reduced expenditure. The finances thus benefited on both sides, and the vigilance of the Administration against waste and extravagance has not been relaxed.

650. The following were the closing cash balances in the Central and Subsidiary Treasuries, inclusive of deposits, but exclusive of the amount which stands invested in the Government of India Promissory Notes:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Baroda Rupees	73,43,945	85,74,171

651. The amount which stood invested in Government of India Promissory Notes at the close of the previous year was British Rupees 1,02,22,000 at par value. The amount of this investment at the close of the year was Rupees 1,12,22,000 at par. It will thus be seen that we are approaching the limits which we have from the first had in view in regard to the reservation of a fund to fall back upon in times of famine and financial difficulty.

652. If my experience of Native States has convinced me of one thing more than another, it is this, that such a reserve fund is a very necessary and wise provision. It is a great and effective security to the State itself. It acts as a preventive against borrowing from outside sources and its concomitant embarrassments. It induces general economy. It insures equability in public taxation, which is so essential to the repose of the minds of the subject population who naturally dislike frequent changes in the incidence of the fiscal burdens, and especially dislike the imposition of fresh burdens after the exhaustion produced by famine. It benefits the British Government also more or less indirectly. The investment by Native States in British securities affords proof of confidence in the justice and durability of the British Government. It is a substantial security for the incessant loyalty of the Native States. It materially raises the value of the British Government securities in the market. And it benefits the general public by putting in circulation wealth, which would otherwise lie inert in the shape of buried treasure or useless jewelry.

653. In relation to the finances of the State, I am bound to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.

654. The several Subhas and Naib Subhas, and other members of the Revenue and Financial Departments, have worked hard and given satisfaction.

655. *The Dewan's tour to Okhamandal, &c.*—In the year under report, I was enabled to make a tour to Korinar and Okhamandal, two of the most outlying parts of His Highness the Gaekwar's dominions. I had the advantage of being accompanied by Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E. We left Bombay by steamer on the 14th February 1880, and next day reached Korinar. After some stay in Korinar, we left it by steamer on the 22nd idem, and next day reached Dwarka. Left Dwarka on the 14th March 1880, and next reached Veerawal. Left Veerwal on the 23rd idem, and next day reached Bombay. We returned to Baroda on the 27th idem. An incident, in connexion with the little voyages just mentioned, may here be alluded to. It was in the steam-ship *Vingorla* that we embarked from Bombay. It was that very ship that had been engaged to bring us back from Dwarka. A very few days after our first voyage by that vessel, she suddenly foundered between Bombay and Veerawal with considerable loss of life. We were, of course, very thankful that we so fortunately escaped the disaster.

656. Our sojourn in Korinar enabled us to attend to a variety of local matters more or less important, but not sufficiently important to be particularized in this general report. In reference to future arrange-

ments, we directed the assumption on the part of the State of certain salt-pans theretofore in the possession of private individuals who have been granted liberal compensation. We afforded certain facilities for the more extensive cultivation of the sugar-cane. We ordered the construction or repair of roads and public buildings as was found necessary. And so on. I may just allude to another piece of work done on this occasion. I drew up a pretty full memorandum with the view of showing to what grave objections the then proposed salt arrangements for the whole of Kathiawar were liable, and I ventured to send that paper to the higher authorities for consideration.

657. Our sojourn and movements in Okhamandal enabled us to become fairly acquainted with this remote province, and with its circumstances and wants.

658. Peace and order have been thoroughly established throughout this isolated region. It is gratifying to note this, because of the distance of Okhamandal from the centre of Government, and also because the district itself is partly inhabited by a race which used to be turbulent in a high degree, and which has not yet wholly divested itself of an unruly disposition. There is no element apparent in the province, which can ever hope to overcome, even temporarily, the authority of the State. For the full maintenance of this satisfactory state of things, it will be necessary to maintain two cardinal conditions, namely, just and beneficent local government, and an adequate physical force on the spot to overawe possible disturbers of the peace. An additional though subordinate condition to be also maintained is that of the disarmament of the people. The restrictions against the indiscriminate use of arms, especially by the Waghirs, must be strictly continued.

659. A body of Waghirs called on me and paid their personal respects all the more cheerfully, because this was the first visit made to Okhamandal by any Dewan of the Baroda State. They were generally fine specimens of the race, but utterly illiterate, though some of them seemed to possess considerable natural intelligence. I had to say something to this representative body of my visitors, and therefore gave them a little simple advice, the substance of which was that they should know that the days of trouble and turbulence are gone; that the Sirkar is so powerful that it would be hopeless to think of opposing it; that a quiet and orderly behaviour on their part will be always best in their interests; that those who behave peaceably will have every protection; that those who behave otherwise are sure to be, sooner or later, caught and punished; that they should increasingly attend to the cultivation of the lands which the Sirkar has assigned to them on extremely easy terms; that they should avoid incurring debts in a reckless manner; that they should honestly pay off debts due by them; that they should try and get their civil disputes settled among themselves by means of punchayets; that they should make their children learn to read and write; and so forth. I desired the Waghir Patels to remember this advice, and to communicate the same to their brethren in the villages. They made proper and cordial responses which were very satisfactory. They referred to His Highness the Gaekwar as their sovereign in terms of profound respect.

660. The Waghirs have, during the last twenty years, been treated exceptionally in certain respects, because of their turbulent tendencies. But clearly this exceptional treatment is not meant to continue for ever in its entirety. All concerned have, therefore, to keep within sight the desirable object of absorbing the Waghirs into the general body of His Highness' subjects, and to steadily and gradually working up to that object. I must avail myself of this opportunity to record the expression of my hope to see a somewhat increased convergence of aims and actions towards that ultimate consummation.

661. For a series of years it has been the policy of the State to grant to each Waghir a certain extent of land, subject to a nominal quit-rent, as a special inducement for the conversion of the sword into the plough. This policy has been, I find, carried out without very accurate conceptions as to the practical details. In short, things have been unconsciously drifting towards difficulties and complications. Questions have already cropped up which will necessitate a comprehensive reconsideration of the whole subject. We should carefully review the whole subject, realize and lay down the principles which should govern our procedure, and prescribe working rules for giving effect to those principles.

662. In this direction a few leading principles suggested themselves to me while on the spot, and it may be as well to note them down here for future consideration if not guidance. They are as follows: —

First.—The granting or continuing of salami land to any Waghir is, in most cases, a matter of favor on the part of the Sirkar, and not a matter of right on the part of the Waghir. This distinction should be carefully preserved and made more apparent than it seems at present. Otherwise, the Waghir mind will not feel the gratitude which it ought to feel, and which it is desirable to evoke as an incentive to good behaviour.

Secondly.—The system of granting salami land to Waghirs must, of necessity, find a limit *somewhere* and *at some future time.* Inexorable physical conditions will inevitably impose a limit. A time must come when no more waste land is found available for granting. It follows that we must not go on granting rent-free land to Waghirs, *as if the supply were inexhaustible.* On the contrary, our action should be distinctly influenced by the limit in prospect.

Thirdly.—It should not be, *all granting and no resuming.* It should properly be, granting where necessary, and resuming where justifiable. Rules should, therefore, be framed laying down the conditions under which alone rent-free land should be granted, and also the conditions under which the favour should be withdrawn.

Fourthly.—The granting of rent-free land should by no means be so indiscriminate as to operate as an inducement to the Waghir to rely solely upon that favour to forego other means of livelihood such as the ordinary members of any community resort to, to give up all independent self-exertion, to abstain from going abroad in search of subsistence, and to stick idly on to Okhamandal from generation to generation. The system should not be allowed to degenerate into one of such indiscrimi-

nate indulgence and pampering as would gradually make the Waghirs, like birds in a cage, unwilling and unable to leave the cage for the free air outside.

Fifthly.—Rent-free land should not be granted with such promiscuous and invariable liberality to every Waghir as to destroy the natural distinction between masters and servants, landholders and labourers which every community should comprise.

Sixthly.—The liberality in question should not be so promiscuous and invariable to every Waghir who asks for it, as to act as a mischievous inducement for the son to prematurely separate himself from his father, for the nephew to abandon the protection of his uncle, for one brother to sever himself from another, and so on. In short, there should be no tendency artificially created to destroy the natural inter-dependence of the members of a family. In other words, the Sirkar should not, in effect, say to every junior member of a Waghir family—"We shall reward you with rent-free land the moment you desert the protection of your natural protectors"!

Seventhly.—Succession to the salami tenure, which is a special and abnormal favour, should be so regulated as to prevent needless accumulation of such rent-free land in one family or in one person.

Eighthly.—Both future grants and successions should be so regulated as to prevent any Waghir family possessing more of the rent-free land than it can itself cultivate every year.

Ninthly.—The holding of the salami land should not be so unqualified a benefit as to induce every Waghir to scramble for it. There is already some condition of personal service attached to the tenure. Some sort of service ought, therefore, to be exacted. It would be far more objectionable to grant rent-free land free of all service to any Waghir who asks for the same, than to give food for the mere asking, without a labour-test.

Tenthly.—No ordinary ryot (I mean a non-Waghir) should ever be dispossessed of the land he has been cultivating and living upon and paying full tax on, for the sake of giving that land on salami to a Waghir.

Eleventhly.—Minimize the changes of lands from the salami tenure to the ordinary tenure, and *vice versâ*. Minimize also transfers of possession consequent upon such change of tenure. In other words, the lands subject to such changes and transfers should be of the smallest extent possible in the circumstances.

663. The Gaekwari force, known as the Okha Battalion, is maintained in Okhamandal, mainly as a check against the Waghirs. The force was collected and reviewed while I was at Dwarka, and was found to be in an excellent condition as regards health and discipline.

664. It seems a remarkable feature in the military arrangements of Okhamandal that a considerable portion of the Okha Battalion is distributed in very small parties among numerous villages. Each village has a party of three to six men under an officer. This small detachment is stationed in the village itself, and looks specially after the Waghirs

of the village. The villages under this sort of military occupation are very close to each other, and are all close to the head-quarters at Dwarka.

665. This seems too exceptional an arrangement to be recognized as a permanent one for the future. Such an arrangement was, doubtless, called for immediately after the suppression of the Waghir disturbances twenty years ago, and has been heretofore continued for reasons more or less sufficient. But it strikes me that a principle of concentration, as contra-distinguished from dispersion, should be kept in view and gradually approached in future. The reasons which prompt and support this suggestion may be briefly stated here. It is obviously more convenient in respect of sepoys' lines, officers' accommodation, supplies, &c., to have the military force at one than at many stations. Again, if located at one station, the force would be under better supervision in regard to its conduct. There would be also greater facilities for drill and discipline. Moreover, a collected body would be stronger, whether for defence or offence, than one which is disintegrated and dispersed. Besides, a collected body would be more imposing, more overawing, and more effective, than a force frittered away. Again, in any organized movement for an outbreak, the insignificant parties of three or four sepoys, each residing in the several villages, are in danger of being easily surrounded and locked up, or otherwise rendered quite useless. Again, the military force would command greater respect when maintained separately in cantonment, than when allowed to mix itself up with the civil population, and to become too familiar to them by constant sight and intercourse. Again, the military force should be reserved for use on extraordinary occasions, and not used daily for revenue and police duties in mere villages. It seems hardly desirable or beneficial to the social life of a village that it should be constantly under military domination. The Waghirs themselves should be gradually accustomed to peaceful and orderly habits without the bayonet being constantly held at them. And, lastly, the existing military posts in numerous villages must of necessity collide more or less with the daily working of the ordinary civil administration.

666. These reasons appear deserving of consideration in favour of a modification of the existing arrangement. Of course, no sudden or violent change should be made in that system, very abnormal as it certainly is. On the other hand, I am unable to concur in deprecating all change. I am unable to assume in a sweeping manner that the Waghirs are a race of incorrigible criminals, and that it is as impossible to improve them as it is to change the leopard's spots. There are reasons for entertaining a more just, a more discriminating, and a more hopeful view. It may, perhaps, be natural for some of those who have been long and monotonously working a given system to feel aversion to any change whatever in that system. But it does not necessarily follow that therefore the system itself is perfection worthy of perpetuation. A more humane and more statesmanlike policy would be to believe in the gradual improvement, or even the worst human nature, and to anxiously look out for the means of such improvement.

667. To proceed to notice some other points pertaining to Okhamandal—that of salt readily presents itself, and to study this on the spot was one of the chief objects of my visit to that province.

668. I have given special attention to the production of salt in Okhamandal, and find that it is produced at numerous places and in large quantities. The production is the result of natural processes. The sea-water flows in, spreads over considerable areas, evaporates, and leaves a crust of salt more or less thick according to the depth of the accumulated brine. The salt is of excellent quality, being pure, white, and in crystals of sizes dependent upon the circumstances of each locality. There is little or no artificial manufacture of salt, simply because man need not labour where nature is so liberal, and indeed lavish in this respect. It is hardly possible to find a region possessing greater facilities for the production of salt, whether as regards quality, quantity, cheapness, or exportability. There is the brine, there is the shallow evaporating surface, there is the sun, and there are the ports. I can add my testimony to the fact that, if required, Okhamandal may be made the source of supply to almost any extent of demand. The inhabitants of Okhamandal simply take what salt they may want from time to time, and pay nothing for it. They have salt nearly as free as air. I will now state some of the important conclusions to which the facts and circumstances point. It would hardly be possible, even if it were desirable, to subject Okhamandal to the salt monopoly in reference to the consumption of its own inhabitants. It would be a cruel counteraction of the liberality of nature to interdict all exports of salt from what is one of nature's store-houses of this necessary of life. Okhamandal being compact, isolated, and almost insular, it seems peculiarly fit and entitled to fulfil the functions of a magazine of supply. The issues of salt from Okhamandal as a whole admit of being brought under regulation and control, like issues from an ordinary magazine.

669. These views and conclusions, which are the result of careful observation and consideration, have to be borne in mind in the negotiations with the British authorities on the question of future salt arrangements.

670. The opportunity of my visit to Korinar and Okhamandal was taken to carefully consider a question to which our attention had been invited, namely, how far we could court the advantages of the recent Anglo-Portuguese Treaty providing for free commercial relations between British and Portuguese India. The conclusion formed after inquiries in the vicinity of our ports in Korinar and Okhamandal may be stated in a few words. Our ports have little or no concern with the Portuguese possessions in India. We have hardly any tangible advantages to seek from those possessions. Nor would it be desirable or prudent for a Native State to become involved in intricate obligations with a European power.

671. There was long pending in Okhamandal a case known as the Nakabar land dispute. It was a dispute between the State on the one hand and the Girassia of Positra on the other. I am glad I was able to settle this case finally during my stay at Dwarka.

672. I went also into the merits of another dispute which is between Okhamandal and the State of Nowanagar, regarding their boundary in the Runn or salt marsh which divides the two territories. The case presents no such difficulties as would account for the long

delay which has taken place in taking it up and settling it. It has to be taken up and settled by the British Political Officers concerned, and these can very easily meet for the purpose. I have left detailed instructions with the Wahiwatdar touching the case in question.

673. Both in Korinar and Okhamandal I came across tracts of land near the sea-lands which appear to be reclaimable for useful purposes without requiring too large an expenditure. The general features of these tracts may be briefly described. Judging roughly, each piece varies from one to three or more square miles. It is quite open and almost level. During the monsoon the rain-water covers the land and then passes off into the sea. Afterwards the land is left generally dry, but, sometimes when the sea runs high, salt-water sweeps over it. It appears to me not difficult to throw up a bund or barrier of earth a few feet high and provided with a gateway acting like a valve opening towards the sea and shutting towards the land. The gateway may be on the principle of the bunds recently placed around the city of Baroda and designed to prevent the floods of the Viswamitri river entering the city. The object of the gateway should be to let the rain-water pass off to the sea, but to prevent the sea-water entering. With such a provision, the rain-water may be expected in a few years to wash off the salt and to sweeten the soil. The tract, thus divested of its saline impregnation, will soon become fit for pasturage and subsequently even for regular cultivation. I should very much like an experiment or two to be made in this direction, and am, therefore, prepared to afford liberal facilities to any one who may wish to take up a tract or two and to operate upon it.

674. We inspected the well known Bhimgaja Talao or reservoir in detail, in order to see what could be done for its restoration. There can be no doubt that, if this ancient work be put in order, it would be a great and grateful boon to Okhamandal. A full minute was recorded on the subject, and steps are being taken towards practical action.

675. We also inspected with great pleasure and interest the causeway thrown across the expanse of the Runn which divides Okhamandal from Nowanagar territory. This work has been executed as one of pure charity by Mr. Visram Mowjee, an affluent gentleman of Okhamandal, and is intended to benefit the innumerable pilgrims who constantly wend their way from all parts of India to visit the temples at Dwarka and Beyt. Some questions pending in regard to this causeway, between the Sirkar and Mr. Visram Mowjee, were looked into, and satisfactory conclusions have been eventually attained.

676. Among the results of careful inquiries made on the spot in regard to various matters, there is one which it may be useful to place prominently on record here for the information and guidance of the Central Office at Baroda. It is this: It was ascertained beyond all doubt that, throughout Okhamandal, there is no civil or criminal jurisdiction of any sort, or to any degree, exercised by any Girassia, Chief, landholder, or other individual. The jurisdiction is exercised by the public and constituted authorities alone, and is not intersected by the exercise of any individual rights, a state of things which should be watchfully maintained by all concerned.

677. Another fact worthy of record is that, throughout the province of Okhamandal, there is only one small and quite insignificant spot which is possessed by a foreign State. It is a walled enclosure known by the name of Katchigur, and is the property of His Highness the Rao of Kutch. Within this little fort, the jurisdiction is exercised by the agents of that Native State. Whatever use the Kutch Durbar may have made of this bit of land in times long gone by, it is utterly useless to that Durbar now-a-days, and is only a source of some expense.

678. During our sojourn in Okhamandal, we abolished or modified a few petty but vexatious imposts. We directed some town improvements. Improved arrangements in relation to our light-houses were decided upon. Several other minor matters also received our attention.

679. I had, of course, the pleasure of meeting at Dwarka Major Scott, the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General. I feel indebted to Major Scott for useful information and hints in regard to several administrative matters relating to Okhamandal.

680. Major Scott has taken a special interest in the local military force. The Regimental School, Library and Reading Room owe their birth to Major Scott's solicitude for the welfare of the Okha Battalion. And that gentleman's beneficial influence has been also felt by the local Public Library, the Civil Hospital, and the Vernacular Schools established by the Sirkar.

681. The Waghirs have had an additional incentive to good behaviour in consequence of Major Scott's constant supervision, characterized by firmness and kindness.

682. *Amreli Mahals.*—The thanks of His Highness' Government are also due to Captain Jackson, the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General at Amreli, for the considerate and cordial sympathy manifested by that gentleman with the administration of those mahals, and for the support accorded by him to the local officers.

683. The particulars of the administration of these mahals being included in those given in this report on the administration as a whole, it would be superfluous to offer any special remarks at this place, save the few following.

684. These mahals had severely suffered from bad seasons and sickness. The season of the year under review turned out a good one. Public health was very fair. Thus, the recuperative energy of nature was brought into full play.

685. Offences relating to property diminished and resumed their usual level. A few Girassias showed a disposition to give trouble, but they were held in check. The mischief actually done was scarcely anything to speak of.

686. The neighbouring Chiefship of Palitana tried in the previous year to reopen the Rupavati-Bhandaria boundary dispute which had long ago reached final settlement. The Government of India in the year under report disallowed this attempt of Palitana and directed adhesion to the former settlement. It is very desirable, therefore, to have the boundary permanently demarcated on this basis. It appears that

Palitana wishes still to delay the demarcation on one plea or another, but the British Political authorities concerned may be expected to do their part with firmness and promptitude. There can be no doubt whatever in regard to the boundary settled by Waka Bhai's walking it on oath. The papers of the period describe the line thus settled with great accuracy and minuteness; and Palitana itself put in with its recent appeal a map professing to show the line walked by that Moolgirassia. From these data the line may be easily identified on the ground.

687. In the year under review, the Amreli Division suffered a great loss in the sudden death of Rao Bahadoor Shambhu Persad on 7th October 1879. He had been appointed Subha of that division in the preceding year on the special ground of his proved ability and long experience; but, when he had fairly began to render excellent service in that division, he was cut off by cholera. This event caused great regret locally and generally.

688. The report on the Amreli Mahals by the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General is interspersed with useful and temperate suggestions, which will receive all due attention in the different branches of the Administration.

689. *Acknowledgments.*—To the Government of India and to their representative at Baroda I have only to reiterate my acknowledgments in the warmest terms. To these powers the Baroda State is much more deeply indebted for its reformation and progress than can be realized by a hasty or superficial observer.

690. The Baroda State owes cordial thanks also to the Government of Bombay for good offices rendered as occasions arose. We are always naturally anxious that the Government of Bombay should recognize and appreciate what exertions we are making to promote the welfare of this State; and this is a condition more than ever fulfilled in the year under review.

691. Turning to the heads of the various departments of the Administration, I have pleasure in again recognizing their valuable co-operation, which has been incessant and indefatigable. In this work, Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E., Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangir, Rao Bahadoor Vinayak Rao Janardan Kirtane, Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee, and Rao Bahadoor Janardan Sucaram Gadgil have maintained their usual pre-eminence. These gentlemen are doing another piece of service of great prospective importance. They are training up several junior officials of sound general education in the work of their respective departments.

692. *Conclusion.*—I respectfully trust that the preceding report will be found not less satisfactory as to actual results, than those which preceded the same. It would be false modesty to disguise the fact that, during these five years, our work has been exceedingly heavy and trying, for the fact accounts for our visible delays and deficiencies. It is not simply that we have had to carry on ordinary current business. We

have had to investigate and decide a multitude of matters inherited by us, which, in numbers and complexity, are probably unsurpassed in any Native State. We have had to organize the very machinery of government. We have had to carefully consider and carry out vital reforms. We have had to bring under control a vast expenditure in its dark and intricate ramifications. We have had to rectify our relations with our numerous and diversified neighbours. In this respect, grave and embarrassing aberrations from sound principles had, in the course of time and neglect, sprung up, and their correction presented peculiar difficulties. We have had to bring them to the notice of the authorities concerned, to explain, to discuss, to convince, and sometimes to respectfully expostulate. The extra strain thus caused has, however, now begun sensibly to diminish, and it is therefore hoped that we shall be increasingly enabled to devote our time and energies to the development of internal improvements. It must be frankly admitted that there is still abundant scope for our exertions in this direction. All we claim to have done is, that we have fulfilled the primary obligations of a civilized Government.

(Sd.) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

No. 248, dated Manikwara, 14th October 1880.

From—Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Amreli,

To—Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on the Amreli Mahals for the year 1879-80.

2. This good year, coming as it did after several bad seasons, brought great relief to the agriculturists. The rain began to fall in the middle of June, and continued in soft showers until the crops had gained strength. It then fell sufficiently heavily* to supply the wants of the country. As farmers, all the world over, are allowed to grumble, it may be conceded to them that one more fall towards the end of the season could have been desirable. As it was, these naturally fertile mahals hardly ever were seen at a better advantage. The population having been thinned by previous epidemic, sickness, and distress, there was, in a general way, more food to put into fewer mouths, while the mortality among the laboring classes had left a better market for the survivors. As regards public health, whereas in Baroda and Guzerat generally a bad type of fever prevailed, the country here, was singularly free from sickness of any sort.

* The registered fall in Amreli was 12 inches 17 cents; average fall throughout the Mahals, 14 inches and 77 cents.

3. Although the first sod of the Bhownagar and Dhoraji Railway was turned in the previous year, the year under notice will be connected with the projection of this railway. The line passes through about six miles and seven furlongs of territory belonging to the Baroda State, *viz.*, two miles in the limits of Ambardinarayenghad (in the Damnagar Mahal), three miles in the limits of Rajkot (in the Damnagar Mahal), and one mile and seven furlongs in the limits of Khijaria (in the Amreli Mahal). There is a Railway Station situated in the limits of Khijaria called Adtala after a neighbouring Jetpur village, from the boundary of which it is only 300 feet. This station is about ten miles from Amreli. The nearest station to Damnagar is Lathi, eight miles off, in a foreign taluka. The criminal jurisdiction over the lands which have been assigned by Baroda for the use of the Railway has been ceded to the Government of India. It is exercised by a Railway Magistrate, who is *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. The level-crossings, of which there are seven†, and the irrigation channels, of which there are two, have been settled with the Railway authorities *without* any trouble.

† According to the Executive Engineer, the Amreli authorities say 11.

4. In February last Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., and Mr. Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E., paid a visit of inspection to Korinar, similar to that paid to Amreli in November 1878. The opportunity was taken to inquire into some local revenue matters, and to make some observations connected with the salt question.

5. In consequence of the death of Mr. Shambhu Persad, the Mahals have been, for the greater part of this last year, in charge of the Naib Subha. Some contemplated reforms have been delayed pending the appointment of a Subha of the experience required to carry them out.

PERSONAL.

6. Captain F. H. Jackson acted as Assistant Agent Governor-General during the year.

7. Captain W. G. W. Macbay, Superintendent of the Dhari Regiment, having applied to return to military duty, vacated his appointment on the 24th May 1880. Mr. H. Harrison, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, was appointed to succeed Captain Macbay, but being about the same time appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent in Kutch, he has not yet joined at Dhari. In the absence of Mr. H. Harrison, Captain F. H. Jackson has charge of the office of Superintendent, Dhari Regiment.

8. Captain F. Nissen, of His Highness the Gaekwar's service, acted in command of the Dhari Regiment during the year, in the place of his brother, Captain George Nissen, who is on furlough to England.

CHAPTER I.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

9. Relations with the surrounding States have been within the ordinary routine. There has been no impediment to extradition, but misunderstanding having arisen concerning some details of the rules for extradition obtaining in Kathiawar, it has been necessary to refer the general question of procedure in this matter, as between the Amreli Mahals and the Kathiawar States, to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, from whom a reply is pending. There was some doubt in the minds of the Amreli authorities as to whether the rules for extradition in Kathiawar, published by the Political Agent in 1874, had been accepted by the Gaekwar for these mahals or not. The points especially requiring orders are—

(1.) Whether the food expenses of a person arrested in a State to which he does not belong, should be recovered from the State of which he is a subject or not? and

(2.) Whether the State making the demand for extradition should send a party to take charge of the accused, or whether the arresting State should deliver him under charge of their own police?

10. The number of cases in which extradition has been made is as follows:—

	Cases.	Persons.
From the Amreli Mahals to the Kathiawar States...	11	25
From the Kathiawar States to the Amreli Mahals ...	11	27

The number of cases pending are—

	Cases.	Persons.
From the Amreli Mahals to the Kathiawar States...	2	5
From the Kathiawar States to the Amreli Mahals ...	7	18
From British India to Amreli	1	1

11. The number of criminal cases tried by the special Court of the Assistant Agent Governor-General, associated with an Amreli official, was eleven, in which twenty-seven accused were concerned.

CASES IN DISPUTE WITH FOREIGN STATES.

12. The long pending case in which His Highness the Gaekwar's Government seeks to recover a money payment from the villages of Jeera, Olia, and Seemran, in Bhownagar territory, was brought to a close, as far as this Office is concerned, during the year. It had been directed by the Bombay Government that if the Assistant Political Agent in charge, Gohelwar Prant, Kathiawar, and the Assistant Agent Governor-General, Baroda, in charge, Amreli, could not agree on a decision in this case, they should submit their separate opinions. A final meeting, at Lathi, in December 1879, showed that these officers could not agree on a decision. The opinion of the Assistant Agent Governor-General was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, on the 15th March 1880.

13. The final decision of the Bombay Government in this case is still pending. The representative of Baroda in this case was Mr. Withal Bhao Daji, M.A., District Judge of Amreli, who performed his part ably, having to use great personal exertions to collect proofs from the possession of the old local revenue officers of Amreli and from the Baroda records.

14. In the case of the disputed boundary between Roopavatee (Amreli) and Bhandaria (Palitana) which has been going on since 1833, the Government of India gave a final decision* on the appeal of Palitana, in favor of Amreli. Arrangements for erecting pillars on this boundary have been made. There is some dispute on the part of Palitana as to the line walked by Wakabhai Gohel of Roopavatee, in 1841 and 1853, which has finally been fixed on for the boundary. As soon as this difficulty has been settled, the pillars will be put up.

* No. 1725 I.P., without date.

15. The following cases remain to be settled:—

1. Claim by the State of Lathi for the village of Memda-Kachardi.

2. A dispute for jurisdiction over some fields between Padarsinga (Amreli) and Panch-Talowra (Bhownagar).

16. The question of exchanging the outlying village of Bheemkutta in Nowanagar territory for a village of Nowanagar near the Amreli Mahals lies over for the present.

17. No new boundary disputes have arisen. The surveyor employed by Amreli to make maps of the boundaries settled by the late Boundary Commission is still working under this Office.

18. The case of affray on the boundary between the nés or hamlet of Chanesar (Amreli) and the guard of Bhownagar sepoys in the grass Bir, of Bhadbhir which took place in September 1879, was settled by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Gohelwar Prant on the 3rd November 1879. The Deputy? was of opinion that there was no evidence to substantiate a criminal charge against either party.

GIRASSIAS UNDER AMRELI.

19. During the year a few Girassias made a feeble attempt to resuscitate the old practice of calling attention to supposed wrongs by outlawry. They did little beyond threatening some of the ryots, and carrying off a few hostages. No injury was done to any person. Two of these Girassias, by name Jassa and Ala of Wankia, were sons of a former celebrated outlaw named Jetsur Wala, who, in 1859, received six santees of land from the Amreli authorities as part of an arrangement under which he consented to relinquish his career of crime, and return to his village. Up to the present time these santees have remained in the family of Jetsur, who is, himself, dead. Jetsur's nephews have claimed to share the six santees with his sons on the plea that their father, Wagha Wala, accompanied his brother Jetsur into outlawry, and that the land was given, not to one brother, but to both brothers. The Girassia Court gave a decision in favor of the cousins, upon which, without appealing or taking any other steps, Jassa and Ala left their homes on the 9th September 1879, and, not returning again, were declared outlaws in the month of November 1879.

20. Two Girassias named Unar Bheema and Mansia Bheema, of Chota Mandowra, went out to avoid arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the Patel of the Amreli village of Grumlee in the month of April 1879. They were declared outlaws in the month of November 1879.

21. Three Girassias named Loma Hamir and his two sons, Abhal and Unar, of Jheera, went out in consequence of the attention of the police in connection with a buffalo which had been stolen in their village. They were declared outlaws on the 27th March 1880. After going out they were charged by the Joonagadh State with the murder of a Charon, and so were barred from coming in again.

22. The two first named, Jassa and Ala, joined some relations in Joonagadh territory who were in an unsettled state, and whose example and advice had influenced their action.

23. The Joonagadh malcontents came to a head under the leadership of a Girassia named Vera Shekhwa, whose gang attacked some villages, but were eventually cleverly broken up by the Joonagadh Seebundee. Ala Jetsur joined this gang, and was wounded and captured by the Joonagadh patrol. He has since been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Joonagadh.

24. Jassa Jetsur did not join in any excesses, and, after lying quiet for some time, gave himself up to me on the 20th June 1880.

25. Loma Hamir gave himself up to the Amreli police on the ——, and his son Unar was arrested by the police on the 6th March 1880.

26. There now, therefore, remain Unar and Mansia Bheema, and Abhal Loma, unaccounted for. These men would give themselves up had they not charges of murder pending against them. They are not doing any harm at present, nor do I anticipate that they will do more than hide themselves from justice.

27. Such persons as these described, like to talk about their being "driven into outlawry;" but, in the cases under notice, no such plea could be made with any pretence of justice. The administration of these Mahals is, in no way, responsible for the erratic conduct of these few individuals who have simply acted in accordance with the traditions of a class which has, in past times, asserted a kind of semi-independence of the law. It is a healthy sign of the times that this revival of outlawry has been more of a semblance than a reality. One thing, however, has been demonstrated that the ryots still fear the Kathis too much to give evidence against them, and that the clannish feeling among the Kathis is still extant.

28. The Judge of the Girassias* Civil Court, Mr. Withal Bhao Daji, M.A. (who is also Sessions Judge, Amreli), has given me some information concerning the working of the Court during the year in question. Three new cases have been filed, which, added to the balance and remaining on the 31st July 1879, make up the whole number to thirteen cases. Out of these, seven cases have been disposed of.

* Special Court for the settlement of Girassias claims on the State.

A few cases which might have terminated in civil suits were settled amicably out of Court.

On the 31st July 1879, six execution matters were pending, three new applications were filed in the year, five were disposed of, leaving a balance of four on the 31st July 1880.

29. The only case in which Girassias have appeared before the Sessions Judge, on the criminal side, was that of the murder, with robbery, of the Patel of Grumlee. This murder took place in the month of April 1879, and was evidently the work of Kathis assisted by Kolis, Scindhis, &c., &c. The murdered man survived to give evidence before the Police, but not before a Magistrate. The Police made certain arrests, and out of a robbery of Rupees 4,500 produced alleged stolen property of the value of Rupees 43. The case has been before the Magistrate, and Sessions Court, Amreli, and Varisht Court, Baroda, for eighteen months without any satisfactory result. The Girassias Unar and Mansia† Bheema, who are keeping out of the way, could, no doubt, throw light in the matter, but I doubt either of them turning approver for the sake of a pardon. An attempt is being made to induce one or both of them to do so.

† Since this report was written, this man has been arrested in the Taluka of Bagasra.

CHAPTER II.

30. Rao Bahadoor Shambhu Persad, who was appointed Subha in April 1879, died of cholera on the 7th October 1879, deeply regretted by all ranks of the people in these Mahals. The loss of this experienced and able officer was a great one to the service generally, and to Amreli it was a calamity. Up to the present time, Mr. Murlidhar Girdhar, Naib Subha, has been in charge of the Subha's office. No other changes have taken place in the staff of the management of the Mahals.

CHAPTER III.

POLICE.

31. As might have been expected from the prosperous season, a diminution of crime took place as compared with the previous year of distress. The following figures taken from information afforded me by the Police Naib Subha indicate what the state of crime has been.

Crime.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.	REMARKS.
Murders	3	4*	* Three detected and one undetected. In three cases the offenders were Girassias, and in one case foreigners.
Culpable homicides ...	3	5	
Dacoity	1	1	
Robbery	31	22	
Highway robbery ...	...	10	
Theft	928	540	
Miscellaneous ...	1,288	952	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
Property stolen in the above	32,806 1 3	17,532 15 4†	† About one-third recovered.

32. There have been no offences committed against the State, no robberies of the post, and no riots or affrays. Three of the murders were the accompaniments of robbery, and one was committed for revenge. In two murder cases the police received commendation for their exertions.

33. For ordinary purposes, the police answer their purpose, but, from the experience of the last year, I do not consider them to be able to act against armed bands of men like outlaws or dacoits. This is partly because necessity obliges the police to be broken up into small parties at different villages, and partly from inferior physique and weapons. This does not really matter, because parties of the Dhari Regiment can always be used against such armed bands as I have referred to. The system that should be observed is for the Police to give prompt intimation to the nearest part of the Dhari Regiment whenever the presence of outlaws or dacoits is ascertained. A fine chance was lost in May last when the band of Vira Shekhawa (see paragraph 23) passed through the Mahals, were challenged at Akarea one evening, and bivouacked the whole of the next day about five miles from Dhari. Had their footprints been taken up, and information given to Captain Nissen at Dhari, the honor of breaking up this band, which fell the next day‡ to the Joonagadh Seebundee, would have been in all probability secured by the Dhari Regiment and Amreli Police.

‡ In the Gir just beyond the Gaekwar's territory.

34. The detective part of the police system is not good. With regard to the pay, I must again give my opinion that Rupees 7 Babasai or Rupees 6 annas 2 British currency, which is the pay of the lowest grade, is not sufficient to support a respectable man. The men are much in want of proper quarters at the different villages in which they are stationed.

PRISONS.

35. The following was the number of prisoners in the Amreli and District Jails on the 31st July 1880:—

NAME OF MAHAL.	Awaiting trial.	Sentenced.	Total.	REMARKS.
Amreli	9	134	143	Less than last year by eighteen. The diminution of crime may be attributed to the good season.
Dhari	1	10	11	Less by sixty-eight.
Damnagar ...	2	3	5	Less by two.
Sianagar ...	...	...	...	
Korinar	3	2	5	Less by thirty-five.
Bheemkutta ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	149	164	

The total number on the same date last year was—

Total 1878-79 ...	80	223	303	Prisons filled by distress owing to bad season.

36. The Amreli Jail has been relieved, as regards space, by the removal of the detachment of the Dhari Regiment from the jail precincts to the new lines outside the town. The new Jailor, Mr. Madhowlall Shunkerlall, is a man of active mind and good tact in dealings with prisoners. He has commenced the manufacture of carpets, cane-work, &c., inside the jail, and as regards extra mural work, the prisoners do much more under his *régime* than they ever did before. Two good wells have been dug by prison labour, one close to the new Infantry Lines available by the sepoys for washing and drinking purposes, as well as for irrigating an adjacent field. The other not far from the lines in a piece of ground allotted for a public garden. The prisoners are, also,

employed in repairing roads about the town. I consider that a great change for the better has taken place in the jail management. The Jailor informs me that he has paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of prison labour last year Rupees 457-1-1.

37. When I have visited the jail, I have found nothing objectionable except the latrine, which is, in my opinion, not large enough for so many prisoners. It is badly situated near the principal entrance of the jail. If the position must be retained, I would recommend the dry-earth system being tried as an experiment.

38. The lock-up at Dhari was reported on last year unfavorably. Orders have been issued by the Administration to remove the old buildings which form the kutcherry and subordinate buildings at Dhari, and erect new ones on a standard plan. The arrangements are being carried out by the Public Works Department. The kutcherry buildings at Damnagar are also to be pulled down and rebuilt. This is an excellent move on the part of the Administration.

39. *Military.*—The Dhari Regiment, during the year, has been employed to guard the Jails and Treasuries at Amreli, Damnagar, Korinar, and Dhari, at each of which places permanent detachments are kept; to furnish treasure, opium, and other escorts between Dhari, Amreli, Wadhwan, Damnagar, Bhownagar, Rajkot, Manikwara, and Korinar; and to watch and patrol the Gir and protect certain villages against outlaws, *viz.*, Wankia, Ambardi, and Grumlee. Extra outposts have also been latterly maintained at Peepalwa and Chachai in the Gir. On the occasion of the visit of the Dewan of the State to Korinar, a guard of honor was appointed to his camp.

40. On account of these miscellaneous duties, and the absence from duty of a certain number of men in hospital, at drill, and on furlough, the men can seldom get more than an average of 1½ nights in bed. This, in the British service, would be considered uncommonly hard work. In consequence of this, the outposts cannot be relieved regularly, nor can the men be properly exercised on parade.

41. The conduct of the regiment during the year has been good. No serious crimes have been committed by the men.

42. Khakhee clothing was issued to the men in September 1879. The full dress uniforms were received in the middle of the year 1877, and are rather the worse for wear. The Corps lately received new muskets, and, during the past year, the old ones (Brown Bess, formerly belonging to the Company's 3rd Bombay European Regiment) were cut down, and issued to the Police.

43. On the whole, the health of the regiment has been good during the year. The daily percentage of sick (7½) is increased by the unusual number of old and infirm men, who are kept on in the ranks for want* of a system of pension or gratuity. Some of them may be said to be almost permanent inmates of the hospital. The prevailing diseases are fever, rheumatism, dysentery, and liver affections. A new ward has been constructed at the hospital. A well has been sunk near the lines, and a new school-house has been

* A representation on this subject was made in letter No. 381 of the 28th November 1879 from this Office.

built by the Public Works Department. To take charge of this school a master is now required.

44. The following table shows the changes that have taken place during the year :—

	Havildar.	Naique.	Lance Naique.	Privates.	Bhistee.	Dooly bearer.	Carkoon.	Total.
Died	1	3	...	10	...	1	...	15
Discharged	...	...	1	22	1	...	...	24
Deserted	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Enlisted	...	...	...	36	1	1	1	39

Promoted.

1 Lance Naique to Havildar.
4 Lance Naiques to Naiques.
8 Privates to Lance Naiques.

It is difficult to get good recruits, although many inferior men apply.

45. The pay of the regiment is fixed on rather a curious scale, the officers receiving pay inadequate to their rank. An application was made on this subject in letter No. 33 of the 16th February 1880 from this Office, and I hope that the Administration will consider the subject favorably.

46. Captain F. Nissen, of His Highness the Gaekwar's service, who is acting for his brother Captain George Nissen, in charge of the regiment, is a hard-working and efficient officer.

47. *Forest.*—There is a small strip of forest in the Dhari Mahal, being a portion of the Gir, roughly speaking about thirty miles by four. There is no conservation of any of the forest produce. Fees are taken for the privilege of cutting wood and grass, and for grazing cattle. The grass is regularly burnt down in the cold weather, to ensure young shoots for the cattle on the first fall of rain.

The trees in most general requisition are—

1. Teak for timber of all sorts.
2. Sisam (blackwood) for house building and carpentry.
3. Timberwo (ebony) ditto ditto.
4. Sajad (black eyne) ditto ditto.
5. Haldarwo (hind hurdoo), a yellow wood good for carpentry.
6. Kher (acacia catechu), a red wood used for cart wheels, yields a red dye and Tannin.
7. Rayan

The trees are inferior in the Gaekwar's part of the Gir, and as this Gir is so useful for grazing purposes, it would not pay to preserve it entirely. I think that it would be worth while to set apart selected spots as reserves of such wood as there is, and for plantations with a view to getting better wood in future. From such spots, cattle and fires would be excluded. The Joonagadh State, which owns the greater part of the Gir, is contemplating some improved system of preservation. It will be well to observe what is done by this State.

48. When the Minister visited Korinar in February last, he directed that encouragement should be given to planting cocoanut palms. Up to fifteen beegahs of land are now offered to any person wishing to plant these trees free for twelve years, and subject to a payment of Rupee 1 per beegha for eight years, and after that to a payment of Rupee 1½ per beegha, or to the regular land assessment whatever that may be at the time. Some trees have been planted on the Amreli and Gavarka road, and an allowance has been made for watering them. Trees should be planted on all the principal roads as they are completed. The attention of the local authorities to this subject is highly necessary. Around villages and in birs of grass from which cattle are excluded, babul and other useful trees should be planted.

49. *Quarries.*—The fine quarry of blackstone close to the town of Amreli has been closed on account of the blasting being dangerous to the new Detachment Lines. The Contractors had endeavoured to find a good stone for cornering in the vicinity, but have not, as yet, been successful. No new quarry of any value has been opened during the year.

Post Offices.

50. There are Post Offices at the principal towns, *viz.*, at Amreli, Damnagar, Dhari, and Korinar, and also at Manikwara, the headquarters of the Gaekwar's Contingent, just beyond the Mahals. The communication between any two Post Offices in the Mahals is not as yet direct. Letters from one Office to another take following routes:—

		Days.
From Amreli to Damnagar	*viâ* Lathi	2
From „ to Dhari	*viâ* Manikwara	2
From „ to Korinar	*viâ* Manikwara, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Joonagadh and Verawal	4

Thus a letter from Damnagar to Korinar, the two extremities of the Mahals, takes six days in its passage. Owing to this inconvenience, important letters requiring despatch are sent from Mahal to Mahal by sowars. There has been no alteration in the postal system during the year, with the exception of the introduction of the Money Order system. This was commenced in January last, and up to the end of July orders for Rupees 4,764-6 had been issued.

Telegraphs.

51. Up to the present Gondal (forty miles off) continues to be the nearest telegraph station to Amreli. The line from Bhownagar to Dhoraji will be laid in the course of the next month or so, and when opened, the nearest station to Amreli will be Chital, a short ten miles.

SANITATION.

52. Rupees 4,000 (Bąbasai) per annum are now allowed for the conservancy of the town of Amreli, and the appearance of the town has much improved since this grant was made. Lately, under the supervision of the Wahiwatdar, Mr. Keshowram Dhirajram, good roads have been made which are watered and lighted. The State grant is not always fully spent, which is a great pity. The attention of the next Subha should be drawn to this matter.

53. It may be presumed that the presence of a railway in the neighbourhood will increase the importance of Amreli, and it is, therefore, advisable to consider in what direction the town can conveniently grow. That direction appears to be the north-east. The connection with the railway will be from this side, and already the Assistant Agent Governor-General's bungalow, the new regimental lines, and a public garden, in its infancy, give life to this quarter. An old-fashioned ditch, or moat, extends round the walls on this side. It is useless for purposes of defence, and at present it is used as a latrine. I would advise that this be filled up, and the mounds and bushes near it levelled, in order that the ground may be made available for building purposes, and that the approaches to the town from this side may be improved. The new Dharmsala will be built outside the Lalawadar Gate between the walls of the town and this objectionable ditch. Much will be gained from a sanitary point of view, as well as in the matters of utility and appearance by filling up this ditch.

54. Allowances were made for sanitation at Dhari and Korinar during the time of sickness and distress in 1879, but they have since been stopped. Korinar was, probably, cleaned up for the visit of the Minister in February last. It is generally very dirty. A tax of one per cent. on goods entering the town is levied for Sudhara. This might be spent on sanitation.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

55. The medical establishment in the Mahals is as follows:—

At Amreli—A Civil Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, and staff with a dispensary; Civil Hospital to be built.

At Damnagar—A Hospital Assistant with dispensary.

At Dhari—The Hospital Assistant of the Dhari Regiment taking charge of civil duties. A Hospital in Dhari Lines with a civil ward.

At Korinar—A Hospital Assistant with dispensary.

56. The number of sick treated at the several dispensaries during the year was as under:—

NAME OF MAHAL.	Number of new cases treated.	Cured or relieved.	Died.	Remained.	Absented.	REMARKS.
Amreli	*8,049	7,055	9	142	843	*Including jail and regimental patients.
Damnagar	4,320	3,693	1	70	556	
Dhari	†4,105	4,010	21	60	14	†Including out-door patients.
Korinar	4,669	3,408	1	60	1,200	

This return when compared with that of last year shows that in Amreli, in spite of a more healthy season, there were more applicants for medical relief. The daily attendance at the dispensary being 145·9 as compared with 102·6 of the year before. The season was a healthy one. There was no cholera with the exception of a few cases which occurred in the jail in September 1879, which were the remains of the contagion of the previous year. In the case of Mr. Shumbhu Persad, the disease is supposed to have been imported from a neighbouring taluka. The principal diseases were fever, bowel-complaints, bronchitis, skin diseases, and veneral diseases.

57. In Amreli there were 891 surgical operations performed, in Korinar fourteen, and in Dhari forty-one. These numbers are greater than those of last year. In Amreli, in 1878-79, there were 475 operations. This is a great proof of the increasing faith of the people in hospital treatment. The only capital operations were performed in Amreli. They were twenty-five in number, the most prominent being amputation of the foot, removal of stone from the bladder, and removal of a female breast. These were performed by the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Sorabji Furdonji Gazdar. This officer has, by his conciliating manner and professional skill, secured the good-will and confidence of the people of Amreli and of its neighbourhood. He is just the sort of man required in a place in which the scientific treatment of bodily disease has to commence the battle against prejudice and superstition. When the Civil Hospital is built, his operations will be greatly facilitated.

58. The removal of the men of the detachment of the Dhari Regiment from the jail out-houses to the new lines has been marked with excellent results. Whereas in 1878-79 the cases of sickness treated in the detachment were 671, out of which eight ended fatally, this year there were only 427 cases, of which none were fatal. Allowing for the fact that this last year was a more healthy one, the figures are satisfactory. The health in the jail has much improved owing to the prisoners being now allowed to work in the open air, and to the increased attention paid to cleanliness.

59. Vaccination in the town of Amreli is under the Civil Surgeon. For the districts there is a separate vaccinator. Four hundred and twenty-two children, Hindus and Mussulmans, were vaccinated during the past year.

60. The dispensaries in Damnagar and Korinar have not yet been erected, but I believe the contracts for them have been given.

Public Instruction.

61. There are thirteen schools in the Mahals as below :—

Schools.	Average daily attendance, 1878-79.	Average daily attendance, 1879-80.	Schools.	Average daily attendance, 1878-79.	Average daily attendance, 1879-80.
Amreli { English	13	14	Sianagar	...	19
Amreli { Marathi	25	25	Chawand	29	24
Amreli { Guzerathi	235	216	Dhari...	69	63
Wankia ...	15	16	Chillala	45	69
Sajiawadar	11	15	Korinar	61	39
Warsara ...	14	12	Ghatwar	14	19
Damnagar	63	54			

The English Schools has become more popular among the residents of Amreli, whose sons now form the majority of the scholars. Last year the sons of the State servants were in the majority. Whenever I have examined the Amreli School, I have found the English more satisfactory than the Guzerathi department. The latter requires the attention of the authorities concerned. The number of boys attending it has fallen off since last year.

62. I examined the Girls' School which has recently been established. The instruction is, as yet, quite elementary. The number of girls attending the school has decreased to twenty-eight.

Number of girls last year was 110.

It is doubtful whether the institution is, as yet, popular. Some prizes should be given by the State to this school as an encouragement. Such a novelty as this, in an out-of-the-way place like Amreli, must be allowed time to become popular.

63. Mr. Bhogilall Pranwalabhdass, Director of Public Instruction, Baroda, made a tour of inspection in these Mahals in last March.

Public Works.

64. The bungalow for the Assistant Agent Governor-General at Amreli has been completed during the year. It now presents a fine appearance, but the out-houses and office, &c., have still to be built. The contract for these has been given, and they will be, probably, ready in six months' time. The compound has been enclosed by a hedge and trench, and some trees have been planted. A well is to be sunk immediately. On its completion, a garden will be commenced.

65. In the town of Amreli the works carried on during the year were—

(1.) Compound enclosure of the school-house, consisting of masonry pillars divided by diagonal wooden railings and a store-room completed at a cost of Rupees 4,480-1-9.

(2.) The Library building, consisting of two rooms, one for reading and the other for a store-room, is near completion. The estimated cost of the building is Rupees 1,405, out of which Rupees 679-2-8 have been expended.

(3.) Five new town roads and three culverts at a cost of Rupees 8,520-12.

(4.) An important culvert near the Kalal Gate at a spot impassable in the rains has been completed at a cost of Rupees 1,806-8.

(5.) The lines for the detachment of the Dhari Regiment, consisting of six blocks to accommodate 150 men, have been completed at a cost of Rupees 10,544-5-3, which is below the estimate. These lines are built on a standard plan. The walls are of tatie and plaster. It remains to be seen how they stand the weather.

(6.) The earth-work of the Warsara road has been completed.

(7.) Trees have been planted along the Gawarka road.

66. At Dhari the works have been as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	A civil ward at the hospital, cost	1,571	10	0
2.	A well in the lines, cost	1,673	10	6
3.	A school-house in the lines not yet completed, cost up to date	1,653	1	9

67. At Damnagar a dispensary has been built and is near completion. The amount sanctioned for this was Rupees 4,486.

68. The following works have been sanctioned and projected :—

(1.) A Civil Hospital at Amreli at an estimated cost of Rupees 26,002.

(2.) The office and out-houses of the Assistant Agent Governor-General's bungalow at an estimated cost of Rupees 17,488.

(3.) A Dharamsala at Amreli at an estimated cost of Rupees 6,390.

(4.) A dispensary at Korinar at a cost of Rupees 8,082.

(5.) A market at Amreli at a cost of Rupees 3,117 besides other minor works, while plans and estimates are being framed for new kutcherris at Dhari and Damnagar. It will, therefore, be seen that public works in the Amreli Division are not neglected. Mr. Shaik Ramzan, the Sub-Engineer, has already been favorably mentioned as a hard-working and competent officer.

69. There is one branch of this department which requires attention, and that is road-making. This has not progressed during the last year. Since the beginning of 1878 several pieces of road have been made partly by the Public Works Department, partly by contract, and partly as relief works. The most complete of these are (1) the portion of the Amreli and Damnagar road, lying between Amreli and Warsara, about thirteen miles; and (2) the part of the Amreli and Bagasara road between Amreli and the further limits of Gawarka, about twelve miles. For these, culverts and bridges are required. The Amreli and Dhari road remains in *status quo*. Six miles of the earth-work of it, *viz.*, from Dhari to Jhur, were made by relief work in 1878-79. This road should be finished by contract work. There are two roads in the Korinar Mahal partly constructed by relief labour which should be completed. If the Administration is not in possession of full particulars about the roads, I would recommend that a statement be prepared by Mr. Shaik Ramzan showing what has been done up to the present time, how the work was accomplished, and what is still required in each case. Unless a road is carried through on a fixed plan, the money spent on the initial stage of the work is liable to be wasted. I, therefore, recommend this subject to consideration.

Opium.

70. No change has taken place in the manner of obtaining opium from His Highness the Gaekwar's District of Karri. A large consignment* was brought down from Wadhwan to Amreli under escort of the Dhari Regiment in the month of November last.

* (Of 60 maunds.)

SALT.

71. In order to do away with the necessity of having a preventive line between Kathiawar and Guzerat, the British Government have lately entered into agreements with the salt-producing States of Kathiawar under which the latter undertake to monopolize the sale of salt in their respective territories, and adopt measures to prevent its finding its way, untaxed, into British India. The main block of Amreli territory used to be supplied with salt by private dealers from Jafferabad and other places on the south coast, and Korinar used to obtain salt from Joonagadh territory, with the exception of a small quantity which was manufactured by the Bawa at Mul-Dwarka and sold in the vicinity. These sources being closed under the new arrangement, the Baroda State, in conformity with the movement in Kathiawar, have created a monopoly of salt in these Mahals, obtaining the article from Okhamandal. The salt is landed at Korinar and taken in charge by State officials. The amount required for the inland Mahals is carried through the Gir under a pass from me and an escort of sowars. At Korinar, Dhari, and Amreli there are Government warehouses, at which the salt is sold to retail dealers at Rupees 2-2 per Bengal maund, and not less than that amount can be purchased at a time. Up to the present time 14,397 maunds have been brought from Dwarka to Korinar. The arrangements concerning salt are incomplete, and the question must be considered to be in a transition state.

GENERAL REMARKS.

72. In my last annual report I referred to the desirability of opening out the communication between Korinar and the rest of the Mahals. I would again urge that Colonel Lester's settlement of the Gir should be considered with regard to the Gaekwar's right of way through the Gir. The inconvenience of having no good road has lately been exemplified by the difficulty experienced in conveying the salt, above referred to, from Korinar to Dhari. The first consignment was taken through the Gir in carts, but the passage was only effected by great exertions and by having pioneers with tools to clear the way of impediments as the carts advanced. Since then, the salt has been carried on camels, donkeys, and *pothias* or pack bullocks, the latter being, perhaps, the best means of transport.

73. Nothing palpable has, as yet, been done to improve the land assessment in Korinar, but I understand that arrangements have been made by the State to commence a survey of the Mahals in the coming cold season with a view to a reform of the land tax generally in the Mahals. The cultivators have been ordered to mark out their respective fields with boundary stones as a preliminary measure.

74. There are some Girassias in the Mahals who have small haks on certain villages either in grain, or in cash, or in both. The amounts are small, not exceeding, as a rule, Rupees 60 a year in cash (probably averaging Rupees 20) or twenty kalsis of grain. Great delay takes place in paying these haks. The local authorities, when referred to, generally say that the matter is before the "Huzur." When Raja Sir T.

Madava Row visited Amreli in November 1878, he wrote a memorandum on "Hakdars" (who, I presume, are the persons I am now alluding to), with a view to having their cases settled. In most cases there is no dispute. Where disputes exist, they should be settled, and, then, lists of the Hakdars in each Mahal should be given to the Wahiwatdar concerned with authority to pay the cash haks from the local treasury on a certain date every year.

75. Up to the present time there has been no restriction on the carrying of arms in these districts. When the outlaws previously referred to were moving about, the Police Naib Subha brought to notice that persons went about threatening the ryots in the name of the outlaws, and as any person might carry arms who liked to do so, it was difficult for the police to prevent this evil. In my letter No. 125 of the 4th June last I recommended that the chief authorities of the Mahals should issue passes to all those who might be entitled to bear them. I think that this arrangement should be carried out with a view to getting the arms under supervision.

76. The unrestricted use of arms not only embarrasses the police, but it tends to the destruction of game. At the present day the preservations of game is becoming the subject of legislation. In Kathiawar, rules for the observance of a close season from June 15th to September 15th, and for the controlling of shooting and hunting by game licenses, have already been promulgated by the Political Agent. A Bill for the preservation of game is before the Government of Bombay, and, in other parts of India, attention is being drawn to the subject. With respect to the introduction of the Kathiawar rules into the Amreli Mahals, I wrote to you on the 10th March 1880.

See *Kathiawar Gazette*, No. 7, dated 12th February 1880.

77. If the idea of game licenses is not viewed with favor, I would recommend, as an alternative, a gun license, which would have the double effect of controlling the unlimited use of arms, and of protecting game, from one source of destruction. It is probable that only well-to-do persons would pay for the gun license, and so the lower classes, including persons having no visible means of honest support, would be debarred from using fire-arms. Any person carrying a gun without a license would be liable to have the weapon confiscated.

78. The undermentioned members of my Office have, during the year, performed their duty satisfactorily—

Mr. Bawanjee Dossabhoy, Head Clerk.
Mr. Vithal Rao Gopal, Serishtadar.
Govind Rao Babaji, Awal Karkoon.
Muganlall Vanmaleedass, 2nd do.
Eshwant Rao Khanderao, 3rd do.
Ramchandra Nathaji, 4th do.

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No. 96, dated Dwarka, 4th September 1880.

From—MAJOR W. SCOTT, Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., in charge, Okhamandal,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the District of Okhamandal for the year 1879-80.

POLITICAL.

2. *Changes in the Administration.*—Mr. W. Barr was relieved of his duties of Officiating Adjutant of the Okha Battalion by Mr. H. Harrison, the permanent incumbent, in the month of October 1879. In May 1880 Mr. Harrison was appointed Superintendent of the Dhari Battalion, and Officiating Assistant to the Political Agent at Kutch; and on the 3rd of the following June, he left Dwarka for Bhooj to take up the latter appointment. Mr. Harrison's service in the Okha Battalion extended over a period of upwards of twelve years, and it affords me great pleasure to place on record that the very efficient manner in which he always performed his regimental duties had earned for him the highest approbation of all his Commanding Officers, from the time he joined to the date of his final severance from the Corps. Mr. Barr was re-appointed Adjutant on probation in May last, and he assumed charge of his duties on the 15th of the following June.

3. *Frontier affairs.*—Our official relations with the neighbouring States of Kutch and Porebunder are very satisfactory.

4. *Chief of Aramda.*—The civil suit for Rupees 49,000 between the Aramda Chief and his step-mother, which was decided by the Munsiff of Dwarka in July 1879 in favor of the Chief, has not been appealed against, but the step-mother, who died last November, had, before her decease, managed to convey surreptitiously to her father's residence in Kutch the most valuable portion of the family jewels and other hereditary property that had been declared by the Court to belong to the Aramda Chief. The decree has not yet been executed.

5. This Chief was introduced to Sir Madava Row at Dwarka last March, and he was invited by the Minister to visit Baroda. He accordingly went there in the following April, and had the honor of being presented to His Highness the Gaekwar. After leaving Baroda, the Chief went on a pilgrimage to Benares, and returned thence to Okhamandal in the month of June, apparently much improved by his travels.

6. *Chief of Positra.*—This Chief was also invited to Baroda by the Minister, and was presented to His Highness at the same time as the Aramda Chief, but he did not accompany the latter to Benares; he however paid a visit to some relatives at Edur, and came back to Okhamandal just before the monsoon.

7. The Nakabar land dispute between the Chief of Positra and the Okha authorities, which commenced in the year 1859, was at length definitively settled by Sir Madava Row in March last. The decision arrived at by the Minister was substantially in accord with the settlement recommended by Captain Jackson conjointly with the

Wahiwutdar in 1874. Temporary boundary marks have been erected conformably with Sir Madava Row's suggestions, and when the special Engineer at Dwarka can find time to survey and plot the new boundary line, a copy of the map will be duly submitted to you for final approval, and the boundary pillars will then be made permanent.

8. The pecuniary liabilities of this Chief have, by a careful and economical management of his estate, been largely reduced this year, and it is anticipated that two or three more favorable seasons will free him entirely from his load of indebtedness. Four years ago he was on the verge of insolvency, but by the disinterested aid of a few of his personal friends and well-wishers, his credit will soon be re-established, and a sound and economical system of administration of his affairs introduced.

9. *Administration of the land.*—For years past, and more particularly during last harvest time, numberless complaints have been made to me by Waghirs and their cognate tribes, to the effect that the Talatees are in the habit of putting pressure upon them to settle claims against them for land assessment which they had paid long previously. I have frequently communicated with the Wahiwutdar on this vexed subject, but he either cannot or will not co-operate with me in view to the removal of these long standing grievances. Last year, therefore, I had no alternative but to go into the district myself with the whole Office establishment, and personally examine the revenue accounts of all the Waghir villages. I was well repaid for the trouble, for I discovered that many of the Waghirs had ample justification for their complaints, and I ascertained also that the village accounts had been manipulated by the Talatees in the manner that ought to have secured for these wholesale peculators a long term of rigorous imprisonment. I beg to subjoin a few instances of the imperfect system of keeping the revenue accounts of this district—

(*a*) There is a claim by the Wahiwutdar against certain Waghirs of Dhingee of a large sum of money amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 731. On inquiry I found, beyond the possibility of dispute, that this sum had been paid by the Waghirs to the Dhingee Thandar several years ago, and receipts for the same had been given to the Waghirs, but the money had never been credited to the State.

(*b*) The present Talatee of Khatoomba demanded last year a sum of Rupees 38 from a Waghir of that village on account of unpaid balances of land assessment. This Waghir, however, holds a receipt for the amount that was granted to him by the former Talatee, but there is no entry of the payment in the latter's accounts, and the deduction is obvious that he embezzled the money and converted it to his own use.

(*c*) The Nagnath Talatee claimed from two Waghirs of that village the sums of Rupees 14 and 3, respectively, notwithstanding the fact that he himself had actually passed receipts to them for these identical sums only a short time previously. This official at first refused to show me his ledger, but having been eventually ordered to do so by the Wahiwutdar I found that, though he had received many sums from the

Waghirs that year, there was actually not the ghost of an entry in his ledger of one simple payment. Hence his unwillingness to submit his accounts to my scrutiny.

(*d*) The Goriali Thandar recovered in 1876 a sum of Rupees 109 from eight Waghirs on account of advances, and gave to each of them a receipt for the amounts paid by them. The money, however, never found its way to the Dwarka Treasury, and so the sums are still outstanding against these Waghirs, notwithstanding the receipts they hold as evidence of payment.

(*e*) The Patel of Mojup paid to the treasury through this office, in 1878, a sum of Rupees 30 on account of advances, and the Wahiwutdar passed a receipt for the amount; yet he still persists in claiming payment from the Patel.

(*f*) A Bheemrana Rajpoot paid to the Wahiwutdar through this office a sum of Rupees 35 for advances. A receipt was granted for the money, but payment of the amount is still demanded by the Wahiwutdar.

10. *Waghir lands.*—The number of santees of land under cultivation by Waghirs on salami rate is said to be 752, or 36,096 beegahs. The land in their possession on full assessment rates is about 158 santees, or 7,584 beegahs. The revenue collections from Waghirs for last year amounted to Rupees 2,499, inclusive of part payment of outstandings. Of this sum Rupees 571 were on account of salami land, and Rupees 1,928 for full assessments. There were no defaulters, and therefore no arrears of Waghir liabilities during the year under report. Indeed, the season having proved fairly good, a considerable sum in addition to last year's revenue was recovered on account of unpaid assessments accruing from former years.

11. The number of Waghirs holding land on salami rate is 800, and about 300 cultivate land on the full assessment rates.

12. The preceding figures in connection with Waghir lands and their payments of revenue are necessarily only approximate.

13. The amount of outstandings against the Waghirs for land revenue on account of previous years is stated to be as follows:—

	Rs.
For salami land	1,276
For full assessment land	8,896
Total ...	10,172

which is less by Rupees 1,735 than the amount shown in last year's report.

A large proportion of the Rupees 10,172 now claimed by the Wahiwutdar has been already paid by the Waghirs, who are in possession of receipts as documentary evidence of the fact.

PROTECTION.

Laws and Regulations.

14. *Police.*—There has been no change in the organization of the police force during the year under report. The men have behaved well, and have performed their duties in a manner satisfactory to the authorities.

15. *Fouzdars.*—The Dwarka Fouzdar, Doorga Shankar, was transferred on promotion to Korinar last December, and he was succeeded in the following month by a Parsi, who was formerly a Fouzdar in the Nausari District. All three of the Okha Fouzdars have done their work efficiently during the year, and the Wahiwutdar and myself are equally well pleased with the results of their labours.

16. *Loss of property by fire and theft.*—Four fires occurred during the year, but the damage only amounted to Rupees 118. Two of the fires were at Dwarka, and one at each of the villages of Wussye and Meripoor. The loss caused by theft amounted to Rupees 1,290, of which only Rupees 509 were recovered.

Criminal Justice.

17. The subjoined table exhibits the number of criminal cases disposed of in the Court of your Assistant at Okhamandal during the year :—

Cases tried.	Number of offenders.	Prisoners acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
19	26	*Nil*	26

One of the above cases was tried specially by your Assistant, as the offender was an Okhamandal subject, and the offence was committed within the limits of the debateable land on the Runn frontier, between Nuggur and Okhamandal territory. Both authorities claimed jurisdiction in the case, but after a long dispute it was, by mutual consent, eventually handed over for disposal to this Court.

18. The number of cases tried this year was less by twenty-one than the cases of the previous year, and there were only twenty-six offenders as compared with fifty-eight of the last report. As usual the majority of the offenders were Waghirs, the others being Sindees and Seedees.

19. The last season was much more favorable, and the crops more abundant than those of the preceding four or five years, and to this fact is attributable the very satisfactory improvement in the behaviour of the different tribes during the year under report. As a rule, the conduct of the Waghirs is relatively good or bad according as the crops are abundant or scanty. A drought or famine, which frequently occurs in Okhamandal, inevitably brings in its train a long roll of criminal cases, among which are innumerable offences of grain-stealing and similar petty thefts, and even if relief works be opened, there does not seem to be any marked diminution of this class of crime. In former years when anarchy prevailed in this district, good seasons and bumper crops were of little moment to the Waghirs, whose hereditary occupation was murder and

apine. Those restless days are gradually fading out of recollection, and he present tendencies of the tribes are happily towards the pursuits of honest industry and the peaceful labors of agriculture.

20. *Punishments.*—Of the total number of offenders convicted during the year, eleven were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with fine, and twelve to hard labor without fine. One was sentenced to fine only, and two were whipped. No sentences of simple imprisonment were awarded by your Assistant. The fines inflicted amounted to Rupees 269, of which a sum of Rs. 36 only was realised.

21. *Appeals.*— There was only one appeal made to the Agent to the Governor-General, and that was by the prisoner in the special case above referred to. The appellant was sentenced to two years' hard labor, and to pay a fine of Rupees 29, with the alternative of three months' similar imprisonment. The original sentence was confirmed.

22. *Jail population.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jail and discharged therefrom during last year:—

	Under the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General's jurisdiction.		Under the Wahiwutdar's jurisdiction.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Prisoners in jail on the 1st August 1879	33	...	34	1	68
Admitted	20	3	34	6	63
Released	29	2	55	5	91
Died	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st July 1880 ...	24	1	13	2	40

The total population was 131, and the daily average forty-seven. Owing to insufficiency of accommodation, it was found necessary to temporarily lodge several prisoners, on various occasions, in places outside the jail precincts, till vacancies occurred by the release of time-expired prisoners. This arrangement is manifestly inconvenient as it entails extra guards, and offers facilities to prisoners to effect their escape. The awkward expedient will have still to be resorted to as long as the old jail remains in occupation.

23. *Terms of imprisonment.*—Of the sixty-three prisoners admitted into the jail, fifty-six were sentenced to rigorous, and seven to simple, imprisonment. All those sentenced by your Assistant were awarded

hard labor. The sentences of simple imprisonment were passed by the Wahiwutdar. Of the total admissions, thirty-nine were sentenced to imprisonment under six months; twelve over six months and under one year; eight to over one year and under two years; and four to over two years and under three years. Several of the prisoners admitted temporarily during the year were Okha subjects who had committed offences in Nuggur territory, and were kept in confinement pending receipt of the requisite *primâ facie* cases against them from the authorities of that State.

24. *Health.*—The prisoners have enjoyed exceptionally good health during the year, but considering the insanitary surroundings of the jail and the cramped accommodation inside, it is marvellous that more serious sickness did not prevail. The medical officer attributes this immunity from disease to the invigorating characteristics of the Dwarka sea air, and there is no doubt that the proximity of the town to the sea-coast has saved the people from many an epidemic in past years, for the place is pestiferously filthy. There were a few cases of intermittent fever and guinea-worm, and, of course, the usual number of malingerer, who, however, received but scant sympathy from the Doctor. The average daily number of sick was 5·9. Some prisoners awaiting trial petitioned to be allowed to accompany the convicts on extramural labor, rather than be cooped up in the walls all day, but, of course, their request was refused.

25. *Conduct and discipline.*—There was no very serious breach of Prison Rules during the year. Three men were flogged, under the provisions of the Jail Act, for making an unprovoked assault on some of their fellow convicts. Three also were sentenced to an hour's confinement in the stocks for a month, for trivial offences. In other respects, the conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory on the whole.

26. *Education.*—The prisoners are allowed to have books and slates in the jail, if they can obtain them through the medium of their friends outside. During the interval of rest, between working hours outside the jail, some of the studiously inclined prefer reading to sleeping, but beyond this there are no other facilities for the intellectual improvement of prisoners during the period of their incarceration.

27. *Manufactures.*—The very limited accommodation will not admit of any efforts towards jail manufactures, but this subject can be more appropriately considered when the new building is ready for occupation, as there will then be ample space available for the profitable employment of convicts in several kinds of remunerative work.

28. *Employment of the convicts.*—The prisoners were occupied last year in repairing roads, watering trees and gardens, and pulling down condemned huts outside the town walls, and levelling their sites. Small gangs were occasionally employed in collecting and burning town rubbish, and some repairs to the lines of the Okha Battalion were also made by convict labour.

29. *Nationality.*—Of the prisoners admitted during the year, forty-eight were Hindus and fifteen were Mussulmans. Twenty of the Hindus were Waghirs, the remaining twenty-eight consisted of Brahmins, Lohonas, and other castes. The Mussulmans were chiefly Memons and Seedees.

30. *Expenditure.*—The Wahiwutdar reports that the total jail expenditure last year amounted to Rupees 4,297, being Rupees 1,558 less than that of the year previous. The charge for rations was Rupees 2,446, or Rupees 53 per head of average strength. The prisoners' clothing cost Rupees 106. They receive a new suit every six months.

Civil Justice.

31. *Waghir Civil Suits.*—The number of civil suits filed against the Waghirs and their cognate tribes during the year was thirty-six, of which thirty-three were finally disposed of. Thirteen of these cases were contested, eighteen were uncontested, and two were struck off the file. The average duration of each suit was three months and two days. Twenty-four distraint warrants were issued, but only five were executed. Civil suits in which Waghirs were defendants, used to be, until a year or two ago, invariably decided adversely to them; the reason being that when their cases came on for hearing, they, with few exceptions, systematically absented themselves, and the cases were necessarily disposed of *ex parte* in favor of plaintiffs. The latter soon learnt to appreciate the ease and rapidity with which their claims were admitted and decrees passed in their favor, and it is known that they used to bribe, and sometimes even threaten, the defendants to stay away when their cases were being heard. Hence the reason why the unfortunate Waghirs often found themselves liable for more than double the amount of their original debt, for the plaintiffs, being perfectly cognisant of the fact that in the absence of the defendants, the Munsiff would decide *ex parte*, used to manipulate their accounts in the most outrageously fraudulent manner. With the view however to the eradication of such a pernicious practice, I was enabled two years ago to find the requisite funds for the services of a Wakeel to contest all Waghir suits in this Court, and the solid advantages that have accrued to them in consequence have been so well appreciated, that the whole tribe have now made arrangements amongst themselves for the engagement of Wakeel *en permanence*. An incidental benefit to the Waghirs is that the bunniahs and money-lenders being now sensible of the fact that their account books will be minutely scrutinized by the Munsiff in future suits, are more chary of encouraging the Waghirs to run into debt, and this reluctance is productive of a further advantage in there being a diminution in the number of civil suits as compared with former years. I am greatly indebted to the Munsiff for his willing co-operation in this matter, and, indeed, his efforts in behalf of the Waghirs merit the highest commendation.

32. *Municipal Administration.*—Municipal affairs of the town of Dwarka are not so flourishing as heretofore, and the place is in a very insanitary condition. This is not due to any fault on the part of the local authorities, but to the want of funds, as the annual allowance of Rupees 1,250 is quite inadequate to the maintenance of an efficient conservancy establishment, especially as nearly half this sum is expended on street lighting, for which a separate grant used to be made, but was recently withdrawn by the Subha of Amreli. The balance available is barely sufficient to keep the main thoroughfares clean, and as for cess-

pools and the deadly emanations arising therefrom, and from other similar abominations, it is simply impossible to remove such nuisances, and so they will continue to poison the atmosphere till the inevitable epidemic breaks out, as in 1876 and 1878, and then perhaps the Baroda authorities will awake to the necessity of adopting remedial measures. I think I am justified in advocating some reform in this direction, if only for the sake of the troops that are quartered at Dwarka, though, of course, I am equally anxious for the sanitary well-being of the townspeople. I wrote a short memorandum on this subject and presented it to Sir Madava Row when he was on tour here last March, and the Minister kindly promised to give it his attention in due course of time. A short sanitary Code, with a few light penal clauses attached, was framed by the Wahiwutdar last year and submitted for approval, but it has not yet been sanctioned unfortunately.

Military.

33. *British Troops.*—The detachment at Dwarka of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of seventy-five rank and file, with its complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, was relieved by a company of similar numerical strength in December 1879, and again in July of the present year. The relief generally takes place once annually, but as the troops are still suffering at Rajkot from malarious fever, it was presumably deemed advisable to relieve the Dwarka company half-yearly, so that all may enjoy the benefit of this invigorating and fever-exorcising climate.

34. *Okha Battalion.*—This corps consists of ten Native officers and 450 non-commissioned rank and file. More than one-third of the men are permanently absent from head-quarters on thana duty at all the Waghir villages. The cost of the Battalion amounted last year to Rupees 74,702, inclusive of the Adjutant's salary.

35. *Equipment.*—New clothing, consisting of a dark green tunic and pantaloons, was issued to the regiment in January last at a cost of Rupees 4,866, the bill for which was duly submitted from this Office in the month of April, and the amount paid by the Durbar to the Bombay contractor direct. The blue turban worn by the men is provided at their own expense, and so is also the white clothing that is worn in the summer months. The clothing was made up at a cost of Rupees 473, of which the State paid Rupees 300, and the remainder was found regimentally.

36. *Drill and discipline.*—Parades at head-quarters were held on the average about three per week during the year. The men are well set up and carefully grounded in the several parts of the field and rifle exercises. At a full dress parade before Sir Madava Row last March, the Minister paid the regiment a high compliment on their steadiness under arms, and he expressed a most favorable opinion of the satisfactory state of efficiency in which the corps was maintained. The conduct and discipline of the men during the year was very good.

37. *Education.*—The Regimental School continues to make very satisfactory progress. Sir Madava Row and the Baroda Director of Public Instruction, both of whom examined the school independently

of each other, were much gratified with the efficient state of the institution. The school has just completed its fourth year of existence, and it is becoming increasingly popular every year with all ranks in the corps. There are now nearly 200 men who can read and write, as compared with only twenty-eight when the school was established. Two first class, one second class, and ten third class school certificates were granted last year, being in the aggregate two more than the year previous. About twelve men who were candidates for certificates were rejected in the examinations held for the purpose. Monthly allowances of eight, five, and three annas are granted from the funds to men in possession of first, second, and third class certificates, respectively. The total number of certificated men of all classes is twenty-five. Those in possession of school certificates are eligible for promotion to the higher grades, provided they are qualified in other respects, and they usually have the preference over soldiers who are totally illiterate. Long service and good conduct, however, in the older soldiers are not overlooked, and such men invariably received promotion equally with the certificated men. The average daily attendance at school was 93·6 during the past year, which is slightly less than the preceding year, the reason being that until recently it was compulsory on all recruits and new promotions to attend school till they had obtained third class certificates, but it was found practically impossible to adhere too closely to such a regulation, and it was therefore relaxed to the extent that if after two years from the date of enlistment or promotion to a higher grade a man failed to qualify, he was released from further attendance, unless, of course, he elected to remain of his own free-will.

38. *Health.*—The regiment has enjoyed good health throughout the year. The average daily sick was only ten as compared with 18·9 of the previous year. The prevailing diseases were ague, rheumatism, venereal, and asthma. Four deaths occurred; one being from asthma, one from valvular heart disease, one from general debility, and one from gangrene.

39. *Nationality.*—A return of the various nationalities is appended to this report. It does not differ much from that furnished last year. About half of the regiment is composed of Hindus, and the other half of Mussulmans. A little more than half of the Hindus belong to the Bombay Presidency, and the remainder are foreigners so called from Bengal and the Punjab. The Mussulman element consists mainly of Afghans, and Sindees and Punjabis, the former nationality predominating. There are four Jews in the corps, all belonging to this Presidency.

40. *Quarters.*—The lines of both the British detachment and the Okha Battalion are in sound repair and good habitable condition. The accommodation of the latter corps is inadequate, and it has been found necessary, in consequence, to quarter four and sometimes five men in one hut, which, to say the least, must act prejudicially on the men's health. An extra pendall would be very acceptable. The expense of erection would not exceed a sum of Rupees 2,000. Eighteen huts were built last year by several family men at their own expense, on a site contiguous to the last end of the lines, but even with these additional habitations, the accommodation for the corps is insufficient.

41. *Employment of the troops.*—The British detachment furnishes the jail guard, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and six privates. All the other guards, escort duties, treasure parties, &c., are supplied by the Okhamandal Battalion.

42. The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the nature of the duties performed by this corps :—

Nature of duties.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Privates.
Beyt detachment	.....	1	2	27
Thanas at 30 Waghir villages ...	.....	7	23	95
Jail picquet	.....	1	1	8
Wahiwutdar's Kutcherry ...	.....	1	1	6
Temple guard	.....	.....	1	3
Bazaar guard	.....	.....	1	4
Total on duty ...	.....	10	29	143
Remaining at head-quarters for regimental guards, escorts, &c, and including sick and furlough men.	10	15	46	207
Grand Total ...	10	25	75	350

The average number of nights in bed for the British detachment was three for all ranks, and that for the Okha Battalion was $2\frac{3}{4}$ for non-commissioned officers and two for privates.

43. *Regimental Library.*—This institution is also four years old, having been established at the same time as the Regimental School. It is highly appreciated by all ranks, and the building is always available as much for purposes of study as for caste-meetings and social gatherings. Half the funds are expended for the benefit of the Mahrattas and Purdasees, and the other moiety for the Mussulmans. The reading-room is comfortably furnished with chairs, tables and book-shelves, and games of chess, draughts and backgammon are available for those who wish to indulge in such pastimes. Draughts is a specially favorite game, and some of the men play excellently well.

The newspapers taken in are the *Kashf-ul-Akhber* and *Indu-Prakash*, and the *Graphic* and other illustrated papers and periodicals are presented by the European officers. The monthly subscriptions amount to Rupees 13, and the average expenditure is Rupees 13 per mensem. The fund has a credit of Rupees 243, of which sum Rupees 120 were recently presented by the Minister, to whom the regiment is very grateful for

his liberality. It is in contemplation to purchase a fresh supply of books very soon, and if it does not prove too expensive, a small bagatelle board will also be provided.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

44. *Agriculture.*—Salami land cultivation by Waghirs has decreased slightly during the year under report, the number of santees under the plough last year being 762, while this year the total is 752. The Waghir holdings under the full assessment rates amount to 158 santees this year, as compared with 153 santees of the year previous. The number of santees on salami rate replaced at the Wahiwutdar's disposal last year was 22, of which 21 belonged to deceased Waghirs, and the remaining santee was voluntarily relinquished by a Waghir who had no means of cultivating it. Eighteen of these santees were allotted to the heirs of the deceased Waghirs on payment of the usual nuzzerana of Rupees 10 per santee. One and a half santees were divided equally between three Waghirs, who were not formerly cultivating land, but had produced satisfactory evidence that they had a pair of bullocks and the requisite agricultural implements for tilling the soil. Next year, if they cultivate this land successfully, they will each receive another half santee on their applying for the same. The remaining 2¾ santees of the 22 above referred to, were assigned by the Wahiwutdar to other ryots on the full assessment rates. It is gratifying to be able to report that no cases were brought to my notice last year of Waghirs having sublet their rent-free lands to Memons and others on condition that they received a portion of the produce. This practice, which extensively prevailed in former years, has now, I hope, been nearly eradicated. The whole outturn of the crops raised on the land thus sublet is invariably confiscated and sold by auction, the proceeds being credited to the State.

45. *Crops.*—The principal crops grown last season were bajri, jowari, and til. The average outturn of the first two was 12½ annas in the rupee, or about 78 per cent. The til was a failure, as three-fourths of it was devoured by insects before it was a fortnight old. An interval of six weeks occurred between the first and second fall of rain, and this was the cause of the destruction of the til. Had rain fallen a few days after the til appeared above ground, the crop would have been saved, as it is at this period that the plant is attacked by insects, and it is only a seasonable fall of rain that will check the entomological onslaught, by drowning the pests and washing them away. About 50 per cent. of the cultivable land was devoted to the growth of bajri, and the remainder to jowari, til, and small patches of sugar-cane.

46. *Prices.*—Food grains were cheaper last year than for many years previously. The average rates per *kalsee* (800 lbs.) of bajri, jowari, and rice for the four preceding years were Rupees 33, 28, and 36, respectively. The prices last year for bajri and jowari were Rupees 25 and Rupees 19 per *kalsee*, but rice rose to Rupees 40 per *kalsee*. Compensation to the troops for dearness of provisions averaged Rupees 4-10 per man last year, whereas this year it is only Rupees 2, and a good season will reduce the amount much lower.

47. *Weather.*—The total rainfall of 1878-79, commencing from the burst of the monsoon on the 25th July, of that year, was only 6½

inches. The first fall lasted two days, and the pluviometer registered 3½ inches; the next fall, which did not occur till the 8th August, was 3 inches, and there was not a drop of rain after that date; yet the crops were fairly good, and there would have been no room for complaint if the insects had only left the til alone. The sky was totally clouded for about two months after the monsoon commenced, and the sun was of course quiet invisible for the whole of that period. Cloudy days are favorable to the insects in their attacks on the til, and it is said that had the sun shone for about the space of a week, when this crop began to appear above the ground, the loss from the ravages committed by these agricultural pests would have been greatly minimised, notwithstanding the absence of rain at that time.

The prevailing winds in Okhamandal are westerly and south-westerly from March to September inclusive, and for the rest of the year they blow from the north and east, the latter predominating. South-east winds rarely, if ever, occur. The sky is sometimes partially overcast in the month of February, and occasionally a little rain falls, varying from 20 to 50 cents. The maximum temperature, as registered in the Regimental Hospital last year, was 91° and the minimum 51°. It is never excessively cold in Okhamandal, and the heat during the summer months is always tempered and equalised by the pleasant sea breezes.

48. The monsoon this year set in very mildly on the 26th June, and continued intermittently drizzling showers till the 1st July, when a good downpour occurred of 2½ inches. The aggregate fall being 3½ inches. Only a few cents fell during the rest of the month, but the crops are in a fairly flourishing condition, except the til, of which about half has been destroyed by insects, like it was last year.

49. *Tree-planting.*—The roadside trees number 1,416, and the village tank trees about 1,430. They are all in a thriving condition, and many of those on the roads are sufficiently developed to afford shelter to pilgrims from the heat of the midday sun whilst travelling from Dwarka to Beyt and back. The Wahiwutdar has charge of the road-side trees, and those along the tank *bunds* of Waghir villages are looked after by your Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS.

50. *Civil Hospital.*—This institution, which was also presented gratuitously to the State by Mr. Vishram Mowjee, is just commencing the second year of its existence. The wards are adequately furnished and comfortably arranged. In front is a picturesquely arranged flower garden, surrounded by an ornamental wall, and the whole appearance of the building and premises from the public road is very attractive.

51. The average daily attendance of out-door patients was 53·3 during the year, the in-door average being 2·4. Two serious surgical operations were performed by the Doctor last year. One was the case of a boy who fell from a tree and had to have his arm amputated; and the other was that of a woman who had her nose cut off by a jealous husband; the Doctor made her a new one, but it was not much appreciated by her, as she declared that it disfigured her more than ever. The former operation was very successful, but the poor boy is always clamouring for a new arm in place of the one that was amputated, failing which he demands a pension for life.

52. *Revenue.*—Except in regard to matters connected with the payment of land assessments by the Waghirs, your Assistant has no concern with the revenue administration of this district, and even in this respect his duties consist in affording assistance only to the Wahiwutdar in collecting the amount due by them. This co-operation is absolutely necessary, as without it the various tribes would infallibly succeed in evading their liabilities. The amount collected from the Waghirs last year was Rupees 5,195, of which Rupees 2,696 were on account of part payment of previous years' outstandings.

Vital Statistics.

53. *Waghir population.*—The census returns of the year 1872 exhibited a population of 4,399 Waghirs and their cognate tribes inclusive of women and children. The male adults then numbered 1,351, the female 1,236, and children of both sexes 1,812. These figures, however, are more or less incorrect now, as eight years have elapsed since the enumeration took place, but there is ground for believing that the Waghirs have numerically decreased since the last census. The census to be taken next year will conclusively settle this point.

54. *Waghir births and deaths.*—The births registered last year were hundred as compared with forty of the preceding year. The proportion of male to female births was fifty-nine to forty-one. There were sixty-five deaths, of which twenty-eight were males and thirty-seven females. The deaths of the year previous numbered 287.

55. The total population of the whole of Okhamandal is about 18,950, inlcusive of women and children.

56. *General health.*—The inhabitants of this district enjoyed exceptionally good health last year. The prevailing diseases were ague, rheumatism, venereal, and asthmatic affections. Measles appeared at Dwarka and at several villages during last April and May among the juvenile population, from which disease thirty children died at Dwarka and seventy in the districts.

57. *Vaccination.*—The vaccine operations last year numbered 935 as compared with 804 of the year previous. There were 899 primary vaccinations and 41 re-vaccinations. The relative percentage of the sexes operated on was fifty-four males and forty-six females. The following table shows the amount of work done during the year :—

Primary vaccinations.										Re-vaccinations.		
Sex.		*Caste.*			*Age.*		*Result.*			*Result.*		
Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Others.	Under one year.	Under two years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
493	406	700	182	17	282	617	831	68	899	28	8	36

The vaccinator spent seven months in this district, and the remaining five in the Amreli Mahals. The cost of the establishment is Rupees 430 per annum.

INSTRUCTION.

58. *Waghir education.*—Four schools were opened last January for the benefit of the rural population. They are located at the villages of Wassye, Gopi, Dhingee, and Dhrasunwell. The pay of the four masters averages Rupees 11 each, which is much higher than the salary of the lower class masters of the urban schools. The village masters are only expected to teach the most elementary principles of education. At present the average daily attendance of Waghir lads is about four at each school, and their progress so far is not very remarkable. On the principle however that an infant must crawl before it can walk, the intellectual efforts of these juveniles will have to be gently stimulated and patiently encouraged for the first year or two before any appreciable results can be expected to follow, especially as this is the first attempt that has ever been made towards the education of the Waghirs of Okhamandal. The attendance of children belonging to other sections of the peasant population is not large, as their parents entertain the whimsical notion that if the State is desirous of educating their offspring, it should provide bodily sustenance as well as mental pabulum, and nothing will induce them to look at the matter in any other light. The Waghir parental mind is also to some extent imbued with a similar droll idea. The annual cost of these rural schools is Rupees 552.

59. *Miscellaneous.*—The most remarkable event of the past year was the administrative tour of the Minister, Sir Madava Row, who arrived at Dwarka on the 23rd February last, accompanied by Kazi Shahabuddin, the Revenue Commissioner, and other high officials of the Baroda Administration.

60. Major Pullan, the Superintendent of the Kattiawad Division of the Trigonometrical Survey, arrived at Dwarka in December last with a large establishment and four European Assistants for the purpose of surveying the district. The operations of the department extended over a period of two months, when the survey having been completed, the Superintendent quitted the country and passed over to Kutch.

61. Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., and ex-M.P., the traveller and orientalist, paid Dwarka a visit last February simultaneously with Sir Madava Row, with the view to collecting some architectural and archæological materials, besides historical and topographical notes, for the guide book of the Bombay Presidency he is preparing for publication. He stayed here for eight days, visiting Beyt in the interim, and then went to Bhooj with a similar object in view.

62. Commander Dundas Taylor, the Superintendent of Indian Marine Surveys, also visited Dwarka in November 1879 for the purpose of inspecting the light-house, which he duly examined and promptly condemned as totally unsuitable. From Dwarka he went to Sayani and inspected the light erected on that island, and he pronounced it quite adequate to the purpose for which it is intended, though he expressed a hope that the tower on which the light is built would be raised at least

ten feet higher, as the present attitude only admits of the light being seen about six or seven miles off, whereas it can be rendered visible at nearly twice that distance by increasing the height of the masonry column a few more feet.

63. *Conclusion.*—The official relations between your Assistant and the Gaekwari authorities in Okhamandal are as cordial and satisfactory as could be desired.

My Sherishtadar, Mr. Wagji Chatrabhooj, and all the office subordinates, have worked with their usual zeal and efficiency throughout the year.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge Okhamandal during the year 1879-80.

Case No.	Prisoner No.	NAMES.	Place of residence.	Nature of offence.	Section of I. P. C.	Date of offence.	Date of trial.	Sentence.	REMARKS.
1	1 2	Madun Vija, Waghir ... Jiva Khima, do. ...	Bhowda Do.	Theft in a dwelling-house ...	380	2nd Aug. 1879	5th Aug. 1879	Each to undergo corporal punishment of fifteen lashes.	
2	1	Raja Samra, do. ...	Samlasur ...	Theft	379	15th „ „	9th Sept. „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.	
3	1	Veerbai (woman), do. ...	Burdia ...	Theft in a dwelling-house ...	380	2nd Sept. „	11th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months, and to pay a fine of one rupee.	
4	1	Jugga Bhia, do. ...	Meripoor ...	Do. do. ...	380	2nd Aug. „	22nd „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.	
5	1	Veerbai (woman), do. ...	Burdia ...	Theft	379	16th July „	26th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months	
6	1	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	379	19th „ „	26th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.	
7	1	Mad Wagha, do. ...	Rangasur ...	Theft in a dwelling-house ...	380	19th Oct. „	21st Oct. „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and to pay a fine of one rupee with the alternative of an extra one month's similar imprisonment.	
8	1	Map Summia, do. ...	Wassye	1st charge, theft in a dwelling-house, 2nd do. do. do. ... 3rd do. do. do. ...	380 380 380	15th July „ 23rd Aug. „ 13th Oct. „	18th Nov. „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months for each offence, aggregating eighteen months.	
9	1 2	Dewa Soora, do. ... Puncha do., do. ...	Gorija ...	Theft	379	1st Feb. 1880	10th Feb. 1880	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and each to pay a fine of Rupees 1-8, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra month each.	

10	1	Bapoo Maya, do. ...	Gorialee	1st charge, theft in a dwelling-house. 2nd charge, theft in a dwelling-house.	380 380	16th Jan. „ 18th „ „	10th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months for each offence.	
11	1 2 3	Veeram Hada, do. ... Kala Khera, do. ... Rana Poona, do. ...	Rangasur Moolwasur Do.	Theft	379	2nd Feb. „	11th „ „	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and to pay a fine of rupee one, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra seven days.	
12	1	Miajal Rana Charun ...	Korunga ...	Robbery	392	January 1879...	17th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rupees 29, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra three months.	Special case.
13	1 2	Lakha Wagha, Waghir ... Sanga do. do. ...	Rangasur Do.	Grievous hurt	326	6th „ 1880	20th April „	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of Rupees 100, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra six months each.	
14	1	Mod Mandun, do. ...	Bhowda ...	Theft	379	3rd April „	26th „ „	To pay a fine of Rupees 5, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.	
15	1	Deen Mahomed, Shaikh ...	Dwarka ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	409	5th May „ ...	19th May „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of Rupees 27-11-9, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra three months.	
16	1	Jessa Jewun, Wagher ...	Nagnath ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	403	20th April „	2nd June „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.	
17	1 2 3	Nagji Kaya, do. ... Mod Champa, do. ... Petha Kurson, do. ...	Goriali ...	Theft	379	8th Dec. 1879...	6th July „ ...	No. 1 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, and Nos. 2 & 3 for two years each.	
18	1	Jhaner Salam, Sidee ...	Aramda	1st charge, housebreaking ... 2nd charge, theft in a dwelling-house.	457 380	27th June „	6th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months for each offence.	
19	1	Waiia Watchia, Wagher ...	Padli ...	Theft	379	April 1880 ...	19th „ „ ...	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.	

DWARKA,
The 4th September 1880.

(Sd.) W. SCOTT, *Major*,
Asstt. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baroda.

Nationality Return of the Okhamandal Battalion.

	Hindus.					Mahomedans.						Jews.			
	Brahmins.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Other castes.	Total Hindus.	Punjabis.	Hindustanis.	Biluchis.	Pathans or Afghans.	Bombay Presidency, including Sind.	Total Mahomedans.	Bombay Presidency.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Officers	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	3	2	6	...	...	10	
Non-commissioned officers and rank and file	68	3	117	40	228	47	12	2	132	25	218	4	4	450	
	69	3	119	41	232	47	12	3	135	27	224	4	4	460	

Tabular Statement showing the different classes of international cases decided and pending at the close of the year 1879-80.

Classes.	Between	Number of cases pending at the close of previous year.	Number decided during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Nature of disputes, &c.	Remarks.
Boundary dispute ...	Okha and Hallar.	1	*Nil.*	1	Certain land on the Runn separating the two districts.	Dispute arose in 1870, and is still unsettled. The Okhamandal authorities are quite prepared to decide it as soon as the Assistant Political Agent can find a convenient opportunity to meet the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General on the Runn frontier.
Wanta, Giras, and money claims.	Shamut Sing, Chief of Positra, and Baroda Government.	1	1	*Nil.*	Claim made by Shamut Sing for forty santees of land in the Nakabar limits near Kuttoomba in Okha.	This claim was satisfactorily settled between the Chief of Positra and the Okha authorities in May 1880. The Chief received twenty-two santees only out of the forty claimed by him, but he is quite satisfied with the decision arrived at, by which he obtains the former number only instead of the full forty.

Dwarka,
The 4th September 1880.

(Sd.) W. Scott, *Major*,
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baroda.

Dated Baroda, 5th August 1880.

From—W. W. LOCH, Esq., Acting Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to make the annual report on the education of His Highness the Maharaja.

2. As you are aware, the Maharaja has been under my care for the last three months only, and I am hardly in a position to report on the progress he has made during the last year. I can, however, from the knowledge gained in my daily intercourse with him during these months, give a fairly accurate account of his knowledge, and of the work he has done.

3. The past year has been a very eventful one in the life of the young Maharaja, as in it has been celebrated the marriage, which will, it is hoped, add much to his future happiness. The ceremonies necessary for this event, and for the marriage of his sister, Tarabai, naturally caused a long break in his studies, and for a month or more the course of his school life was interrupted. Since then his work and his recreations have been going on as usual.

4. Except for one or two slight attacks of fever, the Maharaja has had very good health.

5. He is at present very much like an English school boy, with good health and high spirits; he is quiet and well mannered, rather reserved as to matters connected with himself, but eager for information, especially about passing events, and about everything connected with England and Europe. He is not quick at acquiring knowledge, but his memory is fair, and he is very persevering.. He has, I think, a greater turn for reading for his own amusement and information than most boys in this country.

6. He speaks English readily, and on the whole correctly, and he understands it better than he speaks it; his pronunciation is not very clear, but he takes a good deal of trouble to speak correctly. His strongest point is, perhaps, his knowledge of the meanings of English words which is accurate, and testifies to Mr. Elliot's careful and intelligent teaching. His handwriting is not good, but he tries hard to improve it.

7. Besides reading out loud every day, the Maharaja learns a few lines of some piece of poetry daily, and has to repeat them aloud. He also writes every day a short essay or translation. In history he has nearly finished Grant Duff's History of the Marathas; he has a fair knowledge of Indian History, and of the outlines of the History of England. He has also been studying the elements of Political Economy and of Physical Geography; the Penal Code and the Law of Evidence.

8. He knows all the rules of arithmetic, but he is not quick in applying them, nor does he work out sums very correctly. It is the part of his work in which he takes least interest. I have lately begun the

First Book of Euclid with him, but have not as yet gone far enough to enable me to say whether he will take to it quickly.

9. The Maharaja has a good knowledge of Marathi; he writes it correctly, and in a fair legible hand; he also practises reading document in the Modi character, and will have no difficulty in carrying on business in his vernacular.

10. He can understand Guzerathi easily, and he can speak it so as to make himself understood, though from want of constant practices, he introduces Marathi idioms. He can also write the language with a fair amount of correctness.

11. Urdu was only added to his studies about a year ago, and during the year his work in it has been interrupted, both by the marriage festivities, and by the fact that the Urdu teacher did not accompany him to Nausari. He has a fair knowledge of the grammar, and can read the character fluently, but I am afraid his mode of talking it savours strongly of the Deccan, nor does he understand it readily when talked fast.

12. Amusements have not, I believe, undergone any change; wrestling and other exercises go on in the morning, and riding, the Maharaja's favourite amusement, in the afternoon. He is very fond of billiards also, and the table at the school is a great resource to him and his companions.

No. 113, dated Baroda Camp, 12th August 1880.

From—G. B. REID, Esq., Special Settlement Officer, Baroda,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report showing the result of the work of my office from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1880. During the whole year the office has been under me. I stayed in Baroda till 30th October when I moved my camp into the districts, and was engaged till near the end of the year, registering the claims of the Girasias from the Pandu Mewas. I was detained in Baroda by the festivities on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja, and afterwards by an accident which prevented me from moving out again till the 25th January when I went to Dabhoi. From that time to the 6th June I was chiefly at Karnali and Sinor, at which places I hoped to have secured the attendance of the Girasias from the Sunkheda Mewas and Rajpeepla, respectively. Most of the Sunkheda Mewasis came in, but I was unable to get the Rajpeepla Girasias to come in as they should have done. I wrote several times to the Rajaji, but without much effect, and have now had to write to the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on this subject.

2. The following figures will explain the working of the office up to date.

Taking as a basis the figures in paragraph 203, page 126 of your memorandum, we find for the Rewa Kanta and Rajpeepla group :—

Guaranteed Girasias, *i.e.*, Sunkheda and Pandu Mewasis ...	313
Rajpeepla Girasias	84
Dorka, Raika, Augarh, Bhaderwa, and Umeta... ...	1,725
	2,122
Add to this new claims found in the Pandu Mewas... ...	101
	2,223
Deduct decided in 1877-78	197
	2,026
Deduct decided in 1878-79	598
Remaining on 1st August 1879	1,428
Plus Panch Mahals	37
„ Kaira	1
	1,466

I leave out the Mahi Kanta, Pahlanpoor, Surat, and Khandeish claims, as I have no means of knowing their real number, and they have not yet been investigated.

3. To this 1,466 is to be added 810 new cases discovered during the past year, and registered as follows :—

			New cases discovered during the year under report.	
Rewa Kanta group ...	1,428+644=	50 Pandu Mewas 417 Sunkheda 177 Rajpeepla	=2,072	
Panch Mahals ...	37+161=			198
Kaira	1+ 5=			6
	1,466	810		2,276
During the present year the cases decided have been...				1,264
				1,012

leaving 1,012 claims from the Rewa Kanta group, Panch Mahals, and Kaira, which have been registered by me, and are still undecided.

4. The above figures do not really convey a fair idea of the work of the office, as the 1,466 cases pending at the beginning of the year merely show the number according to your memorandum *minus* the number decided up to that date. Out of the 1,466 claims only 634 had been registered in this office up to the 1st August 1879, leaving 832 to be registered by me during the past year in addition to the 810 which are shown as cases newly-registered. As you are aware, the lists supplied to this office and the vernacular rozkams of the former Settlement Officers were in a state of great disorder, and consequently when a Girasia presented himself for registration, it took much time to see if the claims had been decided by former officers. A glance at the accompanying list showing the monthly returns of work done will show

how the registration work interferes with that of investigating the evidence for the claims. It will be seen that during the latter part of May and the months of June and July after most of the claims had been registered, the work of deciding the claim went on rapidly.

List showing the monthly work done during the year under report.

Months.	Number of outstanding claims on 1st August 1879.		Instituted.		Decided.		Remarks.
1	2		3		4		5
	Wanta	Giras.	Wanta.	Giras.	Wanta.	Giras.	
August 1879 ...	...	...	5	117	19	50	848 cases shown as instituted in Column 3 are inclusive of thirty-seven Panch Mahal cases, and one Kaira case shown in the printed memorandum.
September „ ...	...	...	9	58	39	24	
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	16	60	
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
December „ ...	...	...	46	4	27	4	
January 1880...	596	832	6	7	23	123	794 out of 1,428 shown in Column 2 have also been registered during the year.
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	32	
March „ ...	...	...	45	102	10	50	
April „ ...	...	...	129	134	19	46	1,642 total cases registered from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1880.
May „ ...	...	...	59	91	110	118	
June „ ...	...	...	6	11	33	190	
July „ ...	...	...	3	16	69	166	
Total ...	596	832	308	540	384	880	

5. Of the 1,264 claims decided during the year—

384 were for wanta.

880 Tora Giras inclusive of miscellaneous huks.

The amount of land claimed was about 6,441 Ks. 50 Ms. + 1,579 Bs, 8 Wasa 3 Waswasi; of this awards have been made for 1,783 Ks. 60 Ms. 1¼ As. + 975 Bs. 13 Wasa 11¼ Waswasi in 154 cases, the other claims have been thrown out.

6. I trust that the Giras Department will have no difficulty in executing these awards. Wherever a survey has been made, I have defined the land carefully by survey numbers, and in other cases have given the name and boundaries of the field with other necessary particulars. In reading over the old awards, I was much struck by the vague way in which they were often written. A Girasia claimed ten kumbhas, the Patels admitted five kumbhas, and an award was accordingly passed for five without any enquiry as to the real area, position, &c. This is well enough as long as there is no dispute, but as soon as a dispute arises, the Settlement Officer's award will help very little in deciding it. It would, of course, be impossible for me to measure every bit of wanta claimed, but short of this I trust that there will be no difficulty in recognizing the land which is awarded in each case.

7. Up to the end of last year only a dozen Wanta cases had been decided, but this year they formed an important part of the work.

8. Of the Tora Giras cases 498 were thrown out. As Mr. King and myself reported last year and the year before, very few of these claims appear to be made without some foundation. By far the greater number of those rejected appear to have existed at one time, but since then to have lapsed, another portion consists of claims made by different members of a family for the same Giras huks. The 382 claims awarded constitute an annual charge upon the Baroda Government of Rupees 3,524-15. In most cases the arrears have been referred for settlement to the Giras Department.

9. The above includes claims for miscellaneous huks or babtis. Except in one or two cases of the Sihora Thakoor none of these had been dealt with before this year. As I pointed out at paragraph 22 of last year's report, a large number of these claims were made by the Angad Girasias. In the case of these petty Girasias, the village Patels and village servants in almost every case stopped the payment at the time of the general stoppage of Giras by Maharaja Khanderao, and the Dheds and Chamars are naturally most unwilling now to give any evidence which, they think, may subject them again to these payments. I have settled the majority of the claims now in a rough way, the value of the huks being seldom more than eight annas a year.

10. Almost every Angad Girasia claimed rations on each village on which he had Giras rights, and there is little doubt that in many villages the cost of feeding Girasias was borne, not by Patels, but by the Sirkar, as the Patels charged it to the Government account in the village Modi's books. At the same time I have decided that this may fairly be considered as a part of the system of payment of Giras by the village authorities, and that when the Baroda Government decide that the payment shall be transferred to the Mahal Kutcherris, the rations may be discontinued in consideration of the advantages of certainty and despatch, which should attend the new system, if some care is taken to see that it is properly carried out, and that the Girasias are paid without delay if they present themselves at the time appointed. In these cases then I have refused any compensation for rations.

11. There are several appeals from decisions by Mr. King and myself. It is, I think, most important that these appeals should be heard as soon as possible after they are preferred as they generally refer to whole classes of cases, and if once decided, will be of material use in future cases of the same kind. Besides it is, I think, very necessary that an appeal should be decided in time to enable the Special Settlement Officer if necessary to go through and revise all other cases in which the same principle is involved which have been decided since the date of the appealed case. It will not do to leave the decision of these appeals until the work of this Office is over, and there is no one to see how each case is affected by the decision. I would therefore respectfully urge that the Government of India may be requested to name an officer to whom the appeals may be referred.

12. Experience has shown that the appeals are very few, and will certainly not require the services of a Special Officer for months or even weeks at a time. It would be a very great convenience to the Baroda State and to all concerned if these appeals could be heard soon after they are preferred.

13. At paragraph 11 of my report of last year "I said that village accounts had been produced with greater readiness." I can hardly state that this improvement has continued. In some of the Mahals as Sunkheda and Badharpur, it is very difficult to get any village account before the general stoppage. I do not blame the Gaekwad authorities as I know that the agent with me does all he can, and I believe that the Wahiwutdars and others send up what papers they have, but these villages were in the hands of Izardars, Inamdars, &c., who were constantly changed, and the difficulty is to procure the papers from their families.

14. The British Girasia Agent, Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai, has been with me during the year, and continues to work as zealously as ever in the interests of his clients the Girasias.

Rao Saheb Gujanund Krishna was transferred soon after the beginning of the year to other employment by the Durbar, and has been replaced by Mr. Dayabhai Hurjiwandas Hanawati as the Durbar agent with this Court. He had for sometime been working in the Giras Department, and thus came to me with a considerable acquaintance with the work. I have every reason to be satisfied with the work he has done.

He does his best to procure what evidence he can, always works in a straightforward way, and is, I am sure, carrying out the views of the Baroda Durbar by the way in which he forbears to raise frivolous objections.

My office has worked well.

15. In conclusion I would say that the work hitherto taken up has been concerned entirely with the claims upon villages in the Central or Baroda Division of His Highness the Gaekwad's dominions, and the outlying Nausari or Southern Division. The 1,012 cases referred to above are entirely in these divisions, and there are still a good many claims to be registered. They will take about another year,

and I trust that I may be able to finish this part of the work by the end of next hot weather. This will still leave the few Khandesh cases, and the whole of the Mahi Kanta and Pahlunpoor claims on the Northern or Kadi Division. I have no means of knowing what the number of these claims may be. It will probably be found advisable for the office next rains not to stay in Baroda, as, if my estimate of the work is correct, by that time there will be no work to be done in this neighbourhood. It is, of course, premature to decide this now, but I think it most likely that Ahmedabad will be found the most suitable place.

No. 159, dated Baroda, 6th August 1880.

From—Lieut.-Col. G. L. Warden, Boundary Commr., Baroda,

To—P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.

In forwarding the accompanying list of boundary disputes disposed of and remaining for the past official year, I have the honor to submit a few remarks on the work of this establishment during the past season.

2. It will be seen that from the preceding season 134 cases remained, to which had to be added thirty-two new cases, making a total of 166.

3. Of these eighty-eight have been disposed of, leaving a total of seventy-eight pending.

4. Of the cases decided, thirty-three have been demarcated with masonry pillars, as per accompanying list; the demarcation, owing to the speedy settlement of the cases not having been able to keep pace with the disposal of them, and as, during the forthcoming season, I shall have more surveyors to spare for this particular duty, I have thought it better to defer it till then, rather than to increase the establishment.

5. In cases where the boundary is well defined by a river or khadi, I have not thought it necessary to erect pillars, the natural frontier being more remarkable than an artificial one could be, and moreover the demolition of pillars by a flood would lead to a reopening of the dispute in the future.

6. It would appear at first sight that, owing to the large number of cases amicably disposed of, as against judicial awards, that the plan proposed last year by the Minister, that a large number of the cases should be removed from my list, and entrusted to the local authorities for disposal, would have answered remarkably well, and set free my services for more important cases, I desire, therefore, to record that, though in some of these cases, notably in Bansda and Broach, I had not actively to interfere, in a very large proportion, the settlements were not arrived at without considerable discussion in Court, and I am convinced, from the spirit then evinced, that in the absence of a European officer on the spot, into whose hands the cases must have come, failing amicable adjustment, in the majority of them, there would have been no settlements at all.

7. The season's work commenced at the end of October (22nd) in the Mahi Kanta, where there remained, from the previous year, a dispute involving 2,605 beegahs, the greater part of which were under cultivation. The filing of statements and rejoinders, &c., had taken place during the monsoon in Baroda, but sufficient work remained, before I could arrive at a decision, to occupy me till the 21st November 1879.

8. Soon after the establishment left for the Kaira districts, where nine cases had remained over from the previous season, to which two more had to be added, and though these were of no great importance, still some of them were warmly contested, and the work in these districts occupied me, with an interval of thirty-one days, during which I had to repair to Baroda for medical advice, and the holidays consequent on the marriage festivities, till the 8th February 1880.

9. Thence the Broach districts were visited, and the cases there being of a trifling nature, were disposed of by the 6th March 1880.

10. From these districts it was necessary to proceed to the Panch Mahals, to visit a boundary settled in 1855, but still undemarcated, and about which considerable difference of opinion amongst the parties existed. The ground having been gone over with them, and a map having been ordered to be constructed.

11. The establishment moved to the Surat districts, the first Taluka taken in hand being Bansda.

By the time I reached Bulsar I found that the parties had already commenced an amicable settlement, and at the first meeting of representatives they filed fifteen razinamas and maps, stating that more would soon be forthcoming; I therefore determined to leave them alone, instructing them that, whenever they came to a check, they were to report the same.

12. In the interval, a case between Wagresh (Bulsar) and Bilimora (Baroda) was disposed of, and the Sachin cases were taken in hand, five being disposed of.

13. As the Bansda settlement was going on satisfactorily, and it appeared that but few cases would demand my interference, I moved the establishment to Maroli, to enable me to visit the remaining Sachin cases, which were disposed of with the exception of Khotha and Massa, which was left till I should return from Bansda, it being somewhat out of my way.

14. During this time also arrangements were made for taking in hand the Jalalpur districts.

15. Having now become aware that some six Bansda cases had not been susceptible of amicable settlement, I proceeded to visit the scenes of these disputes, ordering maps to be constructed, and reserving hearing till a future period.

16. Returning from the Bansda districts, where the greater part of May was spent, the establishment now visited Kotha and Massa (noted above). At this place some of the Jalalpur cases were taken in hand and disposed of.

17. Thence I proceeded to Vijilpur near Nausari, where more of the Jalalpur cases were cleared off.

18. It being now the 3rd June, and time being necessary to permit of the escort of sowars reaching Baroda before the monsoon, I went to Surat, where the remaining cases of Sachin and Chorassi, and the greater part of the Bansda and Jalalpur cases were disposed of.

19. On the 3rd July I returned to Baroda bringing with me three Bansda, one Panch Mahal, and five Jalalpur cases. Some of the latter it is probable will have to remain over to an ensuing field season.

Statement showing the number of boundary disputes pending and disposed of during year ending 31*st July* 1880.

Number.	Name of British District or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	No. of disputes standing over from last year.	No. of new cases added in the year.	Total.	No. disposed of during the year.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	Mahi Kanta	2	...	2	1	1	
2	Palanpur	46	...	46	...	46	
3	Broach	10	2	12	12	...	
4	Surat	54	28	82	64	18	
5	Kaira	9	2	11	10	1	
6	Panch Mahals	1	...	1	11	...	
7	Rewa Kanta	11	...	11	...	11	
8	Khandesh	1	...	1	...	1	
	Total ...	134	32	166	88	78	

BARODA, *The 6th August* 1880. } (Sd.) G. L. WARDEN, *Lieut.-Col.*, *Boundary Commissioner, Baroda.*

Statement showing particulars of the boundary disputes settled during the year ending 31*st July* 1880.

Number.	Particulars of dispute.			How decided.				Date of decision.	Remarks.
	Name of British district or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	Name of village.	Name of Baroda village.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Oath.	Judicial investigation.		
								1879.	
1	Mahi Kanta ...	Pethapur ...	Borej ...	...	...	...	1	21st November	
2	Kaira	Jitoria ...	Mogri ...	...	1	...	...	19th December	
3	Ditto	Walasan ...	Gutchi ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
4	Ditto	Lambvel ...	Bakrol ...	1	...	...	...	20th December	
5	Ditto	Gana ...	Boria ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
								1880.	
6	Ditto	Pandoli ...	Shekdi ...	1	...	...	...	10th January	
7	Ditto	Alarsa ...	Bhadran ...	1	...	...	...	.....	
8	Ditto	Kotiakhad ...	Mahmodpura...	...	1	...	...	16th January	
9	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kinklod ...	...	...	...	1	6th February	
10	Ditto	Walasan ...	Morad ...	...	...	...	1	8th February	
11	Broach... ...	Kareli ...	Tithor ...	...	1	...	...	25th February	
12	Ditto	Bojendra ...	Nedra ...	1	...	...	...	28th February	
13	Kaira	Walasan ...	Jhol ...	...	...	...	1	29th February	
14	Broach... ...	Palej ...	Divi ...	...	...	...	1	2nd March	
15	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mesrad ...	...	...	...	1	.....	
16	Ditto	Ditto ...	Makan ...	...	1	...	...	4th March	
17	Ditto	Ditto ...	Sansrod ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
18	Ditto	Ditto ...	Walan ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
19	Ditto	Simlia ...	Makan ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
20	Ditto	Kisnad ...	Haldarwa ...	...	1	...	...	5th March	
21	Ditto	Simlia ...	Walan ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
22	Ditto	Karena ...	Dhawanja ...	...	...	...	1	28th March	
23	Ditto	Ikhar ...	Walan ...	...	...	...	1	29th March	
24	Surat (Bansda) ...	Chapaldhara ...	Anaval ...	...	1	...	...	31st March	
25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roopvel ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
26	Ditto ...	Lakhawadi ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
27	Ditto ...	Kandalpada ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
28	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sanghad ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
29	Ditto ...	Kantasvel ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
30	Ditto ...	Moti Valjar ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
31	Ditto ...	Nani Valjar ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
32	Ditto ...	Palagbhan ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
33	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Angaldhara ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
34	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kos ...	...	1	...	...	.....	

Statement showing particulars of the boundary disputes settled during the year ending 31st July 1880.—(Continued.)

Number.	Particulars of dispute.			How decided.				Date of decision.	Remarks.
	Name of British District or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	Name of village.	Name of Baroda village.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Oath.	Judicial investigation.		
35	Surat (Bansda) ...	Chandav ...	Kos ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
36	Ditto ...	Sindhai ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
37	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Veheval ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
38	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahuwaria ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
39	Surat	Wagresh ...	Bilimora ...	...	...	...	1	1880. 19th April.	
40	Surat (Sachin) ...	Lajpur ...	Karoli ...	...	1	...	...	21st April.	
41	Ditto ...	Bhattia ...	Lingad ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
42	Ditto ...	Lajpur ...	Popra ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
43	Ditto ...	Wasan ...	Masa ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
44	Ditto ...	Dakhanwada...	Devad & Serav	...	1	...	...	.....	
45	Ditto ...	Lajpur ...	Posra ...	...	1	...	...	1st May.	
46	Ditto ...	Kotha ...	Machia ...	...	...	...	1	.....	
47	Ditto ...	Kansad ...	Posra ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
48	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Maroli ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
49	Surat	Kabilpur (Kaliawadi) ...	Nausari kusba (Chapra and Chovisi).	...	1	1	...	5th May.	
50	Ditto ...	Karadi ...	Masa ...	...	...	...	1	.....	
51	Ditto ...	Karena ...	Chaoni ...	...	...	...	1	.....	
52	Surat (Bansda) ...	Sindhai ...	Dolwan ...	...	1	...	...	11th May.	
53	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Patakwadi ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
54	Ditto ...	Charvi ...	Bartad ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
55	Ditto ...	Bhinar ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
56	Ditto ...	Koorelia ...	Kelkuch ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
57	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dharampuri ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
58	Ditto ...	Kookra ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
59	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sarah ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
60	Ditto ...	Ambabari ...	Kalia Amba ...	...	...	...	1	12th May.	
61	Surat	Sari Bujrag ...	Talod ...	...	...	...	1	27th May.	
62	Ditto ...	Sari Khurad ...	Bili ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
63	Ditto ...	Kacholi ...	Kakwada ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
64	Ditto ...	Tavri ...	Jitadi ...	...	...	...	1	.....	
65	Surat (Sachin) ...	Kotha ...	Masa ...	...	1	...	...	10th June.	
66	Surat	Simada ...	Kosmada ...	...	1	...	...	15th June.	
67	Ditto ...	Jamalpur ...	Chapra ...	...	...	...	1	23rd June.	
68	Surat (Bansda) ...	Kharjai ...	Sarah ...	...	1	...	...	29th June.	

Statement showing particulars of the boundary disputes settled during the year ending 31st July 1880.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Particulars of dispute.			How decided.				Date of decision.	Remarks.
	Name of British District or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	Name of village.	Name of Baroda village.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Oath.	Judicial investigation.		
69	Surat (Bansda) ...	Andhatri ...	Dharampuri ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
70	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangpur ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
71	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kalakwa ...	...	1	...	...	1880. 29th June.	
72	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Beda ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
73	Ditto ...	Wati ...	Chunawadi ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
74	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Doongurda ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
75	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kalia Amba ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
76	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Raigudh ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
77	Ditto ...	Mawas ...	Sarah ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
78	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kewdi ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
79	Ditto ...	Ambabari ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
80	Ditto ...	Sadardevi ...	Kalia Amba ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
81	Ditto ...	Kharjai ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
82	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kewadi ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
83	Ditto ...	Charvi ...	Khambalia ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
84	Ditto ...	Godhabari ...	Sarah ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
85	Ditto ...	Sindhai ...	Khambalia ...	...	...	...	1	16th July.	
86	Ditto ...	Kharjai ...	Borkutch ...	...	1	...	...	28th July.	
87	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chunawadi ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
88	Panch Mahals ...	Pachisgam ...	Kawita and Maloo	...	...	...	1	28th July.	
			Total ...	4	66	...	18		

Baroda, *The 6th August* 1880.

(Sd.) G. L. Warden, *Lieut.-Col.*, *Boundary Commissioner, Baroda.*

List of boundaries demarcated during the official year 1879-80, *commencing from October* 1879 *to July* 1880.

State or District.	Number.	Names of villages.		Remarks.
		Baroda.	Other State or District.	
Mahi Kanta.	1	Kolwada	Pethapur.	
	2	Govindra	Timbla-ni-Mooadi.	
	3	Walor	Ghed.	
	4	Sametra	Magoona.	
Kaira.	1	Bharkad	Lawal.	
	2	Pij...	Tundel.	
	3	Gadhia	Abach.	
	4	Guteli	Walasan.	
	5	Bakrol	Lambvel.	
	6	Jitodia	Mogri.	
	7	Boria	Gana.	
	8	Kinklod	Kotiakhad.	
Broach.	1	Walan	Simlia.	
	2	Makan	Ditto.	
	3	Ditto	Palej.	
	4	Walan	Ditto.	
	5	Sansrod	Ditto.	
	6	Haldurwa	Kishad.	
	7	Walan	Ikhar.	
	8	Dhamanja	Karena.	
	9	Nedra	Bojadra.	
	10	Tithore	Kareli.	
Subat (Bansda).	1	Roopvel	Kandalpada.	
	2	Sanghad	Ditto.	
	3	Ditto	Kantasvel.	
	4	Ditto	Moti Valjar.	
	5	Ditto	Nani „	
	6	Ditto	Palgabhan.	
	7	Angaldhara	Ditto.	
	8	Kos	Ditto.	
	9	Ditto	Chandav.	
	10	Ditto	Sindhai.	
	11	Veheval	Ditto.	
Total ...	33			

Baroda, *The 6th August* 1880.

(Sd.) G. L. Warden, *Lieut.-Col.*, *Boundary Commissioner, Baroda.*

Appendix A.

GENERAL STATEMENT No. I.

JUDICIAL, CIVIL, AND CRIMINAL.

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80, together with their location, territorial jurisdiction, present incumbents, income, expenditure and work done during the year.

Serial Number	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Judicial Rupees. Receipts from Stamps	Income in Judicial Rupees. Other receipts.	Income in Judicial Rupees. Total.	Expenditure in Judicial Rupees.	Number of Vakils or Mukhtears practising in each Court.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous etc.	Civil. Appeals. From decrees.	Civil. Appeals. From orders.	Criminal. Original. Offences.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions of officers under it.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions of officers subordinate to it.	Criminal. Appeals. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	CIVIL TRIBUNALS.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
	(With additional or subsidiary criminal functions.)																				
1	Varishi or High Court.	Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustamji, Chief Judge; Jamsetji Jehangir Gadgil, B.A., L.L.B.; Meherwan Sohrabji Dadachanji, B.A., L.L.B.	Baroda	Whole territory	1. *Civil.*—Final appeal in civil cases. Extraordinary power to try any original suit. 2. *Criminal.*—Final appeal in criminal cases. Power to try any original or any appeal case. Can sentence up to fourteen years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, and death, if necessary. Higher sentences subject to confirmation by the Huzur. 3. *General.*—General power of superintendence and control over all the Civil and Criminal Courts. Power of hearing appeals against acquittals and for enhancement of punishment.	None	11,204	3,140	14,344	14,213	21 Vakils ... 1 Mukhtar ... 22	14*	...	Regular 67 Special 201 Appeals against Revenue Officers 264	25 26 74	29 ...	...	Regular 34 Special 26 Appeals against Revenue Officers 317	49	224	* This suit was disposed of under the extraordinary powers of the Varishi Court.
	Sessions Courts.					Total for Varishi Court ...	11,204	3,140	14,344	14,213	22	1	...	268	74	29	...	317	49	724	
2	Sardar Court ...	1. Sakharam Mahadev Bakhal 2. Shankar Pandurang Bhirkari 3. Shivaram Dada Nadkarni 4. Shivaji Mahadhar Bapshaul.	Ditto ...	Baroda City ...	1. *Civil.*—Original suit up to any amount. 2. *Criminal.*—Can sentence up to seven years' imprisonment and fine to any amount, and death, if necessary. Higher sentences subject to confirmation by the Huzur. 3. *General.*—General power of superintendence and control over all the Civil and Criminal Courts. Power of hearing appeals against acquittals and for enhancement of punishment.	None	2,208	2,294	4,502	9,151	1 Mukhtiar ...	70	6	...	11	4	...	...	...	93	
3	City Judge's Court ...	Abbas Sumar Law.	Nadir Dadabhai, Barrister-at-	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1. *Civil.*—Original suits above Rupees 3,000. Appeals from City Munsif's decisions. 2. *Criminal.*—Sessions Judge for the City. Appeals from City Magistrate. Extraordinary power to try any criminal case. Can sentence up to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and heavy fines.	Ditto	13,971	4,316	18,287	17,780	16 Vakils ... 4 Mukhtiars ... 20	96	24	121	32	32	6	38	7	282	
4	Special Judge, Baroda ...	Krishnarao Gopal Deshmukh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	6	20	† The Judge was specially posted at Baroda since 6th July 1880, to clear off the arrears of the City and District Judges' Courts.
5	District Judge, Baroda ...	Krishnaji Bapuji Khanji, M.A., L.L.B.	Ditto ...	Baroda District ...	1. *Civil.*—Original suits above Rupees 3,000. Appeals from Munsifs in the District. 2. *Criminal.*—Sessions Judge for the District. Appeals from Magistrates in the District. Extraordinary power to try any criminal case. Can sentence up to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and heavy fines.	None	7,237	2,702	9,939	15,297	12 Vakils. 4 Mukhtiars. 16	32	17	90	32	70	6	36	30	323	
6	Joint Judge, Baroda ...	Vishwanath Sadhu Gadkar ...	Ditto ...	Baroda City and District ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	Nil.	...	...	6,947	...	56	617	178	23	...	...	...	...	293	‡ This includes the expenditure of the Assistant Judge who was specially appointed till the end of September 1879 for speedy disposing off the arrears of the Baroda City and District Judges' Courts. The Assistant Judge cleared off within the final two months fifty-four civil cases out of 201 cases put in column 24.
7	District Judge, Karri ...	Amritlal Shivlal Desai, M.A., L.L.B.	Visnagar ...	Karri District ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	9,719	4,186	13,905	18,324	1 Vakil.	26	32	42	13	79	2	41	2	221	
8	Ditto, Nausari ...	Ardasher Khan Bhikan Bapu	Navsari ...	Nausari do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	4,063	2,079	6,142	13,860	11 Vakils. 1 Mukhtiar. 12	14	22	80	24	20	...	16	...	176	
9	Ditto, Amreli ...	Vithal Shivram Kirtikar, LL.B.	Deji, M.A., J.P., Gunjat Sankarshan, B.A.	Amreli ... ... Visnagar ...	Amreli do. ... Karri do. ...	Ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto ...	6,741	2,653	9,394	13,860	4 Vakils.	213	37	15	4	15	...	10	...	294	
10	Assistant Judge, Karri ...					1. *Civil.*—Original suits up to Rupees 1,000. Appeals up to Rupees 500 from the decisions of the Munsifs in the District.	Ditto	Ditto	...	6,067	...	21	15	72	8	15	...	2	...	...	1412	† This includes the cases disposed by the Assistant Judge, Mr. R. Narayanan, and the Joint Judge, Mr. Abbas. The latter's Assistant Judge was invested by the Joint Judge with powers subordinate to Baroda as Acting City Judge.
						Total for Judges' Courts ...	43,939	18,130	62,369	1,00,370	58	561	944	543	139	239	66	139	48	1,952	The present Assistant Judge has no power to try cases in which the sentence of death or the imprisonment etc be passed. All civil and criminal cases are filed in the Karri Judge's Court.
	MUNSIFS.																				
11	Baroda City, 1st Class ...	Mahadhevram Bhikaram	Northeram ...	Baroda City ...	1. *Civil.*—Suits up to Rupees 3,000. 2. *Criminal.*—Third Class Magistrate, with power to commit cases to Court of Session for sentence before him.	None	13,031	5,013	18,044	9,193	23 Vakils ...	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	
	Baroda District.					Total for the City Munsifs Court.	13,031	5,013	18,044	9,193	23 Vakils ...	1,047	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	
12	Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class ...	Mansad Bin [illegible]	Ditto ...	Baroda and Padra Mahals.	Ditto ditto ...	None	1,197	2,267	3,464	7,055	5 Vakils ...	710	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	§ This includes 170 cases of the City Munsif's Court disposed of by the Mahal Munsiff, who was specially ordered to clear off the arrears of the City Munsif's Court.
13	Petlad do. 1st Class ...	Purmanandas Bhaktibhai ...	Petlad ...	Petlad Mahal and Sheva Kalan Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	10,805	4,881	15,743	8,371	12	1,148	178	...	...	3	...	...	...	1,329	
14	Dabhoi do. 2nd Class ...	Bimji Mahomedji Dabhoi ...	Dabhoi ...	Dabhoi and Sankera Mahals, and Tilakwada sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	6,712	2,665	9,318	8,490	4	703	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	708	
15	Sinore do. 2nd Class ...	Dattatraya Sakharam Gokhale ...	Sinore ...	Sinore and Chorasdi Mahals.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	7,340	1,709	9,049	6,411	4	262	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	268	
16	Jetpur do. do. ...	Shankarbhai Ishwarbhai Patel ...	Sevli ... Chandod ...	Jetpur Mahal and Chandod Town ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ... In Wadhwanker of the place.	7,111 304	1,665 224	8,779 528	6,040 3658	2 ... ... 1 Mukhtiar ... 3	337 41	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 32	... 11	... ...	... ...	351 84	
					1. *Civil.*—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. *Criminal.*—Third Class Magistrate, with power to commit cases to Court of Session for sentence before him.																
	Karri District.					Total for the Munsifs of Baroda District ...	39,200	12,209	56,131	34,196	28	3,402	285	...	...	55	11	...	...	3,853	
18	Karri Mahal, 2nd Class ...	Upendra Bhaskar Krishna ...	Karri ...	Karri, Kalol and Mahesana Mahals.	1. *Civil.*—Suits up to Rupees 1,000. 2. *Criminal.* Third Class Magistrate, with power to commit cases to Court of Session for sentence before him.	None	8,106	4,093	12,911	8,852	2 Vakils ...	1,223	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,229	
19	Patan do. do. ...	Ramchandra Dhondopant Patkar ...	Patan ...	Patan, Sidhpore, Vadnagar and Mang sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	6,764	4,222	10,986	7,128	9	680	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	701	† In addition to these powers the Munsiff of Patan has been invested with the powers of a second Class Magistrate in cases sent for disposal by the Patan 1st and 2nd Class Magistrates. The disposal of these criminal cases will be found in cases put in column 17 about three pages.
20	Visnagar do. do. ...	Kumershankar Hari Dagduram Joshi ...	Visnagar ...	Visnagar, Vijapore, and Kheralee Mahals, and Vadnagar sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	6,668	4,434	11,076	6,747	10	814	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	870	
21	Dabhgoura do. do. ...	Vinayak Bhikaji Kulkarni ...	Dabhgoura ...	Dabhgoura Mandwa and Atarsumba sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	2,960	1,009	3,969	6,624	3	304	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	322	
	Navsari District.					Total for the Munsiffs of the Karri District ...	23,498	13,758	37,942	29,352	29	3,021	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	3,065	
22	Navsari District Mahal, 1st Class ...	Shivram Sadashiv Bhat ...	Navsari ...	Navsari, Chanderi, and Palsana Mahals.	Ditto ditto ...	None	9,954	4,528	13,482	7,579	...	738	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	747	
23	Vyara do. 2nd Class ...	Dewrao Gangadhar Deshpande ...	Vyara ...	Vyara, Mohi and Songarh Mahals, and Vajpore sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	2,917	814	3,731	6,040	2 Vakils ...	237	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	242	
24	Kathor do. 3rd do. ...	Vasudev Dattatraya Joshi ...	Kathor ...	Velacha and Kamroj Mahals, and Vakal sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	2,466	1,408	4,893	5,764	2	813	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2,197	¶ The incumbent of this Court, Mr. Vasudev Joshi, is also the Town Magistrate of Kathor, and he disposed of sixty-three Magisterial cases in addition to his civil work, as detailed No. 107 of this statement.
	Amreli District.					Total for the Munsiffs of the Navsari District ...	15,337	6,750	22,106	19,383	4 Vakils ...	1,789	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	1,986	
25	Kodinar Mahal, 2nd Class ...	Mansukhram Bhagvanram Bhatt ...	Kodinar ...	Kodinar Mahal	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	1,307	359	1,747	4,977	...	190	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	196	
26	Okhamandal do. do. ...	Gopal Bhikaji Khare ...	Dwarka ...	Okhamandal, Mulsi and Bet sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	1,991	854	2,845	5,311	2 Mukhtiars ...	362	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	365	
						Total for the Amreli Munsiffs' Courts ...	3,298	963	4,592	10,288	2 Mukhtiars ...	552	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	561	
	CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.					Grand total for the Civil branch.	1,96,090	61,462	1,98,142	2,52,520	262	14,139	1,529	811	213	305	31	496	117	16,356	
	Sessions Courts.																				
27	Baroda Sadhu ...	Raghunath Dhondopant Kolhar ...	Baroda ...	Baroda District ...	The same criminal powers as those of the District Judge.	Revenue duties, chief subordinate officer of the district.	77	...	77	4,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Karri do. ...	Lakshman Sadashiv Kirtikar ...	Karri ...	Karri do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	57	121	178	2,345	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	42	17	63	
29	Nausari do. ...	Ganesh Narayan Deshpande ...	Nausari ...	Nausari do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	54	79	133	4,307	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	11	41	
30	Amreli do. ...	Murlidhar Gauribar Joshi ...	Amreli ...	Amreli do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	38	246	284	2,466	1 Mukhtiar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	11	
						Total for the Sudder Courts ...	124	446	695	17,021	1 Mukhtiar ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	77	31	115	

Note.—The expenditure columns includes the whole pay of those Judges and Magistrates whose whole time is devoted to judicial work. Of the Sessions Judge's pay only half is included, as the other half is debited to Revenue Heads of Districts only one-fourth pay is included, and of the Sub Judges, Mahalkaris, Mahalkaris and Sarkaryuns only half, the rest being debited to the Revenue Department. Where a separate establishment exists for judicial work only, the whole cost is included in the expenditure; and when other work is done by the same, only half of its cost is included.

JUDICIAL, CIVIL, AND CRIMINAL.

General Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals existing in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80, &c.—(Concluded).

Serial Number.	Name of Tribunal.	Name of Judge or Magistrate.	Location.	Territorial Jurisdiction.	Judicial powers.	Executive or other functions.	Income in Subsidiary Estates. Land or Jama.	Income in Subsidiary Estates. Other receipts.	Income in Subsidiary Estates. Total.	Expenditure in Subsidiary Estates.	Number of Native or Subsidiary officials in each Court.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil. Original. Suits.	Civil. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Civil. Appeals. From decrees.	Civil. Appeals. From orders.	Criminal. Original. Offence cases.	Criminal. Original. Miscellaneous cases.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions of Subordinate Courts.	Criminal. Appeals. From decisions in Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
	Magistrates' Courts.																				
	Baroda City.																				
31	1st Class Magistrate	Ramchandra Balmant ...	Baroda ...	Baroda City ...	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	None ...	166	8,041	8,156	28,973	7 Mukhtears ...	...	...	...	...	469	179	...	...	648	
32	2nd Class do.	Malhurdas Jugjivandas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 2, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation. Can commit for trial cases to the City Judge.	Ditto ...	77	5,057	5,134	6,071	3 ...	...	...	...	...	599	153	...	...	781	
						Total for the City Magistrates.	297	17,098	17,395	54,943	10 Mukhtears ...	...	...	...	...	979	481	...	...	1,467	
	Baroda District.																				
33	Personal Nath Subha and 1st Class Magistrate.	Kartial Kahabhai ...	Baroda ...	Baroda District ...	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Personal Nath Subha and the District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	1st Class Magistrate, Baroda Division.	Nago Hiranji ...	Baroda City ...	Baroda, Baroda, and Chorasi Kasbahs.	Ditto ...	Revenue duties, Kasbahdars of the Division.	10	4,305	4,305	4,264	4 Mukhtears ...	...	...	...	...	107	1	...	...	108	
35	1st Class Magistrate, Petlad Division.	Bhaidas Bajaji ...	Petlad ...	Petlad and Padra Mahals, and Sherkot sub-Mahal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	55	3,995	4,050	3,402	...	...	...	...	...	200	5	...	...	205	
36	1st Class Magistrate, Dabhoi Division.	Lalubhai Kasandas ...	Dabhoi ...	Dabhoi, Kapurai, and Tilakwada Mahals.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18	1,247	1,265	4,309	...	...	...	...	...	66	4	...	...	70	
37	Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Kalidas Narsee ...	Baroda ...	Baroda Mahal ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Waltermaker of the Mahal ...	40	3,977	4,017	3,497	3 Mukhtears. ...	...	...	...	...	131	80	...	...	211	
38	Sinore do. do.	Kazi Mahomed Ibrahim ...	Sinore ...	Sinore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	35	254	289	1,647	2 ...	...	...	...	...	69	62	...	...	131	
39	Jarods do. do.	Kothariji Bhimji ...	Jarods ...	Jarods ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	992	995	1,311	...	...	...	...	...	86	27	...	...	113	
40	Chorasis do. do.	Abdul Rahiman ...	Chorasis ...	Kosvi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	2,726	...	...	...	...	...	78	26	...	...	104	
41	Petlad do. do.	Bandlog Gangdhar ...	Petlad ...	Petlad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	40	1,801	1,841	3,021	...	...	...	...	...	173	126	...	...	299	
42	Dabhoi do. do.	Ramchandra Ganesh ...	Dabhoi ...	Dabhoi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	40	2,881	2,921	3,796	...	...	...	...	...	181	77	...	...	258	
43	Desáikhera do. do.	Hafizuddin Hajiruddin ...	Desáikhera ...	Desáikhera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	570	573	1,264	3 Mukhtears. ...	...	...	...	...	96	18	...	...	114	
44	Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Hari Bapuji ...	Baroda ...	Sherkhi ...	Ditto ...	Assistant to the Mahal ...	3	1,000	1,003	2,726	...	...	...	...	...	226	57	...	...	283	
				Jawadar ...	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.																
45	Sinore do. do.	Chinti Anant ...	Sinore ...	Sinore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	152	153	327	...	...	...	...	...	49	7	...	...	56	
46	Jarods do. do.	Bhikhabhai Bapu ...	Jarods ...	Jarods ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	719	...	...	...	...	...	91	14	...	...	105	
47	Chorasis do. do.	Bhikanbhai Bapu ...	Chorasis ...	Kosvi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	83	24	...	...	107	
48	Petlad do. do.	Kashavrao Vandarang ...	Petlad ...	Petlad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	34	636	670	774	...	...	...	...	...	111	45	...	...	156	
49	Padra do. do.	Ramrao Wagaon ...	Padra ...	Padra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	97	44	...	...	141	
50	Dabhoi do. do.	Bhaskar Sadashiva ...	Dabhoi ...	Dabhoi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	2,726	...	...	...	...	...	107	45	...	...	152	
51	Desáikhera do. do.	Hari Gopaldji ...	Desáikhera ...	Desáikhera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	2,726	...	...	...	...	...	83	24	...	...	107	
52	Sinore do. do.	Manilal Shankalal ...	Sinore ...	Dhaboi sub-Mahal ...	Ditto ...	Magistrate of the sub-Mahal.	2	1,000	1,002	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	62	37	...	...	99	
53	Tilakwada do. do.	Sakharam Bapaji ...	Tilakwada ...	Tilakwada ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	241	242	863	...	...	...	...	...	34	9	...	...	43	
	Town Magistrates.																				
54	Sojitra, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Jamiatram Sambhuram ...	Sojitra ...	Sojitra and eighteen other villages.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	169	869	681	1,441	...	...	...	...	...	170	131	...	...	301	
55	Vaso do. do.	Sakharam Narayan ...	Vaso ...	Vaso and eighteen other villages.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	99	946	10,38	2,319	...	...	...	...	...	170	163	...	...	333	
						Total for the Magistrates of Baroda.	900	19,429	20,110	37,854	14 Mukhtears.	...	...	...	...	2,535	1,261	...	...	3,800	
	Kaveri District.																				
56	Personal Nath Subha, 1st Class Magistrate.	Trivikarai Vajpai ...	Kaveri ...	Kaveri District ...	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Personal Nath Subha and the Deputy Kaveri Subha of the District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
57	1st Class Magistrate, Patana Division.	Vinayakrao Govind Dev ...	Patana ...	Patana Taluqdi and Sidhpur Sub-Mahal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32	3,071	3103	7,016	...	...	...	...	...	127	10	...	...	137	
58	1st Class Magistrate, Visnagar Division.	Kamalshi Vakhatchand ...	Visnagar ...	Visnagar Taluqdi, Vijapur, Kherálu, and Mahesana Mahals, and Vadnagar sub-Mahal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23	2,950	2,973	7,146	...	...	...	...	...	137	9	...	...	146	
59	1st Class Magistrate, Dabgamwa Division.	Mahadevbhai Ramchandra ...	Dabgamwa ...	Dabgamwa, Kadi and Kalol Mahals, and Agiamwa sub-Mahal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16	2,130	2,146	3,044	...	...	...	...	...	77	7	...	...	84	
60	Patan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Govindrai Yeshwant ...	Patan ...	Patan Mahal ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 50, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Waltermaker of the Mahal.	34	2,624	2,658	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	118	27	...	...	145	
61	Sidhpur do. do.	Gopalal Mahadevlal ...	Sidhpur ...	Sidhpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20	2,020	2,040	2,218	2 Vakils. 2 Mukhtears.	...	...	...	...	86	100	...	...	186	
62	Vadnagar do. do.	Ramrao Gopal ...	Chanasma ...	Vadnagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17	1,796	1,813	4,666	2 Mukhtears.	...	...	...	...	107	49	...	...	156	
63	Visnagar do. do.	Jamnadas Hathibhai ...	Visnagar ...	Visnagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28	1,816	1,844	3,140	...	...	...	...	...	101	150	...	...	251	
64	Kherálu do. do.	Gopalrao Khanderao ...	Kherálu ...	Kherálu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	827	830	2,290	...	...	...	...	...	107	38	...	...	145	
65	Vijapur do. do.	Bhikanrao Hari ...	Vijapur ...	Vijapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	104	53	...	...	157	
66	Mehsana do. do.	Shivrambhatt Shamalbhatt ...	Mehsana ...	Mehsana ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
67	Kadi do. do.	Kalidas Bhaidas ...	Kadi ...	Kadi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
68	Kalol do. do.	Subhanram Bhikadin ...	Kalol ...	Kalol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
69	Dabgamwa do. do.	Dalsukhram Jagjivan ...	Dabgamwa ...	Dabgamwa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17	1,000	1,017	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	98	46	...	...	144	
70	Patan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Shankar Sakharam ...	Patan ...	Patan ...	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Assistant to the Mahal ...	3	1,000	1,003	2,726	...	...	...	...	...	83	28	...	...	111	
71	Sidhpur do. do.	Ganpatrao Shankar ...	Sidhpur ...	Sidhpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	43	972	1,015	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	96	64	...	...	160	
72	Vadnagar do. do.	Vishvanath Ramchandra ...	Vadnagar ...	Vadnagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
73	Visnagar do. do.	Vishvanath Devprasad ...	Visnagar ...	Visnagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
74	Kherálu do. do.	Vasudevrao Keshavrao ...	Kherálu ...	Kherálu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16	243	259	768	...	...	...	...	...	144	130	...	...	274	
75	Vijapur do. do.	Lalaji Ragunath ...	Vijapur ...	Vijapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
76	Mehsana do. do.	Govindankar Samsaram ...	Mehsana ...	Mehsana ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	156	159	690	...	...	...	...	...	170	76	...	...	246	
77	Kaveri do. do.	Dayaram Jagadhar ...	Kaveri ...	Kadi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	46	...	...	153	
78	Kalol do. do.	Jaimanbhai Bhikji ...	Kalol ...	Kalol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	34	1,000	1,034	922	...	...	...	...	...	122	24	...	...	146	
79	Dabgamwa do. do.	Dayaram Jagadhar ...	Dabgamwa ...	Dabgamwa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17	1,000	1,017	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	98	47	...	...	145	
80	Harij Mahal Kazi do.	Gangarao Bapuji ...	Harij ...	Harij sub-Mahal ...	Ditto ...	Assistant of the sub-Mahal ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	60	34	...	...	94	
81	Amarsinha do. do.	Gopalrao Yeshwant ...	Amarsinha ...	Amarsinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	391	392	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	64	17	...	...	81	
82	Vadnagar do. do.	Vinayak Mahadeo ...	Vadnagar ...	Vadnagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33	660	693	924	...	...	...	...	...	83	52	...	...	135	
	Town Magistrates.																			700	
83	Patan Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Morarji Jiwaji ...	Patan ...	Patan town ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	None ...	30	753	784	1,979	...	...	...	...	...	278	70	...	...	348	
84	Kasri Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Vasudeo Balmukund Samarth ...	Kasri ...	Kasri ...	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	...	3	108	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	4	...	...	66	* This gentleman was specially appointed as 3rd Class Magistrate to assist the Waltermaker of Kasri while that officer was in charge of the Personal Nath Subhadar Seizure in addition to his own duties as Waltermaker.
						Total for the Magistrates of the District.	775	36,606	36,760	61,201	7	...	...	...	...	2,754	1,980	...	...	4,734	
	Nausari District.																				
85	1st Class Magistrate, Nausari Division.	Sorabji Jehangir ...	Nausari ...	Nausari and Gandevi Mahals.	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Revenue duties, Nath Subha of the Division.	47	349	420	6,451	1 Mukhtear.	...	...	...	...	109	29	...	...	138	
86	1st Class do. Vyara Division.	Motibhai Vinyakrao ...	Vyara ...	Vyara, Mohe, and Songad Mahals, and Vajpore sub-Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	9	547	556	2,329	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	...	...	46	
87	1st Class do. Kathor	Shah Bhadur ...	Kathor ...	Pardara, Kanpur, and Vekhandeva Mahals, and Kathi Mahal.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	15	238	253	2,192	2 Mukhtears.	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	
88	Nausari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Ganpat Hasjivandas ...	Nausari ...	Nausari Mahal ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 200, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Waltermaker of the Mahal.	36	1,073	1,119	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	50	20	...	...	69	
89	Ghandevi do. do.	Mahadev Sakharam ...	Ghandevi ...	Ghandevi ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	36	701	737	1,615	...	...	...	...	...	111	55	...	...	166	
90	Palsana do. do.	Vinayak Shrinam ...	Palsana ...	Palsana ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	36	1,000	1,036	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	19	...	...	126	
91	Kamroj do. do.	Jagadhar Buddhisi ...	Kamroj ...	Kelvoj ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	15	548	563	1,966	...	...	...	...	...	67	19	...	...	86	
92	Mahuva do. do.	Bhikanbhai Ranchod ...	Mahuva ...	Mahuva ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	36	1,000	1,036	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
93	Songad do. do.	Narsingji Mansingji ...	Songad ...	Songad ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	36	1,000	1,036	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
94	Vyara do. do.	Parbhudasbhai Vandasandas ...	Vyara ...	Vyara ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	15	277	292	844	...	...	...	...	...	72	9	...	...	81	
95	Songad do. do.	Vinayakrao Mahadeo ...	Songad ...	Songad ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	36	1,000	1,036	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
	Nausari Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.		Nausari ...	Nausari ...	Imprisonment for one month, fine up to Rupees 50, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Assistant of the Mahal.	9	66	75	952	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	...	...	33	
	Ghandevi do. do.	Yagneswarrao Bapuji ...	Ghandevi ...	Ghandevi ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	7	75	82	231	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	28	
	Palsana do. do.	Gopalkrishna Bhujibhai ...	Palsana ...	Palsana ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
	Kamroj do. do.	Bhikanbhai Shankarji ...	Kamroj ...	Kamroj ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
101	Vahuva do. do.	Vallabji Hari ...	Vahuva ...	Vahuva ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
102	Mahu do. do.	Hari Gangadhar ...	Mahu ...	Mahu ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	36	1,000	1,036	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
103	Vyara do. do.	Sakharam Ramchandra ...	Vyara ...	Vyara ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	15	277	292	844	...	...	...	...	...	72	9	...	...	81	
104	Songad do. do.	Bhikanrao Dhondev ...	Songad ...	Songad ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1	40	41	952	...	...	...	...	...	60	6	...	...	66	
105	Valod Mahal Kazi do.	Valod Kazi ...	Valod ...	Valod ...	Ditto ditto	Assistant of the sub-Mahal ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	60	34	...	...	94	
106	Vakal do. do.	Krishnarao Vaishnav ...	Vakal ...	Vakal ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	74	
	Town Magistrates.																				
107	Kathor, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Vasudev Daji ...	Kathor ...	Kathor town ...	Ditto ditto	None ...	32	356	388	984	...	...	...	...	...	65	15	...	...	80	† Out of this number the old Inventory, Mr. Blackley, Governor of Kathiawar cases, and the remain ng suits were disposed of by Kr. Vasudev Daji, on local duty, as ass.
108	Pilvoora do. do.	Balvantrao Daji ...	Pilvoora ...	Pilvoora ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	851	854	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	102	33	...	...	135	
						Total for the Magistrates of the District.	399	9,879	9,961	29,441	2 Mukhtears.	...	...	...	...	963	281	...	...	1,244	
	Amreli District.																				
109	Personal Nath Subha, 1st Class Magistrate.	Shankarrao Govind ...	Amreli ...	Personal Nath Subhadar Mahals.	Two years' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 1,000, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Revenue duties, Personal Nath Subha.	10	399	409	1,401	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	...	...	31	These cases were disposed by the Magistrate since September 1879.
110	1st Class Magistrate, Amreli ...	Moreshvar Girdhar ...	Ditto ...	Dhari and Kodinar Mahals.	Ditto ditto	Nath Subha Waltermaker of the Mahal.	3	696	699	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	...	...	36	
111	Dhari Mahal, 1st Class Magistrate.	Ambashankar Mehal ...	Dhari ...	Dhari Mahal ...	Ditto ditto	Waltermaker of the Mahal.	28	1,247	1,275	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	113	14	...	...	128	
112	Amreli do. do.	Keshavrao Dhirajlam ...	Amreli ...	Amreli ...	Six months' imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 50, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Ditto ditto	22	2,344	2,366	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	188	246	...	...	231	
113	Dhrangadra do. do.	Bhrilal Ozankankar ...	Dhrangadra ...	Dhrangadra ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	34	886	920	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	46	24	...	...	70	
114	Kodinar do. do.	Ramchandram Vishnu ...	Kodinar ...	Kodinar ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
115	Dhari do. do.	Kashavrao Govind ...	Dhari ...	Dhari ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
116	Bhankada Mahalkari, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Harishankar Daljibhai ...	Bhankada ...	Bhankada sub-Mahal ...	Ditto ditto	Assistant of the sub-Mahal ...	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
117	Amreli Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Damodhar Balchrisna ...	Amreli ...	Amreli Mahal ...	One Rupee imprisonment, fine up to Rupees 10, and thirty stripes, subject to confirmation.	Assistant of the Mahal.	3	992	995	969	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	...	...	34	
118	Dhrangadra do. do.	Moro Ganesh ...	Dhrangadra ...	Dhrangadra ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	27	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	Kodinar do. do.	Krishnarao Vithal ...	Kodinar ...	Kodinar ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	277	280	677	...	...	...	...	...	27	9	...	...	36	
120	Dhari do. do.	Gangadhar Sakharam ...	Dhari ...	Dhari ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	851	854	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	64	29	...	...	93	
121	Chhanmahal do. do.	Bhikanrao Trimbak ...	Dhari ...	Dhari ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3	1,000	1,003	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	107	52	...	...	159	
122	Bagi Shankheshar Mahalkari, 2nd Class Magistrate.	Bhikanrao Ganesh ...	Bagi ...	Bagi Shankheshar sub-Mahal ...	Ditto ditto	Assistant of the Mahal ...	3	369	372	672	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	22	
123	Shingpur do. do.	Kalliyano o Gokaval ...	Shingpur ...	Shingpur ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	17	454	471	196	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	22	
						Total for the Magistrates of the District.	202	10,248	10,450	15,432	...	...	...	...	...	959	502	...	...	1,461	
						Grand Total for the Civil and Criminal.	2,573	73,252	75,825	1,58,927	24	...	...	...	...	7,210	4,224	...	131	11,565	
						Grand Total for the Judicial Departments.	199,362	1,30,606	1,29,968	4,69,972	199	10,195	1,345	611	211	9,312	4,315	6	642	26,636	
						Search for the year 1878-79.	1,39,705	1,33,321	2,73,026	4,98,105	199	10,063	994	...	1,000	239	10,267	3,909	...	979	27,451	

(Sd.) S. B. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Farisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of original Civil suits filed, disposed of, and the year

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.						DIS							
	Pending on 31st July 1879.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1879 to July 1880.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of suits filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*.	Decreed on confession.	Referred to arbitration.	Decreed on oath.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BARODA CITY.						*Rupees.*								
Sardar Court	34	81	4	18	137	5,18,229	3	...	7	3	4	9	...	1
City Judge	108	67	5	2	182	3,13,439	...	...	8	1	7	2	1	...
City Munsiff	233	1,672	54	45	2,004	1,66,834	26	1	154	42	165	129	5	29
Total ...	375	1,820	63	65	2,323	9,98,502	29	1	169	46	176	140	6	30
BARODA DISTRICT.														
District Judge	33	32	2	1	68	86,812	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...
Munsiff.														
Baroda Mahal	130	466	19	12	627	42,850	13	...	87	6	51	62	...	2
Petlad „	161	1,278	3	15	1,457	1,17,190	10	4	42	298	211	27	1	20
Dabhoi „	184	760	7	10	961	72,967	11	...	41	48	95	117	...	...
Sinore „	72	266	7	2	347	36,518	3	1	51	5	67	53	...	3
Jaroda „	25	341	...	2	368	22,870	1	6	24	99	87	18	1	...
Chandod Dewani Kamdar...	15	42	...	...	57	4,475	...	...	2	...	6	10	...	...
Total ...	620	3,185	38	42	3,885	3,83,682	38	11	250	457	521	287	2	25
KARRI DISTRICT.														
District Judge	48	13	2	...	63	57,436	2	...	1	...	5	...	1	...
Munsiffs.														
Karri Mahal	237	1,202	12	6	1,457	79,078	1	1	382	2	32	95	1	4
Pattan „	123	721	11	4	859	62,783	4	4	169	73	95	63	...	2
Visnagar „	68	586	8	1	663	65,876	4	4	56	10	171	40	...	1
Dehegaum „ ...	54	323	10	1	388	18,958	...	...	74	22	32	20	...	...
Total ...	530	2,845	43	12	3,430	2,84,131	11	9	682	107	335	218	2	7
NAUSARI DISTRICT.														
District Judge	15	18	...	...	33	63,508	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
Munsiffs.														
Nausari Mahal ...	100	767	9	7	883	81,732	2	1	178	75	18	3	2	...
Vyara „ ...	97	237	...	1	335	23,296	1	...	82	4	46	26	...	1
Kathor „ ...	39	360	3	...	402	33,330	...	1	34	62	80	44	2	7
Total ...	251	1,382	12	8	1,653	2,01,866	4	2	295	143	145	75	4	8

* Out of this number, the City Judge decided twenty-six suits, and the Joint-Judge and Assistant
† Out of this number, the City Munsiff disposed of 1,607 and the Baroda Mahal Munsiff 168 suits, res
‡ Out of this number, the District Judge disposed of twelve, suits and the Joint and Assistant Judges
§ Besides this number, the Munsiff disposed of 168 suits of the City Munsiff Court's file. See remarks
‖ Out of this number, the District Judge disposed of twenty-five suits, and the Joint and Assistant

dix B.

NT No. 1.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in 1879-80.

POSED OF.						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.									REMARKS.
Ex parte.		*Contested.*																
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself.	Of contested suits.	Of other suits.	Average number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rupees.													
13	1	27	2	70	70,380	180	145	2	32	16	5	10	3	1	....	....	67	
11	1	46	13	90*	34,89,605	427	344	4	25	10	13	23	10	6	5	....	92	
380	10	717	117	1,775†	1,79,750	110	73	1	91	50	51	32	5	....	....	....	229	
404	12	790	132	1,935	37,39,735	133	84	1	148	76	69	65	18	7	5	....	388	
3	1	16	5	33‡	87,340	429	314	3	16	6	3	3	3	....	4	....	35	
130	3	149	39	542§	52,209	227	109	2	54	15	16	....	....	....	....	....	85	
337	10	341	47	1,348	1,26,249	113	40	1	69	20	17	3	....	....	....	....	109	
229	10	121	31	703	73,635	281	77	1	232	12	14	....	....	....	....	....	258	
48	....	26	6	263	33,630	430	86	1	71	6	4	3	....	....	....	....	84	
60	5	25	11	337	21,285	148	35	1	23	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	31	
10	....	11	2	41	5,218	140	36	2	15	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	16	
817	29	689	141	3,267	3,99,566	192	64	1	480	62	58	11	3	....	4	....	618	
5	....	24	8	46‖	1,74,592	987	320	6	3	1	5	5	....	....	3	....	17	
546	5	115	39	1,223	90,915	324	82	2	119	31	36	43	5	....	....	....	234	
192	1	67	19	689	59,321	180	72	2	131	13	16	8	1	1	....	....	170	
118	1	87	22	514	59,910	173	64	2	120	18	5	5	....	1	....	....	149	
106	1	33	6	294	17,930	281	80	2	86	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	94	
967	8	326	94	2,766	4,02,668	302	78	2	469	67	65	62	6	2	3	....	664	
2	....	1	4	14	2,04,230	838	215	5	9	1	3	5	1	....	....	....	19	
215	8	201	26	729	70,355	111	60	2	77	35	29	12	1	....	....	....	154	
53	4	30	10	257	20,395	229	80	1	57	10	5	6	....	....	....	....	78	
38	1	43	2	314	26,437	242	39	1	68	13	4	3	....	....	....	....	88	
308	13	275	42	1,314	3,21,417	159	61	1	211	59	41	26	2	....	....	....	339	

Judges fifty-three and eleven, respectively. See detailed remarks given in the general statement.
pectively.
fifteen and six suits, respectively.
against the City Munsiff's Court
Judges six and fifteen suits, respectively.

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of original Civil suits filed, disposed of, and in the year

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.						DIS							
	Pending on 31st July 1879.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1879 to July 1880.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of suits filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*.	Decreed on confession.	Referred to arbitration.	Decreed on oath.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rupees.								
AMRELI DISTRICT.														
District Judge ...	72	325	8	1	406	1,18,566	3	...	22	62	66	34	14	...
Munsiffs.														
Kodinar Mahal ...	25	241	2	...	271	14,354	...	...	35	...	81	63	...	1
Okhamandal Mahal* ...	31	258	6	1	296	16,842	2	1	32	8	13	79	1	...
Total ...	128	827	16	2	973	1,49,762	5	1	89	70	160	176	15	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,904	10,059	172	129	12,264	20,17,943	87	24	1,485	823	1,337	896	29	71
														ABST
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court ...	34	87	4	18	137	5,18,229	3	...	7	3	4	9	...	1
BARODA CITY. City Judge ...	108	67	5	2	182	3,13,439	...	...	8	1	7	2	1	...
BARODA CITY. „ Munsiff ...	233	1,672	54	45	2,004	1,66,834	26	1	154	42	165	129	5	29
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge ...	33	32	2	1	68	86,812	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...
BARODA DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	587	3,153	36	41	3,817	2,96,870	38	11	247	456	517	287	2	25
KARRI DISTRICT. Judge ...	48	13	2	...	63	57,436	2	...	1	...	5	...	1	...
KARRI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	482	2,832	41	12	3,367	2,26,695	9	9	681	107	330	218	1	7
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Judge ...	15	18	...	...	33	63,508	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	236	1,364	12	8	1,620	1,38,358	3	2	294	141	144	73	4	8
AMRELI DISTRICT Judge ...	72	325	8	1	406	1,18,566	3	...	22	62	66	34	14	...
AMRELI DISTRICT Munsiffs ...	56	502	8	1	567	31,196	2	1	67	8	94	142	1	1
TOTAL ... Judges ...	310	536	21	22	889	11,57,990	9	...	42	69	87	47	16	1
TOTAL ... Munsiffs ...	1,594	9,523	151	107	11,375	8,59,953	78	24	1,443	754	1,250	849	13	70
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,904	10,059	172	129	12,264	20,17,943	87	24	1,485	823	1,337	896	29	71
Result for the year 1878-79...	1,978	9,622	213	134	11,947	25,28,516	71	15	1,577	712	1,222	1,033	41	100

* The Munsiff of this Mahal being also in charge of the Beyt Shankhodhor Dewani Court opened during the work of the former Court.

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

POSED OF.						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.
Ex parte.		*Contested.*															
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself.	Of contested suits.	Of other suits.	Average number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rupees.													
69	...	63	10	343	1,23,211	447	95	1	18	13	13	10	4	1	4	...	63	
28	1	25	6	240	14,402	157	30	...	22	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	31	
39	...	75	12	262	19,046	168	60	1	17	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	34	
136	1	163	28	845	1,56,659	206	66	1	57	28	23	11	4	1	4	...	128	
2,632	63	2,243	437	10,127	50,20,045	191	71	1	1,355	292	256	175	33	10	16	...	2,137	
RACT.																		
13	1	27	2	70	70,380	180	145	2	32	16	5	10	3	1	...	...	67	
11	1	46	13	99	34,89,605	427	344	4	25	10	13	23	10	6	5	...	92	
380	10	717	117	1,775	1,79,750	110	73	1	91	56	51	32	5	...	...	...	229	
3	1	16	5	33	87,340	429	314	3	16	6	3	3	3	...	4	...	35	
814	28	673	136	3,234	3,12,226	186	62	1	464	56	55	8	...	...	...	...	582	
5	...	24	8	46	1,74,592	987	320	6	3	1	5	5	...	...	3	...	17	
962	8	302	86	2,720	2,28,076	245	79	2	456	66	60	57	6	2	...	...	647	
2	...	1	4	14	2,04,230	838	215	5	9	1	3	5	1	...	...	...	19	
306	13	274	38	1,300	1,17,187	148	60	1	202	58	38	21	1	...	...	...	320	
63	...	63	10	343	1,23,211	447	95	1	18	13	13	10	4	1	4	...	63	
67	1	100	18	502	33,448	165	44	1	39	15	10	1	...	...	...	...	65	
103	3	177	42	596	41,49,358	492	139	2	103	47	42	56	21	8	16	...	253	
2,529	60	2,066	395	9,531	8,70,687	164	67	1	1,252	245	214	119	12	2	...	...	1,844	
2,632	63	2,243	437	10,127	50,20,045	191	71	1	1,355	292	256	175	33	10	16	...	2,137	
2,778	83	1,984	127	10,043	19,08,138	180	67	1	932	293	361	201	61	51	...	2	1,904	

the year, the work of both the Courts, *viz.*, Okhamandal and Beyt, has been put together and shown as

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen
STATEME
CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.										
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BARODA CITY.											
Sardar Court	29	2	20	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	74
City Judge	17	...	6	24	...	...	...	1	...	3	51
„ Munsif	586	28	293	628	14	21	1	9	2	23	1,605
Total ...	632	30	319	674	14	21	1	10	3	26	1,730
BARODA DISTRICT.											
District Judge	10	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Munsiffs.											
Baroda Mahal	264	2	124	8	2	2	13	2	1	12	430
Petlad „	758	14	251	115	11	4	26	6	11	12	1,208
Dabhoi „	268	28	303	131	...	...	2	4	3	2	741
Sinore „	82	3	116	43	...	1	...	2	1	3	251
Jarod „	119	3	165	10	1	3	11	3	2	4	321
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	22	3	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Total ...	1,523	53	976	321	14	10	52	17	18	33	3,017
KARRI DISTRICT.											
District Judge	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Munsiffs.											
Karri Mahal	1,026	6	11	114	...	3	2	2	1	8	1,173
Patan „	193	4	361	91	4	2	5	2	...	3	665
Visnagar Mahal	453	1	25	24	1	6	6	5	1	2	524
Dehegaum „	278	4	10	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	304
Total ...	1,955	15	409	237	5	11	17	9	2	13	2,673
NAUSARI DISTRICT.											
District Judge	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	15
Munsiffs.											
Nausari Mahal	379	2	272	36	8	11	1	2	4	9	724
Vyara „	31	4	110	77	...	1	1	1	...	4	229
Kathor „	243	4	74	6	1	...	6	1	1	7	343
Total ...	654	10	462	120	9	12	8	4	5	27	1,311

dix C.

NT No. 2.

JUSTICE.

filed in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

SUITS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						OTHER SUITS.								
Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	81
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	8	15	67
5	10	28	4	...	47	...	2	4	3	3	3	5	20	1,672
5	15	28	4	...	52	1	2	8	3	6	3	15	38	1,820
4	1	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
28	3	1	1	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	466
26	10	16	1	...	53	2	1	2	1	7	...	4	17	2,278
7	5	3	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	760
9	1	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	266
6	1	6	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	7	341
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	42
80	21	29	3	...	133	2	1	3	1	18	2	8	35	3,185
1	...	3	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
9	3	15	...	...	27	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1,202
28	11	9	...	...	48	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	8	721
15	11	24	2	...	52	2	...	3	3	1	...	1	10	586
9	3	7	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
62	28	58	2	1	151	5	...	7	4	3	1	1	21	2,845
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	18
20	4	4	...	...	28	...	...	3	...	5	...	7	15	787
4	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	237
5	4	4	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	360
30	11	8	...	...	49	...	...	5	...	9	...	8	22	1,382

CIVIL.

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits filed

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.										
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For moveable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMRELI DISTRICT.											
District Judge	71	5	130	95	...	...	...	3	...	4	308
Munsiffs.											
Kodinar Mahal	147	9	40	32	...	1	...	3	1	6	239
Okhamandal Mahal ...	67	13	141	8	...	3	...	7	...	6	245
Total ...	285	27	311	135	...	4	...	13	1	16	792
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,049	135	2,477,	1,487	42	58	78	53	29	115	9,523
											ABST
BARODA CITY. { Sardar Court ...	29	2	20	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	74
{ City Judge ...	17	...	6	24	...	...	...	1	...	3	51
{ „ Munsiff ...	586	28	293	623	14	21	1	9	2	23	1,605
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge	10	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
{ Munsiffs ...	1,513	53	969	313	14	10	52	17	18	33	2,992
KARRI DISTRICT. { Judge	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
{ Munsiffs ...	1,950	15	407	237	5	11	17	9	2	13	2,666
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	15
{ Munsiffs ...	653	10	456	119	9	12	8	4	5	20	1,296
AMRELI DISTRICT. { Judge	71	5	130	95	...	...	...	3	...	4	308
{ Munsiffs ...	214	22	181	40	...	4	...	10	1	12	484
TOTAL { Judges	133	7	171	150	...	...	...	4	1	14	480
{ Munsiffs ...	4,916	128	2,306	1,337	42	58	78	49	28	101	9,043
GRAND TOTAL ...	5049	135	2,477	1,487	42	58	78	53	29	115	9,523
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	4,870	152	2,303	1,310	43	65	63	51	60	101	9,018

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.—(*Concld.*)

SUITS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						OTHER SUITS.								
Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	2	...	3	...	11	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	6	325
...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	244
...	1	6	1	...	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	5	258
6	3	8	4	...	21	1	1	3	3	2	...	4	14	827
183	78	131	13	1	406	9	4	26	11	38	6	36	130	10,059
RACT.														
...	4	.....	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	81
...	1	.....	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	8	15	67
5	10	28	4	...	47	...	2	4	3	3	3	5	20	1,672
4	1	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
76	20	28	2	...	126	2	1	3	1	18	2	8	35	3,153
1	...	3	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
61	28	55	2	...	146	4	...	7	4	3	1	1	20	2,832
1	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	18
29	11	8	...	...	48	...	...	3	...	9	...	8	20	1,364
6	2	.....	3	...	11	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	6	325
...	1	8	1	...	10	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	8	502
12	8	4	4	1	29	2	...	8	...	5	...	12	27	536
171	70	127	9	...	377	7	4	18	11	33	6	24	103	9,523
183	78	131	13	1	406	9	4	26	11	38	6	36	130	10,059
204	134	170	12	4	524	8	3	8	3	26	...	32	80	9,622

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,

Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits dis

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.											SUITS ABLE	
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BARODA CITY.													
Sardar Court	23	2	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	4
City Judge	21	...	8	33	1	...	...	3	...	3	69	...	3
„ Munsiff	589	34	330	614	14	28	1	12	3	19	1,674	4	11
Total ...	633	36	357	692	15	28	1	15	3	22	1,802	4	18
BARODA DISTRICT.													
District Judge	13	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	4	...
Munsiffs.													
Baroda Mahal	259	4	147	10	1	2	11	2	4	9	449	70	6
Petlad „	778	15	263	110	11	3	28	7	9	17	1,241	39	6
Dabhoi „	231	2	279	116	...	...	1	3	10	5	647	19	9
Sinore „	93	3	120	14	...	2	3	2	1	3	241	10	1
Jarod „	112	3	164	11	1	1	14	3	4	3	316	4	5
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	17	3	7	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	40	...	...
Total ...	1,503	30	988	277	13	8	58	17	29	37	2,960	146	27
KARRI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	21	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	34	3	...
Munsiffs.													
Karri Mahal	1,025	3	19	118	...	5	5	2	1	2	1,180	13	8
Pattan „	203	7	331	67	6	2	3	3	...	6	628	33	12
Visnagar „	374	1	25	26	1	6	6	5	1	3	448	14	7
Dehegaum „	253	4	7	4	...	1	2	...	1	2	274	9	5
Total ...	1,876	15	391	217	7	14	16	10	5	13	2,564	72	32
NAUSARI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	...	1
Munsiffs.													
Nausari Mahal	368	3	245	38	8	11	4	1	2	6	686	19	8
Vyara „	44	4	121	73	...	...	1	1	1	4	249	5	2
Kathor „	208	3	63	11	1	...	4	1	1	6	298	6	6
Total ...	622	10	433	124	9	11	9	4	5	18	1,245	30	17

dix D.

NT No. 3.

JUSTICE.

posed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

RELATING TO IMMOV-PROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									REMARKS.
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contract.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand Total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	67	*Note.*—The number of cases transferred to other Courts shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1, Civil Justice, are not included in this Statement, as those cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The figure of Grand Total in column 27 of this statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1 from the total shown in column 20 of that statement.
1	...	2	6	1	...	1	...	5	...	8	15	90	
33	6	3	57	1	4	...	1	9	...	3	18	1,749	
34	6	5	67	2	4	2	1	14	...	14	37	1,906	
3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	
3	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	529	
31	...	...	76	1	1	2	2	8	2	5	21	1,338	
12	...	1	41	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	692	
4	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	260	
8	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	336	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	41	
61	...	1	235	1	2	2	2	15	3	9	34	3,229	
5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	44	
17	1	...	39	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1,222	
10	...	...	55	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	685	
32	2	...	55	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	7	510	
6	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	
70	3	...	177	1	...	6	2	3	...	2	14	2,755	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
7	...	...	34	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	7	727	
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	
3	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	314	
10	...	...	57	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	8	1,310	

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits dis

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.											SUITS ABLE,	
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AMRELI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	80	4	127	94	...	...	...	6	...	7	318	3	4
Munsiffs.													
Kodinar Mahal	149	5	37	33	...	1	...	2	1	6	234	...	1
Okhamandal Mahal	70	11	143	7	...	3	...	6	...	7	247	1	1
Total ...	299	20	307	134	...	4	...	14	1	20	799	4	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,933	111	2,476	1,444	44	65	84	60	43	110	9,370	256	100
												A	*BS*
BARODA CITY { Sardar Court ...	23	2	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	4
City Judge ...	21	...	8	33	1	...	...	3	...	3	69	...	3
„ Munsiffs ...	589	32	330	644	14	28	1	12	3	19	1,674	4	11
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge ...	13	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	4	...
Munsiffs ...	1,490	30	980	273	13	8	58	17	28	37	2,934	142	27
KARRI DISTRICT. { Judge ...	21	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	34	3	...
Munsiffs ...	1,855	15	382	215	7	14	16	10	3	13	2,530	69	32
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge ...	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	...	1
Munsiffs ...	620	10	423	122	9	11	9	3	4	16	1,233	30	16
AMRELI DISTRICT. { Judge ...	80	4	127	94	...	...	...	6	...	7	318	3	4
Munsiffs ...	219	16	180	40	...	4	...	8	1	13	481	1	2
TOTAL ... { Judges ...	160	6	175	150	1	...	...	10	4	12	518	10	12
Munsiffs ...	4,773	105	2,301	1,294	43	65	84	50	39	98	8,852	246	88
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,933	111	2,476	1,444	44	65	84	60	43	110	9,370	256	100
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	4,915	138	2,379	1,414	45	68	52	52	68	100	9,231	280	143

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

posed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

RELATING TO IMMOVPROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									REMARKS.
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatan*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contract.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand Total	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	8	...	17	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	5	340	
1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	240	
6	1	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	260	
9	10	...	29	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	12	840	
184	19	6	565	5	8	12	8	37	4	31	105	10,040	
TRACT.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	
1	...	2	6	1	...	1	...	5	...	8	15	90	
33	6	3	57	1	4	...	1	9	...	3	18	1,749	
3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	
58	...	1	228	1	2	2	2	15	3	9	34	3,196	
5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	44	
65	3	...	169	1	...	6	2	2	...	1	12	2,711	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
10	...	...	56	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	8	1,297	
2	8	...	17	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	5	340	
7	2	...	12	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	7	500	
11	8	2	43	1	...	3	1	8	...	13	26	587	
173	11	4	522	4	8	9	7	29	4	18	79	9,453	
184	19	6	565	5	8	12	8	37	4	31	105	10,040	
181	34	2	640	10	3	15	7	38	1	27	101	9,972	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original Suits filed in the

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Sardar Court	...	...	3	38	24	1,334	24	5,859	10	7,002
City Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Munsiff	88	288	444	5,235	736	37,194	349	81,781	55	42,336
Total ...	88	288	447	5,273	760	38,528	373	87,640	65	49,338
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	1	3	77	968	277	14,490	102	21,395	9	5,994
Petlad „	63	196	247	3,103	664	33,972	278	60,413	26	19,506
Dabhoi „	21	76	190	2,280	353	17,646	183	42,038	13	10,927
Sinore „	3	11	20	257	144	7,709	90	21,927	9	6,614
Jarod „	14	49	97	1,257	181	8,242	44	9,566	5	3,756
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	1	2	11	119	19	976	9	2,101	2	1,277
Total ...	103	337	642	7,984	1,638	83,035	706	1,57,440	64	48,074
KARRI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	611
Munsiffs.										
Karri Mahal...	62	218	355	4,267	617	29,557	150	30,977	18	14,059
Pattan „	23	94	188	2,281	344	18,572	143	28,301	23	13,535
Visnagar „	3	11	81	1,115	330	17,266	153	32,600	19	14,884
Dehegaum „	20	62	90	1,081	165	7,564	47	9,706	1	545
Total ...	108	385	714	8,744	1,456	72,959	493	1,01,584	62	43,634

dix E.

NT No. 4.

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs.1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs.1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
6	9,017	4	15,583	5	36,681	4	2,95,532	1	1,47,183	81	5,18,229	
35	50,583	22	66,237	7	53,224	3	1,43,395	...	...	67	3,13,439	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,672	1,66,834	
41	59,600	26	81,820	12	89,905	7	4,38,927	1	1,47,183	1,820	9,83,502	
21	30,291	7	17,870	3	26,620	1	12,031	...	...	32	86,812	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	42,850	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	1,17,190	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	72,967	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	36,518	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	22,870	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	4,475	
21	30,291	7	17,870	3	26,620	1	12,031	...	...	3,185	3,83,682	
5	7,520	4	16,155	2	13,000	1	20,150	...	...	13	57,436	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	79,078	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	62,783	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	65,876	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	18,958	
5	7,520	4	16,155	2	13,000	1	20,150	...	...	2,945	2,84,131	

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original Suits filed in the Courts

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAUSARI DISTRICT.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Nausari Mahal	17	61	136	1,750	411	20,941	174	37,711	29	21,269
Vyara „	24	77	64	798	89	4,036	51	10,656	9	7,729
Kathore „	3	14	53	725	218	11,030	82	18,881	4	2,680
Total ...	44	152	253	3,273	718	36,007	307	67,248	42	31,678
AMRELI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	16	54	71	833	152	8,738	55	12,285	10	7,152
Munsiffs.										
Kodinar Mahal	13	51	96	1,311	109	5,621	23	4,956	3	2,415
Okhamandal „	8	29	67	837	156	8,399	25	5,678	2	1,899
Total ...	37	134	234	2,981	417	22,758	103	22,919	15	11,466
GRAND TOTAL...	380	1,296	2,290	28,255	4,989	2,53,287	1,982	4,36,831	248	1,84,190
BARODA CITY. Sardar Court ...										*ABS*
BARODA CITY. City Judge ...	...	...	3	88	24	1,334	24	5,859	10	7,002
BARODA CITY. „ Munsiff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	88	288	444	5,235	736	37,194	349	81,781	55	42,336
BARODA DISTRICT. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BARODA DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	103	337	642	7,984	1,638	83,035	706	1,57,440	64	48,074
KARRI DISTRICT. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	611
KARRI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	108	385	714	8,744	1,456	72,959	493	1,01,584	61	43,023
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAUSARI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	44	152	253	3,273	718	36,007	307	67,248	42	31,678
AMRELI DISTRICT. Judge	16	54	71	833	152	8,738	55	12,285	10	7,152
AMRELI DISTRICT. Munsiffs ...	21	80	163	2,148	265	14,020	48	10,634	5	4,314
TOTAL ... Judges	16	54	74	871	176	10,072	79	18,144	21	14,765
TOTAL ... Munsiffs ...	364	1,242	2,216	27,384	4,813	2,43,215	1,903	4,18,687	227	1,69,425
GRAND TOTAL ...	380	1,296	2,290	28,255	4,989	2,53,287	1,982	4,36,831	248	1,84,190
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	318	1,126	2,243	28,016	4,752	2,41,117	1,859	4,14,835	264	1,96,416

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs.1,00,0		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
9	13,950	7	23,750	1	8,713	1	17,095	...	...	18	63,508	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	81,732	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	23,296	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	33,330	
9	13,950	7	23,750	1	8,713	1	17,095	...	...	1,382	2,01,866	
8	11,251	9	30,395	2	12,335	2	35,523	...	...	325	1,18,566	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	14,354	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	16,842	
8	11,251	9	30,395	2	12,335	2	35,523	...	...	827	1,49,762	
84	1,22,612	53	1,69,990	20	1,50,573	12	5,23,726	1	1,47,183	10,059	20,17,943	
TR ACT.												
6	9,017	4	15,583	5	36,681	4	2,95,532	1	1,47,183	81	5,18,229	
35	50,583	22	66,237	7	53,224	3	1,43,395	...	...	67	3,13,439	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,672	1,66,834	
21	30,291	7	17,870	3	26,620	1	12,031	...	...	32	86,812	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,153	2,96,870	
5	7,520	4	16,155	2	13,000	1	20,150	...	...	13	57,436	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,832	2,26,695	
9	13,950	7	23,750	1	8,713	1	17,095	...	...	18	63,508	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,364	1,38,358	
8	11,251	9	30,395	2	12,335	2	35,523	...	...	325	1,18,566	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	31,196	
84	1,22,612	53	1,69,990	20	1,50,573	12	5,23,726	1	1,47,183	536	11,57,990	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,523	8,59,953	
84	1,22,612	53	1,69,990	20	1,50,573	12	5,23,726	1	1,47,183	10,059	20,17,943	
79	1,16,392	55	1,82,679	32	2,36,572	18	5,62,241	2	5,49,122	9,622	25,28,516	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original Civil suits disposed of

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Sardar Court	...	...	4	45	22	1,315	22	5,110	8	6,138
City Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	699
„ Munsiff	89	295	448	4,372	784	41,421	366	87,042	62	46,620
Total	89	295	452	4,417	806	42,736	388	92,152	71	53,457
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	1	3	74	955	315	15,855	127	27,391	12	8,005
Petlad „	63	200	259	3,325	687	35,081	296	63,880	33	23,763
Dabhoi „	18	59	176	2,084	307	15,234	171	39,727	20	16,531
Sinore „	3	11	21	272	145	7,756	82	18,511	9	7,080
Jarod „	14	49	95	1,233	179	8,068	46	10,535	2	1,400
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	1	2	8	84	19	980	10	2,105	3	2,047
Total ...	100	324	633	7,953	1,652	82,974	733	1,62,430	79	58,826
KARRI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	999
Munsiffs.										
Karri Mahal...	55	190	335	4,135	636	31,424	173	37,888	23	17,278
Patan „	19	78	180	2,236	343	17,070	121	25,300	22	14,637
Visnagar „	3	11	59	793	281	14,786	148	30,609	19	13,711
Dehegaum „	12	45	82	1,022	152	7,147	47	9,171	1	515
Total ...	89	324	656	8,186	1,412	70,427	489	1,02,968	66	47,170
NAUSARI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs.										
Nausari Mahal	15	53	133	1,658	402	19,779	154	31,948	23	16,917
Vyara „	35	113	79	896	89	4,221	47	10,387	6	4,778
Kathor „	2	9	45	606	198	9,609	66	14,289	3	1,924
Total ..	52	175	257	3,160	689	33,609	267	56,624	32	23,619

dix F.

NT No. 5.

JUSTICE.

in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
4	5,930	1	3,875	6	47,967	...	...	...	...	67	70,380	NOTE.—The number of cases transferred to other Courts shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1, Civil Justice, are not included in this statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The figure of total in column 22 of this statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1 from the total shown in column 20 of that statement.
32	45,080	38	1,00,121	12	88,045	4	1,42,538	3	31,13,122	90	34,89,605	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,749	1,79,750	
36	51,010	39	1,03,996	18	1,36,012	4	1,42,538	3	31,13,122	1,906	37,39,735	
18	27,011	11	35,754	3	24,294	...	...	...	...	33	87,340	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	52,209	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	1,26,249	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	73,635	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	33,630	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	21,285	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5,218	
18	27,011	11	35,754	3	24,294	...	...	...	...	3,229	3,98,566	
19	28,462	16	55,952	5	39,108	3	50,071	...	...	44	1,74,592	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	90,915	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	59,321	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	59,910	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	17,930	
19	28,462	16	55,952	5	39,108	3	50,071	...	...	2,755	4,02,668	
3	3,850	5	18,286	1	7,562	3	48,522	1	1,26,010	13	2,04,230	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	70,355	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	20,395	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	26,437	
3	3,850	5	18,286	1	7,562	3	48,522	1	1,26,010	1,310	3,21,417	

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original Civil suits disposed of

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AMRELI DISTRICT.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
District Judge	18	60	73	854	155	8,837	61	13,738	15	8,346
Munsiffs.										
Kodinar Mahal	10	38	93	1,167	109	5,157	23	4,345	5	3,695
Okhamandal „	9	33	67	814	151	8,090	29	6,721	4	3,388
Total ...	37	131	233	2,835	415	22,084	113	24,804	24	15,429
GRAND TOTAL ...	367	1,249	2,231	26,551	4,974	2,51,830	1,990	4,38,978	272	1,98,501
										ABS
BARODA CITY — Sardar Court ...	...	...	4	45	22	1,315	22	5,110	8	6,138
BARODA CITY — City Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	699
BARODA CITY — „ Munsiff ...	89	295	448	4,372	784	41,421	366	87,042	62	46,620
BARODA DISTRICT. — Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	...	...
BARODA DISTRICT. — Munsiffs ...	100	324	633	7,953	1,652	82,974	732	1,62,149	79	58,826
KAIRI DISTRICT. — Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	999
KAIRI DISTRICT. — Munsiffs ...	89	324	656	8,186	1,412	70,427	489	1,02,968	65	46,171
NAUSARI DISTRICT. — Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAUSARI DISTRICT. — Munsiffs ...	52	175	257	3,160	689	33,609	267	56,624	32	23,619
AMRELI DISTRICT. — Judge	18	60	73	854	155	8,837	61	13,738	15	8,346
AMRELI DISTRICT. — Munsiffs ...	19	71	160	1,981	260	13,247	52	11,066	9	7,083
TOTAL — Judges	18	60	77	899	177	10,152	84	19,129	25	16,182
TOTAL — Munsiffs ...	349	1,189	2,154	25,652	4,797	2,41,678	1,906	4,19,849	247	1,82,319
GRAND TOTAL ...	367	1,249	2,231	26,551	4,974	2,51,830	1,990	4,38,978	272	1,98,501
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	315	1,118	2,223	27,642	4,856	2,47,308	2,023	4,54,310	293	2,10,736

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.		Total.		Remarks.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
7	10,446	5	16,050	2	13,700	3	51,180	...	...	339 +1* 340	1,23,211	* This being a Giras case, its value not given.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	14,402	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	19,046	
7	10,446	5	16,050	2	13,700	3	51,180	...	...	839 +1 840	1,56,659	
83	1,20,779	76	2,30,038	29	2,20,676	13	2,92,311	4	32,39,132	10,039 +1 10,040	50,20,045	
TRACT.												
4	5,930	1	3,875	6	47,967	...	...	...	...	67	70,380	
32	45,080	38	1,00,121	12	88,045	4	1,42,538	3	31,13,122	90	34,89,605	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,749	1,79,750	
18	27,011	11	35,754	3	24,294	...	...	...	...	33	87,340	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,196	3,12,226	
19	28,462	16	55,952	5	39,108	3	50,071	...	...	44	1,74,592	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,711	2,28,076	
3	3,850	5	18,286	1	7,562	3	48,522	1	1,26,010	13	2,04,230	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	1,17,187	
7	10,446	5	16,050	2	13,700	3	51,180	...	...	339 +1 340	1,23,211	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	33,448	
83	1,20,779	76	2,30,038	29	2,20,676	13	2,92,311	4	32,39,132	586 +1† 587	41,49,359	† Giras case. Value not given.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,453	8,70,687	
83	1,20,779	76	2,30,038	29	2,20,676	13	2,92,311	4	32,39,132	10,039 +1 10,040	50,20,045	
131	1,96,250	94	2,38,815	21	1,47,302	11	3,28,957	...	...	9,967 +5 9,972	19,08,438	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix G.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Civil Justice.

Statement showing the number of darkhasts (applications) for execution of decrees filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1879-80.

Name of Court.	For disposal.								Disposed of.														Remaining undisposed of.								Remarks.
	Darkhasts pending on the 31st July 1879.	Number of decrees for execution filed during the year.	Value of the decrees in column 3 that was transferred.	Darkhasts filed in the Court itself from August 1879 to July 1880.	Number of decrees for execution received by transfer.	Value of darkhasts received by transfer.	Number of decrees for execution which the darkhasts in column 5 represent.	Value of the decree in column 9 that was transferred.	Total number of darkhasts, column 7.	Total number of decrees in column 9.	Total value of decrees in column 10.	Darkhasts struck off for default.	Number of decrees for execution struck off in column 13.	Value of the decrees in column 14 which were struck off.	Darkhasts transferred to other Courts.	Number of decrees for execution transferred in column 16.	Value of the decrees in column 17 which were transferred.	Total number of darkhasts, column 11 and 18.	Total number of decrees, column 12 and 19.	Total value of darkhasts, column 13 and 20.	Total value of decrees, column 14 and 21.	Pending disposal at close of year.	Number of decrees for execution which remain undisposed of.	Value of the decrees in column 23 which remain undisposed of.	Date of decree still having real interest.	On account of other causes.	Under three months and under six months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total number of darkhasts pending.	Number of decrees for execution in column 30 that remained unrealised at the close of the year.	Value of the decrees in column 30 that remained unrealised at the close of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Baroda City.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.															Rs.	
Sardar Court	104	101	2,15,490	85	55	39,417	2	2	2,047	971	159	2,56,853	4	4	1,399	62	62	62,145	61	63	67,853	373	...	1	104	12	15	15	28	23	13	...	...	105	91	1,89,780
City Judge	66	64	2,13,975	46	29	5,96,800	1	1	175	169	174	6,02,800	3	3	2,015	80	75	26,943	61	73	28,958	246	20	10	76	20	25	14	41	11	53	...	...	104	101	6,73,999
" Moonsif	260	260	62,049	1,257	1,213	1,07,567	1	1	433	1,016	1,014	2,10,000	5	5	997	1,282	1,286	31,738	1,302	1,299	32,035	96	16	12	72	120	140	63	67	447	11	3	6	316	316	30,424
Total	430	425	4,91,514	1,388	1,297	7,43,784	4	4	2,655	1,956	1,347	12,70,453	9	9	4,411	1,424	1,423	3,20,853	1,424	1,435	3,28,846	715	36	23	252	152	180	92	136	47	79	3	6	525	512	8,93,203	
Baroda District.																																					
District Judge	60	60	9,13,396	53	47	93,183	1	1	1,119	94	48	9,07,694	7	7	...	66	50	20,900	63	57	28,909	289	11	6	14	9	3	7	6	4	2	...	...	31	31	7,86,903	
Moonsifs.																																					
Baroda Mahal	67	65	57,876	424	385	44,894	...	...	...	511	472	86,726	1	1	16	405	370	19,021	468	371	19,537	102	11	18	22	56	18	12	23	5	...	1	...	107	101	60,726	
Petlad "	244	238	62,576	1,241	974	1,06,314	...	...	...	2,440	2,356	1,84,795	...	...	...	1,256	1,031	48,380	1,256	1,031	50,120	94	11	28	152	184	98	22	12	5	3	...	...	109	104	50,778	
Dabhoi "	79	79	22,065	549	549	61,250	...	...	...	1,128	1,128	61,250	...	...	...	375	375	26,650	375	375	26,650	104	10	11	54	41	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	69	69	25,140	
Sinore "	27	27	6,800	147	136	21,062	...	...	...	174	163	29,853	...	...	...	145	138	13,324	145	138	13,324	113	5	...	27	17	18	8	2	1	...	...	79	79	7,646	
Jhoorde "	42	42	17,500	165	106	12,000	...	...	1,209	207	207	24,000	...	...	...	201	201	8,000	201	201	8,000	74	6	6	14	14	2	1	2	1	...	...	40	40	16,000	
Chandod Nawab Kundar ...	10	10	1,316	29	25	3,466	...	...	...	30	25	4,366	...	...	...	28	28	2,366	28	28	2,366	40	1	...	6	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	634	
Total ...	522	508	9,72,532	2,436	2,023	3,25,009	4	4	2,351	5,082	4,905	16,79,689	8	8	16	2,479	2,150	1,80,101	2,467	2,124	1,80,902	806	60	83	353	341	77	69	56	15	9	1	6	475	459	8,87,826	
Kasbi District.																																					
District Judge	15	14	52,500	40	34	91,215	...	...	...	56	56	1,26,811	...	...	...	41	38	21,135	41	41	21,135	112	...	1	13	6	5	1	1	2	...	...	1	18	18	31,867	
Moonsifs.																																					
Karvi Mahal	39	39	5,903	716	679	85,679	...	...	...	757	715	91,581	...	...	...	700	658	15,739	700	696	15,916	50	...	1	14	63	52	3	2	...	...	...	...	57	57	6,963	
Pakhal "	70	70	10,500	500	500	67,500	...	...	...	612	600	87,813	...	...	...	500	500	17,115	500	500	17,115	82	1	1	11	7	12	10	4	2	...	...	...	49	49	14,036	
Visnagar "	28	28	6,482	272	272	27,000	...	...	...	315	299	32,950	...	...	...	279	241	14,847	279	241	14,847	72	9	7	24	22	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	36	29	3,799	
Dabgueam "	73	73	8,258	135	135	7,200	...	...	...	198	196	7,200	...	...	...	135	135	7,200	135	135	7,200	74	4	4	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	24	24	2,902	
Total ...	224	224	84,643	1,740	1,620	2,22,742	...	...	...	1,941	1,866	3,87,355	...	...	...	1,750	1,591	6,76,14	1,750	1,591	87,014	86	15	60	159	149	38	9	13	3	2	...	...	184	205	60,567	
Nawsari District.																																					
District Judge	22	22	79,647	60	39	65,565	...	...	...	62	61	1,45,230	...	...	...	41	41	11,295	41	41	11,295	286	3	1	17	7	26	3	2	1	1	2	1	21	20	79,902	
Moonsifs.																																					
Nawsari Mahal	88	86	19,046	544	418	57,582	...	...	...	633	538	72,243	...	...	...	530	439	11,160	530	439	11,160	93	18	16	71	62	19	13	2	1	...	...	105	99	14,391	
Vyara "	8	8	1,320	62	60	8,382	...	...	...	77	73	9,622	...	...	...	70	67	1,611	70	67	1,611	43	1	2	8	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	1,854	
Kathor "	31	30	4,453	147	139	17,160	...	...	...	178	146	20,000	...	...	...	143	107	3,452	143	107	3,452	112	4	4	20	14	5	2	2	...	2	...	35	35	4,253	
Total ...	130	124	1,04,016	810	616	1,48,689	...	...	...	950	757	2,47,747	...	...	...	784	654	23,871	784	654	23,871	73	24	23	116	107	26	17	7	2	3	2	1	163	159	1,00,350	
Amreli District.																																					
District Judge	47	46	44,896	294	286	1,09,299	1	1	291	343	303	1,53,456	1	1	38	302	265	36,911	304	306	36,999	101	2	1	25	13	6	13	7	...	...	...	38	37	93,304	
Moonsifs.																																					
Kodinar Mahal	18	17	2,516	56	76	6,423	1	1	68	102	96	10,062	2	2	63	95	86	5,650	95	88	5,805	70	1	1	7	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	8	8	760	
Okhamandal "	57	54	13,172	2,062	248	21,768	1	1	60	262	236	32,300	1	1	1	247	213	7,078	248	214	7,084	75	9	4	53	13	12	11	3	...	...	...	52	50	7,887	
Total ...	75	71	15,688	118	324	28,191	2	2	128	364	332	42,362	3	3	64	342	299	12,728	343	302	12,889	145	10	5	60	16	13	15	4	...	...	...	60	58	8,647	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,903	1,871	16,03,832	7,748	6,313	16,99,638	11	11	9,965	9,513	7,925	32,66,582	20	20	4,560	7,037	6,260	6,11,709	7,054	6,360	6,16,206	1,453	146	220	1,004	703	231	206	165	67	81	9	11	1,912	1,813	20,51,115	

ABSTRACT.

Sardar Court ...	104	101	2,15,490	85	55	39,417	2	2	2,047	971	159	2,56,853	4	4	1,399	62	62	62,145	61	63	67,853	373	...	1	104	12	15	15	28	23	13	...	...	105	91	1,89,780
City Judge ...	66	64	2,13,975	46	29	5,96,800	1	1	175	169	174	6,02,800	3	3	2,015	80	75	26,943	61	73	28,958	246	20	10	76	20	25	14	41	11	53	...	...	104	101	6,73,999
" Moonsif ...	260	260	62,049	1,257	1,213	1,07,567	1	1	433	1,016	1,014	2,10,000	5	5	997	1,282	1,286	31,738	1,302	1,299	32,035	96	16	12	72	120	140	63	67	447	11	3	6	316	316	30,424	
Baroda District ...	40	40	8,13,396	53	47	93,183	1	1	1,119	94	48	9,07,694	7	7	...	66	50	20,900	63	57	28,909	289	11	6	14	9	3	7	6	4	2	...	...	31	31	7,86,903	
" Moonsifs ...	482	466	1,28,972	2,383	2,036	2,31,812	3	3	1,836	2,866	2,593	3,62,786	1	1	16	2,413	2,074	1,21,367	2,424	2,077	1,21,799	97	49	57	338	272	74	62	50	11	7	1	6	544	453	1,39,530	
Kasbi District ...	15	14	52,500	40	34	91,215	...	...	...	56	56	1,26,811	...	...	...	41	38	21,135	41	41	21,135	112	...	1	13	6	5	1	1	2	...	...	1	18	18	31,867	
" Moonsifs ...	159	152	35,930	1,710	1,553	1,37,239	...	...	...	1,909	1,748	1,87,159	...	...	...	1,709	1,548	46,971	1,709	1,555	46,965	74	10	10	146	144	45	8	12	3	...	...	...	202	192	58,351	
Nawsari District ...	22	22	79,647	60	39	65,565	...	...	...	62	61	1,45,230	...	...	...	41	41	11,295	41	41	11,295	286	3	1	17	7	26	3	2	1	1	2	1	21	20	79,902	
" Moonsifs ...	276	267	74,836	780	654	1,03,117	...	...	...	990	791	1,69,117	...	...	...	745	633	25,570	743	612	25,776	91	21	27	97	87	31	21	5	2	3	2	1	156	139	38,379	
Amreli District ...	47	46	44,896	294	286	1,09,299	1	1	291	343	303	1,53,456	1	1	38	302	265	36,911	304	306	36,999	101	2	1	25	13	6	13	7	...	...	...	38	37	93,304	
" Moonsifs ...	29	28	6,256	334	305	28,961	2	2	128	364	332	42,362	3	3	64	342	299	12,728	343	302	12,889	145	10	5	60	16	13	15	4	...	...	...	60	58	8,647	
Total ...	1,700	1,660	14,63,959	7,443	6,210	16,08,695	11	11	6,966	9,213	7,925	32,66,582	20	20	4,560	7,037	6,260	6,11,709	7,054	6,360	6,16,206	1,453	146	220	1,004	703	231	206	165	67	81	9	11	1,912	1,813	20,51,115	
Grand Total ...	1,903	1,871	16,03,832	7,748	6,313	16,99,638	11	11	9,965	9,513	7,925	32,66,582	20	20	4,560	7,037	6,260	6,11,709	7,054	6,360	6,16,206	1,453	146	220	1,004	703	231	206	165	67	81	9	11	1,912	1,813	20,51,115	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	1,397	...	...	7,063	...	...	11	...	...	9,461	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	6,962	...	...	...	74	130	177	1,108	605	241	151	173	68	19	13	13	1,605	...	...	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR,
Judge, Nawsari Court.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varishi Court.

Appendix H.

STATEMENT No. 7.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the details and mode of execution of darkhasts in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1879-80.

NAME OF COURT.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATIONS) DISPOSED OF FINALLY.					MODE OF EXECUTION.													REMARKS.
													BY AUCTION SALE.						
													Of immoveable property.			Of moveable property.			
	For decrees relating to immoveable property.	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money.	For decrees relating to money.	For decrees relating to other matters.	Total disposed of.	Struck off the file.	Disposed of under *Rajinama*.	By money satisfaction.	By granting possession.	By imprisonment.	Under application for stay of execution.	By fixing instalments.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BARODA CITY.														*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Sardar Court	...	...	62	...	62	9	18	26	...	...	5	3	1	3,000	2,992	...	...	...	
City Judge	2	1	77	..	80	26	26	8	2	...	7	1	7	2,275	4,440	3	410	697	
Munsiff	28	...	1,268	3	1,299	399	467	214	23	4	156	6	17	4,890	4,264	13	1,032	921	
Total ...	30	1	1,407	3	1,441	434	511	248	25	4	168	10	25	10,165	11,696	16	1,442	1,618	
BARODA DISTRICT.																			
District Judge	3	...	53	...	56	17	14	5	2	...	13	1	3	3,835	1,525	1	420	310	
Munsiffs.																			
Baroda Mahal	25	...	331	2	408	159	101	24	24	10	60	4	15	963	1,107	11	495	435	
Pitlad ,, ...	12	...	1,243	1	1,256	282	306	87	8	6	453	...	67	9,997	6,648	47	2,216	1,564	
Dabhoi ,, ...	8	...	364	3	375	118	131	43	5	10	26	17	11	5,030	3,095	14	314	308	
Sinore ,, ...	14	...	131	...	145	83	57	10	12	...	23	1	3	2,330	2,820	1	14	10	
Jaroda ,, ...	5	...	201	...	206	30	76	12	2	5	67	3	7	2,816	1,651	4	158	142	
Chandod Dewani Kamdar	...	...	32	1	33	9	5	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	199	202	
Total ...	67	...	2,405	7	2,479	653	690	189	53	31	646	26	106	24,971	16,846	85	3,816	2,971	

Note.—Column 6 of this Statement corresponds to Column 17 of the previous Statement (Appendix G.)

Statement showing the details and mode of execution of darkhasts in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

NAME OF COURT.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATION) DISPOSED OF FINALLY.					MODE OF EXECUTION.												REMARKS.
													BY AUCTION SALE.					
													Of immoveable property.			Of moveable property.		
	For decrees relating to immoveable property.	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money.	For decrees relating to money.	For decrees relating to other matters.	Total disposed of.	Struck off the file.	Disposed of under *Rajinama*.	By money satisfaction.	By granting possession.	By imprisonment.	Under application for stay of execution.	By fixing instalments.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KARRI DISTRICT.														*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
District Judge	4	1	36	...	41	11	4	10	...	1	13	...	1	700	370	1	95	14	
Munsiffs.																			
Karri Mahal	7	...	693	...	700	472	153	4	8	34	279	...	22	3,460	2,731	28	1,389	857	
Pattan „	4	...	555	3	562	162	149	119	6	36	78	1	4	770	792	7	135	117	
Visnagar „	15	1	263	...	279	45	121	18	10	1	50	7	10	1,846	1,588	17	1,133	732	
Dehagaum Mahal...	2	...	166	...	168	63	56	3	...	...	41	...	1	5	13	4	82	59	
Total ...	32	2	1,713	3	1,750	453	483	154	24	72	461	8	38	6,781	5,494	57	2,834	1,779	
NAUSARI DISTRICT.																			
District Judge	1	...	40	...	41	18	5	10	...	...	3	...	5	3,172	3,519	...	...	...	
Munsiffs.																			
Nausari Mahal	1	1	517	...	530	245	77	46	10	4	110	3	20	6,648	2,457	15	1,285	350	
Vyara „	1	...	69	...	70	26	28	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	
Kathor „	3	...	140	...	143	36	28	7	3	...	62	...	4	305	737	3	97	91	
Total ...	17	1	766	...	784	325	138	69	13	4	184	3	29	10,125	6,713	19	1,390	447	

AMRELI DISTRICT.																			
District Judge	...	13	...	290	...	303	37	78	29	6	3	125	...	14	3,385	2,372	11	309	366
Munsiffs.																			
Kodinar Mahal	...	...	1	92	...	93	15	31	22	...	...	18	...	1	375	308	6	809	590
Okhamandal Mahal ...	...	4	3	216	1	224	58	30	77	22	14	19	3	1	400	270	...	...	...
Total	...	17	4	598	1	620	110	139	128	28	17	162	3	16	4,160	2,950	17	1,118	956
GRAND TOTAL	...	163	8	6,889	14	7,074	1,975	1,961	788	143	128	1,621	50	214	56,202	43,699	194	10,600	7,771
								ABSTRACT.											
BARODA CITY ... Sardar Court	...	...	...	62	...	62	9	18	26	...	...	5	3	1	3,000	2,992	...	...	...
BARODA CITY ... Judge	...	2	1	77	...	80	26	26	8	2	...	7	1	7	2,275	4,440	3	410	697
BARODA CITY ... Munsiffs	...	28	...	1,268	3	1,299	399	467	214	23	4	156	6	17	4,890	4,264	13	1,032	921
BARODA DISTRICT Judge	...	3	...	53	...	56	17	14	5	2	...	13	1	3	3,835	1,525	1	420	310
BARODA DISTRICT Munsiffs	...	64	...	2,352	7	2,423	636	676	184	51	31	633	25	103	21,136	15,321	84	3,396	2,661
KARI DISTRICT ... Judge	...	4	1	36	...	41	11	4	10	...	1	13	...	1	700	370	1	95	14
KARI DISTRICT ... Munsiffs	...	28	1	1,677	3	1,709	442	479	144	24	71	448	8	37	6,081	5,124	56	2,739	1,765
NAUSARI DISTRICT Judge	...	1	...	40	...	41	18	5	10	...	...	3	...	5	3,172	3,519	...	...	...
NAUSARI DISTRICT Munsiffs	...	16	1	726	...	743	307	133	59	13	4	181	3	24	6,953	3,194	19	1,390	447
AMRELI DISTRICT Judge	...	13	...	290	...	303	37	78	29	6	3	125	...	14	3,385	2,372	11	309	366
AMRELI DISTRICT Munsiffs	...	4	4	308	1	317	73	61	99	22	14	37	3	2	775	578	6	809	570
TOTAL ... Judges	...	23	2	558	...	583	118	145	88	10	4	166	5	31	16,367	15,218	16	1,234	1,387
TOTAL ... Munsiffs	...	140	6	6,331	14	6,491	1,857	1,816	700	133	124	1,455	45	183	39,835	28,481	178	9,366	6,384
GRAND TOTAL	...	163	8	6,889	14	7,074	1,975	1,961	788	143	128	1,621	50	214	56,202	43,699	194	10,600	7,771
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	...	The figures for last year in columns 2 to 5 cannot be given, as these columns did not appear in last year's statement.				6,982	2,158	1,771	824	142	157	1,501	44	214	42,276	38,986	171	7,344	6,070

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATE

CIVIL

Statement showing the number of civil appeals filed, disposed of, and the year

Name of Court.	Filed.						Disposed													
	Pending on the 31st July 1879.	Filed in the Court itself from August 1879 to July 1880.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of appeals filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*.	Decreed on arbitration.	Decreed on oath.	*Ex parte*.						*Con*	
													Confirmed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Reversed. Otherwise.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Varieht Court.						*Rs.*														
Regular appeals	51	72	...	...	123	1,54,427	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4	
Special appeals	102	212	3	...	317	50,903	...	12	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	135	4	
Total ...	153	284	3	...	440	2,05,330	...	20	17	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	176	8	
Judges.																				
Baroda City Judge...	122	137	5	2	266	21,617	...	14	2	6	1	1	4	2	1	1	8	67	12	
„ District Judge	64	167	5	8	244	34,183	8	9	...	6	...	...	13	2	3	9	27	85	11	
Karri „ „	57	75	9	7	148	13,305	5	11	...	2	...	1	12	4	...	...	16	44	28	
Nausari „ „	5	52	1	2	60	7,019	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	24	4	
Amreli „ „	10	12	2	...	24	1,949	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	7	4	...	
Total ...	258	443	22	19	742	78,073	13	35	4	14	1	2	34	11	4	13	62	224	55	
GRAND TOTAL ...	411	727	25	19	1,182	2,83,403	13	55	21	15	1	5	34	11	4	13	62	400	63	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	589	838	21	22	1,470	3,26,334	34	48	18	34	3	8	49	19	8	23	99	529	54	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

dix I.

MENT No. 8.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of, in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in 1879-80.

OF.								REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.									
tested.					*Average duration in days.*												
Remanded.	Reversed. Otherwise.	Total.	Total of appeals disposed of.	Value of appeals disposed of in the Court itself.	Contested.	Others.	Number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years.	Above four years and under five years.	Above five years.	Total.	REMARKS.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
				Rs.													
2	6	53	67	1,27,550	299	237	...	8	12	22	10	2	2	...	...	56	
9	26	174	201	44,411	178	126	...	35	17	47	12	4	1	...	...	116	
11	32	227	268	1,71,961	206	164	...	43	29	69	22	6	3	...	...	172	
40	25	144	176 *	31,697	215	274	25	49	19	8	8	2	1	3	...	90	* Out of this number, the City Judge decided 131 appeals, the Joint-Judge thirty-one, and the Assistant Judge fourteen appeals, respectively.
7	29	132	182 †	33,500	204	100	37	39	10	6	5	2	...	...	...	62	† Out of this number, the District Judge decided ninety-six appeals, the Joint-Judge seventy-two, the Special Judge three, and the Assistant Judge eleven appeals, respectively.
7	6	85	120 ‡	22,966	195	201	34	17	3	1	6	1	...	...	...	28	
7	9	44	50	9,423	167	164	14	3	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	10	
1	2	7	15	4,710	399	384	21	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	
62	71	412	543	1,02,296	210	190	131	115	33	20	20	7	1	3	...	199	‡ Out of this number, the District Judge decided forty-seven appeals, and the Joint and Assistant Judges thirty-nine and thirty-four appeals, respectively.
73	103	639	811	2,74,257	209	184	131	158	62	89	42	13	4	3	...	371	
90	142	815	1,059	4,14,305	272	210	148	200	45	77	70	14	5	...	...	411	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix J.

STATEMENT No. 9.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Munsiffs in the year 1879-80.

MUNSIFFS.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	How disposed of.					Remarks.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
				Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BY CITY JUDGE.							
City Munsiff	176	95	14	41	26	67	*Note.*—The number of appeal cases transferred by the Judges to other Courts, shown in column 8 of Statement No. 8, Civil Justice, are not included in this Statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another. The total of 530 cases in column 2 of this Statement is obtained by deducting the thirteen transferred cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 8 from the total of 543 cases shown in column 24 of that statement.
BY BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Baroda Mahal Munsiff ...	48	20	4	4	11	15	
Petlad „ „ ...	48	31	5	3	9	12	
Dabhoi „ „ ...	45	28	1	2	14	16	
Sinore „ „ ...	16	10	2	1	3	4	
Jarod „ „ ...	14	13	...	...	1	1	
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Old Court now abolished ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
BY KARRI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Karri Mahal Munsiff ...	33	20	9	3	1	4	
Pattan „ „ ...	49	33	11	3	2	5	
Visnagar „ „ ...	28	15	11	...	2	2	
Dehegaum „ ...	5	2	1	1	1	2	
BY NAUSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Nausari Mahal Munsiff ...	40	24	4	5	7	12	
Vyara „ „ ...	6	2	...	2	2	4	
Kathor „ „ ...	3	1	1	...	1	1	
Old Court now abolished ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
BY AMRELI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Kodinar Mahal Munsiff ...	3	1	...	1	1	2	
Okhamandal „ „ ...	12	8	2	...	2	2	
Total ...	530	314	66	66	84	150	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	717	457	68	83	109	192	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix K.

STATEMENT No. 10.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of appeals and special appeals disposed of by the Varisht Court during the year 1879-80.

JUDGES WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM.	Total number of appeals disposed of by the Varisht Court.	HOW DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	*Reversed.* Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Regular Appeals.							
Sardar Court, Baroda ...	12	8	1	...	3	3	
City Judge „ ...	8	6	1	1	...	1	
Joint „ „ ...	21	20	...	...	1	1	
Assistant „ „ ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	
District „ „ ...	3	1	1	1	...	1	
„ „ Karri ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Assistant „ „ ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
District „ Nausari ...	6	4	1	...	1	1	
„ „ Amreli ...	4	3	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	67	55	4	2	6	8	
Special Appeals.							
City Judge, Baroda ...	34	32	...	1	1	2	
Joint „ „ ...	65	47	3	4	11	15	
Assistant „ „ ...	29	24	...	...	5	5	
District „ „ ...	26	23	...	...	3	3	
„ „ Karri ...	17	15	1	...	1	1	
Joint „ „ ...	2	...	...	1	1	2	
Assistant „ „ ...	11	5	...	2	4	6	
District „ Nausari ...	15	15	...	...	...	...	
„ „ Amreli ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sardar Nyayadhishi Court, now abolished	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Total ...	201	162	4	9	26	35	
GRAND TOTAL ...	268	217	8	11	32	43	
Result for the year 1878-79	308	232	5	15	56	71	

(Sd.) JANARDAN S. GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

Appendix L.

STATEMENT No. 1.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts and classes of tribunals, the number of cases and accused for trial, tried, and remaining untried in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of tribunals.	FOR TRIAL. Pending on the 31st June 1879. Number of cases.	Pending on the 31st June 1879. Number of accused.	Filed in the Court itself. Number of cases.	Filed in the Court itself. Number of accused. Under arrest by police.	Filed in the Court itself. Number of accused. Arrested on warrant.	Filed in the Court itself. Number of accused. Attended on summons.	Filed in the Court itself. Number of accused. Appearing voluntarily.	Filed in the Court itself. Number of accused. Total.	Received by committal or by reference or otherwise. Number of cases.	Received by committal or by reference or otherwise. Number of accused.	Total. Number of cases.	Total. Number of accused.	TRIED. Released. Number of cases.	Released. Number of accused.	Committed. Number of cases.	Committed. Number of accused.	Transferred to other Courts. Number of cases.	Transferred to other Courts. Number of accused.	Disposed of finally by the Court itself. Number of cases.	Disposed of finally by the Court itself. Number of accused.	Total. Number of cases.	Total. Number of accused.	Persons now held with (details of column 24). Let off under Reprimand.	Persons now held with (details of column 24). Fine, case being struck off.	Persons now held with (details of column 24). Fine, accused pardoned, &c.	Persons now held with (details of column 24). Acquitted or discharged.	Persons now held with (details of column 24). Convicted.	Persons now held with (details of column 24). Total.	Average duration in days from the commencement.	REMAINING UNTRIED. Number of witnesses to be attended.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Varisht Court.																																		
Regular referred cases ...	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	97	59	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	68	29	68	...	...	...	13	46	88	34	...	3	28	Note.—In the last year's Administration Report the number of pending cases in Column 3 of this Statement was put down at 318, but some of the Magistrates had inadvertently shown incorrect figures of pending balance last year, and the correct balance accordingly is 336 instead of 299 cases.
Miscellaneous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Total ...	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	100	61	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	68	29	68	...	...	...	13	46	88	34	...	5	31	
Baroda City.																																		
Sardar Court Judges	1	5	5	5	...	1	5	...	6	7	7	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	13	6	1	1	...	...	15	23	156	24	4	5
Do. City do.	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	63	25	63	1	4	...	...	...	...	15	41	15	45	5	1	2	7	30	45	60	156	142	14	27
City Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	2	2	471	2015	19	180	68	602	26	68	497	2083	2	14	13	44	3	9	439	1933	457	2032	5	3	9	263	215	495	9	2,186	4	4	
Do. do. 2nd	1	1	1	231	915	3	15	132	750	...	...	231	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	841	211	841	3	1	3	3	116	126	7	1,041	2	1	
Do. Mamlit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5	18	18	946	3,809	24	181	181	1,905	89	224	1,032	3,848	3	18	24	55	3	9	891	3,825	1,030	3,928	249	25	9	427	872	1,828	14	3,710	22	41	
Baroda District.																																		
District Subha	1	7	13	8	...	...	...	1	1	61	145	73	153	13	45	...	...	...	...	57	107	70	152	1	...	1	41	64	107	35	251	5	8	
Do. Judge	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	
Do. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	8	54	322	978	1	102	12	85	634	40	93	302	773	1	2	67	126	...	...	318	827	975	1706	76	5	5	276	262	627	45	2,174	17	19	
Do. do. 2nd	1	10	10	361	1,084	27	166	410	1,757	19	28	1,876	1,869	2	15	...	...	...	...	367	1,104	369	1,119	243	24	2	260	1,254	1,784	25	2,377	14	20	
Do. do. 3rd	11	14	46	743	956	13	90	125	1,747	4	9	747	1,539	3	3	...	...	9	20	721	1,183	733	1,206	527	10	1	214	677	1,431	12	1,982	15	25	
Do. Town Magistrate	1	2	2	109	272	2	13	5	401	...	...	109	272	1	1	...	...	1	2	101	261	103	264	41	6	...	41	219	307	10	517	2	2	
Do. Mamlit and 2nd Class Magistrate	1	5	5	8	27	...	...	...	15	...	...	8	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	9	13	...	19	10	...	
Total ...	32	78	180	2,311	7,102	219	496	915	8,031	721	2,419	8,442	29	69	69	193	98	96	2,220	6,091	2,346	6,383	657	68	17	1,030	2,658	5,082	23	8,853	64	99	
Kurra District.																																		
District Subha	1	7	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	93	248	97	270	13	23	...	...	...	...	51	232	64	255	...	...	...	155	103	258	274	533	6	10	
Do. Judge	1	4	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	8	1	1	
Do. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	5	35	350	423	53	111	19	605	87	242	437	665	63	174	...	...	...	...	251	232	314	406	17	20	1	259	293	590	22	1,670	15	23	
Do. do. 2nd	1	10	33	1,149	1,857	141	535	240	2,997	71	97	1,197	2,954	32	...	...	35	79	1,199	2,494	1,199	2,642	513	27	17	696	1,272	2,525	13	3,747	12	20	
Do. do. 3rd	1	10	10	1,000	1,000	9	361	201	2,000	11	11	1,011	2,011	62	...	...	...	62	...	1,000	1,000	1,062	2,000	1	1	...	1	1,060	1,063	11	3,062	11	11	
Do. Town Magistrate	1	1	1	302	302	9	101	14	310	62	...	364	302	3	3	20	20	17	16	297	624	337	664	24	2	5	146	153	330	14	667	1	1	
Do. Mamlit and 2nd Class Magistrate	1	5	5	16	37	...	...	16	37	...	...	16	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	4	14	2	...	...	...	4	6	1	9	...	...	
Total ...	35	61	2,114	3,264	3,504	211	1,313	610	6,126	274	653	2,929	6,502	69	126	84	255	95	221	2,259	3,021	2,528	4,385	1,059	115	30	1,266	2,434	4,876	15	9,695	51	156	
Nosari District.																																		
District Subha	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Do. Judge	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	30	21	48	1	2	...	...	...	...	19	46	20	48	...	...	...	19	20	40	32	132	1	1	
Do. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	5	5	104	141	47	69	31	274	4	5	108	146	17	28	...	...	...	...	101	204	118	232	16	13	6	19	29	83	21	1,114	8	16	
Do. do. 2nd	1	10	34	207	256	24	73	34	397	6	12	213	268	12	18	...	...	12	25	203	244	227	287	13	3	1	27	225	269	11	1,124	8	14	
Do. do. 3rd	1	5	7	59	59	3	15	6	82	1	1	60	60	2	2	...	...	2	2	56	56	60	60	2	...	...	2	56	60	6	360	2	2	
Do. Town Magistrate	1	2	7	218	104	3	102	64	308	...	...	218	104	1	1	...	...	...	...	216	241	220	311	69	12	1	81	180	343	8	888	...	...	
Do. Mamlit and 2nd Class Magistrate	1	5	5	36	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	36	36	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	72	...	...	
Total ...	6	33	71	624	596	77	259	135	1,130	33	56	657	652	33	49	...	...	14	27	634	829	684	977	100	28	8	151	549	836	78	3,690	19	33	
Amreli District.																																		
District Subha	1	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	7	1	1	
Do. Judge	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	40	15	40	3	11	...	...	...	...	14	35	19	51	...	...	3	11	13	35	79	171	2	2	
Do. Magistrate, 1st Class ...	1	10	23	161	161	6	3	1	172	3	3	164	164	1	1	10	45	1	1	151	296	152	302	5	3	...	19	98	125	19	551	4	6	
Do. do. 2nd	1	10	34	656	737	38	198	129	1,160	31	45	678	1,044	20	22	...	...	3	3	630	985	653	1,010	33	2	...	106	628	769	15	1,134	11	23	
Do. do. 3rd	1	5	7	206	206	1	61	30	304	...	...	206	206	4	4	...	...	2	2	200	200	206	206	2	...	...	2	200	204	6	780	2	2	
Do. do. and 2nd Class Magistrate	1	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	5	5	
Total ...	19	31	44	952	1,312	63	277	160	1,672	61	78	1,073	1,463	29	39	...	...	6	6	1,001	1,517	1,036	1,576	40	5	3	139	945	1,132	142	2,653	20	33	
GRAND TOTALS ...	100	225	506	7,905	9,845	598	2,709	1,858	14,867	581	1,197	8,425	10,100	238	279	312	477	115	216	7,749	14,728	8,313	13,881	2,016	245	63	4,259	7,164	14,728	17	40,952	213	479	
ABSTRACT.																																		
Varisht Court	...	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	59	97	59	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	68	29	68	...	...	...	13	46	88	34	...	3	28	
Sessions Court.																																		
(a) Subha	1	9	7	1	1	...	...	1	2	15	17	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	7	11	...	...	...	3	17	20	72	7	1	
(b) Sardar Court Judge ...	1	5	5	1	1	...	3	...	4	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	134	36	3	
(c) Judges	3	25	60	4	...	1	2	1	8	281	632	285	692	32	85	...	...	4	8	202	460	238	545	6	1	1	170	256	433	51	1,847	23	98	
Total ...	10	39	66	14	...	2	10	7	19	299	652	305	715	32	85	...	...	4	8	210	471	246	557	6	1	1	173	274	454	135	1,987	59	101	
Magistrate's Court.																																		
(a) First Class	15	69	149	1,307	1,467	752	824	332	2,485	185	356	1,904	2,970	5	23	190	647	12	20	1,355	2,443	1,555	2,992	379	50	17	1,037	1,405	2,846	25	7,186	68	93	
(b) Second	12	32	179	2,416	4,079	252	1,149	368	6,073	47	77	2,016	5,952	72	153	11	11	58	138	2,209	4,806	2,344	6,071	1,258	128	3	1,291	3,105	5,785	16	8,295	98	183	
(c) Third	4	36	97	2,098	2,874	67	403	429	3,873	11	27	2,018	4,052	17	28	...	10	28	28	1,967	3,912	2,010	3,980	80	6	...	263	2,007	2,356	13	6,353	50	93	
(d) Town Magistrates	2	9	9	734	669	17	402	76	1,164	6	6	740	675	7	13	10	10	10	10	721	1,377	748	1,418	364	30	3	83	1,000	1,480	9	2,228	13	13	
(e) Mamlit and 2nd Class Magistrates ...	15	2	2	46	...	22	10	12	92	...	...	46	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	43	39	43	...	...	...	...	39	39	30	82	...	...	
Total ...	108	188	436	7,601	9,243	660	2,694	1,617	14,070	249	476	6,724	13,703	101	225	211	678	108	196	6,291	12,581	6,696	14,504	2,081	214	23	3,837	7,556	13,506	93	24,095	171	318	
GRAND TOTALS ...	126	236	508	7,906	9,845	598	2,704	1,856	14,867	581	1,197	8,425	10,100	133	279	312	477	115	216	7,749	14,728	8,313	15,061	2,016	245	63	4,264	7,166	14,728	17	40,952	213	479	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	179	337	833	8,901	11,026	527	3,059	2,205	17,457	666	1,363	10,966	12,391	174	287	284	607	132	251	9,787	17,019	10,367	20,414	2,227	266	93	4,641	9,800	17,019	213	51,676	339	507	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

* Out of this number the Joint Judge Mr. Abbatt, disposed of 36 cases, and the rest were disposed of by the District Judge.

† Out of these cases the Patan Mamlit disposed of six cases.

‡ One of these cases the Patan Mamlit disposed of seven cases.

Appendix M.

STATEMENT No. 2.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing according to districts and classes of Tribunals, the number of miscellaneous cases for disposal, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of tribunals.	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF.						Remaining undisposed of.	REMARKS.
		Number of cases pending on the 31st July 1879.	Filed in the Court itself during 12 months.	Received by transfer, reference, or otherwise.	Total.	Referred to other Courts.	Transferred to other Courts, or otherwise.	Disposed of finally in the Court itself.	Total.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	Number of witnesses who attended.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Varisht Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BARODA CITY.													
Sardar Court Judge	1	4	5	...	9	...	...	4	4	196	11	5	
City Judge	1	3	...	3	6	...	...	6	6	28	...	...	
Do. Magistrate, 1st Class	1	...	180	...	180	4	...	175	179	2	...	1	
" " 2nd "	1	...	254	...	254	...	1	251	252	1	52	2	
Total ...	4	7	439	3	449	4	1	436	441	4	63	8	
BARODA DISTRICT.													
District Subha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Judge	1	...	2	4	6	...	...	6	6	32	...	...	
" Magistrate, 1st Class	4	5	9	...	14	...	1	12	13	60	24	1	
" " 2nd "	8	9	659	..	668	...	...	635	635	28	1,483	33	
" " 3rd "	11	18	329	...	347	...	...	310	310	26	692	37	
" Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	2	3	312	...	315	...	5	309	314	7	790	1	
Total ...	27	35	1,311	4	1,350	...	6	1,272	1,278	23	2,989	72	
KAIRI DISTRICT.													
District Subha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Judge	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	95	...	...	
" Magistrate, 1st Class	4	2	16	11	29	...	...	26	26	57	40	3	
" " 2nd "	10	27	1,264	2	1,293	4	5	1,242	1,251	13	1,232	42	
" " 3rd "	13	2	464	1	467	2	5	442	449	12	718	18	
" Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	2	...	19	56	75	...	3	71	74	14	43	1	
Total ...	31	31	1,764	71	1,866	6	13	1,783	1,802	13	2,033	64	
NAUSARI DISTRICT.													
District Subha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Judge	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Magistrate, 1st Class	3	1	33	...	34	...	...	31	31	13	81	3	
" " 2nd "	8	10	142	1	153	...	3	142	145	26	519	8	
" " 3rd "	10	...	51	...	51	...	...	50	50	4	183	1	
" Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	2	2	55	...	57	1	...	54	54	17	109	2	
Total ...	25	13	281	1	295	1	3	277	281	19	892	14	
AMRELI DISTRICT.													
District Subha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Judge	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	2	210	1	1	
" Magistrate, 1st Class	3	3	19	...	22	...	...	21	21	63	50	1	
" " 2nd "	5	35	413	4	452	7	...	407	414	17	762	38	
" " 3rd "	7	8	60	...	74	...	...	71	71	12	121	3	
Total ...	17	43	503	5	551	7	...	501	508	19	934	43	
GRAND TOTAL ...	105	129	4,298	84	4,511	18	23	4,269	4,310	16	6,911	201	
						ABSTRACT							
Varisht Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SESSIONS COURTS.													
(*a.*) Subhas	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*b.*) Sardar Court	1	4	5	...	9	...	...	4	4	196	11	5	
(*c.*) Judges	5	3	5	9	17	...	...	16	16	61	1	1	
Total ...	10	7	10	9	26	...	...	20	20	88	12	6	
MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.													
(*a.*) 1st Class	15	11	257	11	279	4	1	265	270	16	195	9	
(*b.*) 2nd "	32	81	2,732	7	2,820	11	9	2,677	2,697	27	4,048	123	
(*c.*) 3rd "	41	25	913	1	939	2	5	873	880	16	1,714	59	
(*d.*) Town Magistrates, 3rd Class	6	5	386	56	447	1	8	434	443	9	942	4	
Total ...	94	122	4,288	75	4,485	18	23	4,249	4,290	16	6,899	195	
GRAND TOTAL ...	105	129	4,298	84	4,511	18	23	4,269	4,310	16	6,911	201	
Result for the year 1878-79	103	127	3,467	244	3,838	23	24	3,662	3,709	18	5,429	129	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix N.

STATEMENT No. 3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Court of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1879-80.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	FILED DURING THE YEAR.		DISPOSED OF FINALLY DURING THE YEAR (INCLUDING LAST YEAR'S ARREARS.)		HOW DEALT WITH (DETAILS OF COLUMN 5).			REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Acquitted, discharged, or let off.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or pardoned.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—								
(1) Riot	13	145	17	204	150	53	1	
(2) Other offences	148	278	142	268	153	115	...	
2.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COINS ...	22	29	22	27	11	14	2	
3.—OFFENCES BY OR AGAINST PUBLIC SERVANTS—								
(1) Bribery	23	29	27	41	26	14	1	
(2) Other offences	183	349	181	342	142	193	7	
4.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—								
(1) Perjury	40	56	42	50	14	35	1	
(2) Other offences	269	577	274	588	128	451	9	
5.—OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY—								
(1) Murder	38	91	29	70	37	27	6	
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	15	29	27	51	24	27	...	
(3) Grievous hurt	95	186	93	178	67	111	...	
(4) Miscarriage	2	7	4	8	7	1	...	
(5) Rape	13	16	13	15	11	4	...	
(6) Other offences	1,528	2,848	1,592	2,993	2,201	780	12	
6.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—								
(1) Theft	2,530	4,219	2,562	4,263	1,691	2,560	12	
(2) Robbery	382	844	345	705	268	433	4	
(3) Dacoity	23	40	28	158	67	90	1	
(4) House-breaking	92	173	96	197	82	114	1	
(5) Dishonestly receiving stolen property	189	287	189	284	139	144	1	
(6) Criminal breach of trust ...	119	139	131	160	107	50	3	
(7) Cheating	58	82	63	92	58	31	3	
(8) Arson	25	27	30	33	16	17	...	
(9) Other offences	755	1,604	775	1,626	1,014	603	9	
7.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—								
(1) Forgery	12	17	18	30	20	9	1	
(2) Other offences	7	10	16	18	9	9	...	
8.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—								
(1) Adultery	14	25	21	35	24	10	1	
(2) Enticing away a married woman	63	134	59	124	69	53	2	
(3) Other offences	15	33	21	41	24	17	...	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES ...	932	2,123	932	2,127	918	1,203	6	
Total ...	7,605	14,397	7,749	14,728	7,477	7,168	83	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	9,701	17,427	9,787	17,619	8,036	9,500	83	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,

Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix O.

STATEMENT No. 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing, according to districts, the punishments inflicted by the various classes of Tribunals in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

| CLASS OF TRIBUNALS. | Number of Tribunals. | PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS | Total of persons convicted. | Males. | Females. | DETAILS OF PUNISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix P.

STATEMENT No. 5.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the result of appeals and revision cases in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

NAME OF COURT.	PENDING ON THE 31ST JULY 1879.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1879-80.		TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL.		DISPOSED OF.		NATURE OF DISPOSAL AS REGARDS PRISONERS AFFECTED.				Average duration in days from file to disposal.	REMAINING.		REMARKS.
											Decisions reversed.					
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.		Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Varisht Court.																
1. Regular appeals	...	...	36	46	36	46	34	44	33	6	...	5	62	2	2	
2. Special appeals	2	2	31	51	33	53	31	50	36	5	1	8	41	2	3	
3. Appeals against acquittals and for enhancement of sentence.	11	13	76	189	87	202	77	180	104	18	57	1	75	10	22	
4. Revision cases	...	...	180	298	180	298	175	283	179	84	19	1	35	5	15	
Total ...	13	15	323	584	336	599	317	557	352	113	77	15	45	19	42	
Subhas and Judges.																
Baroda City Judge	...	...	38	47	38	47	35*	43	15	12	...	16	37	3	4	* Out of this number, the Special Judge disposed of nine appeals, and the rest were disposed of by the City Judge.
„ District Subha ...	16	20	26	47	42	67	41	66	21	15	...	30	43	1	1	
„ „ Judge... ...	...	...	38	67	38	67	38	67	40	12	...	15	41	...	...	
Karri „ Subha ...	...	...	47	90	47	90	47	90	50	24	...	16	20	...	...	
„ „ Judge... ...	3	3	39	71	42	74	41†	73	43	11	4	15	27	1	1	† Out of this number, the Judge disposed of forty appeals, and the Joint-Judge one appeal.
Nausari „ Subha ...	5	7	21	39	26	46	25	45	25	12	1	7	35	1	1	
„ „ Judge... ...	...	...	17	18	17	18	15	16	6	3	1	6	17	2	2	
Amreli „ Subha ...	...	...	22	24	22	24	18	20	14	5	...	1	18	4	4	
„ „ Judge... ...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	1	...	2	26	...	...	
Total ...	24	30	258	413	282	443	270	430	221	95	6	108	31	12	13	
GRAND TOTAL ...	37	45	581	997	618	1,042	587	987	573	208	83	123	39	31	55	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	43	68	672	1,158	715	1,226	678	1,181	752	204	61	164	51	37	45	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix Q.

STATEMENT No. 6.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number of miscellaneous criminal appeals filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending on 31st July 1879.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on 31st July 1880.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Varisht Court.	...	58	58	49	9	98	
Subhas and Judges.							
Baroda City Judge	1	20	21	16*	5	99	* Out of this number, the City Judge disposed of seven and the Special Judge nine appeals, respectively.
„ District Subha ...	7	7	14	14	...	39	
„ „ Judge ...	...	51	51	50	1	42	
Karri „ Subha ...	12†	55	67	57	10	78	† At the end of the last year the Karri Subha's Court had shown 5 (five) appeals as pending, but the Subha has now written to say that the balance ought to have been shown as 12 (twelve), and not 5 (five).
„ „ Judge ...	...	2	2	2	...	13	
Nausari „ Subha ...	...	13	13	11	2	38	
„ „ Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Amreli „ Subha ...	...	3	3	3	...	39	
„ „ Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	20	151	171	153	18	60	
GRAND TOTAL ...	20	209	229	202	27	70	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	25	169	194	181	13	101	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix R.

STATEMENT No. 7.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BY BARODA CITY JUDGE.								
Ramchandra Bulwant, City 1st Class Magistrate	21	23	11	6	...	6	6	
Mathuradas Jugjivandas, 2nd Class Magistrate	14	20	4	6	...	10	10	
Total ...	35	43	15	12	...	16	16	

BARODA DISTRICT SUBHA.								
Nago Bhicaji, Baroda Division, 1st Class Magistrate	9	14	7	4	...	3	3
Raghunath Mahadeo, Petlad, do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shridhur Bajaji, do. do. do.	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
Kasanlal Nahalchand, Dabhoi, do. do.	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
Shridhur Bajaji, Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Krishnaji Bhicaji, Jaroda do. do. do.	4	4	1	3	...	...	...
Ramling Ganling, Petlad do. do. do.	4	7	4	...	...	3	3
Narayenrao Balaji, Padra do. do. do.	3	3	...	...	...	3	3
Harlochand Harjivandas, Dabhoi, Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	4	6	...	3	...	3	3
Deoshanker Dajibhai, Chandod Wahiwutdar	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Shitaram Daji, Choranda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	2	4	3	...	...	1	1
Keshavrao Pandurung, Petlad, Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	3	15	1	...	...	14	14
Ramrao Waman, Dabhoi, 3rd Class Magistrate	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
Bhasker Sadashiv, do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41	66	21	15	...	30	30
BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Nago Bhicaji, Baroda Division, 1st Class Magistrate	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Raghunath Mahadeo, Petlad, do. do.	8	18	12	1	...	5	5
Kasanlal Nahalchand, Dabhoi, do. do.	3	9	8	...	...	1	1
Krishnaji Bhicaji, Jaroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	2	3	2	...	...	1	1
Kazi Abdool Rahiman, Choranda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Ramling Ganling, Petlad Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	4	5	3	...	...	2	2
Narayenrao Babaji, Padra do. do. do.	4	5	2	2	...	1	1
Harlochand Harjivandas, Dabhoi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Hari Roghunath, Sankhera Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Deoshanker Dajibhai, Chandod Wahiwutdar	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Sakharam Bapuji, Tiluk Sub-Mahalkari, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	4	...	2	...	2	2
Kalidas Karsan, Baroda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	...	...	...	1	1

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.—(Continued).

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.—*(Concluded).*								
Moro Mahadeo Jaroda, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ramrao Wamon, Padra Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Bhasker Sadashiv, Dabhoi do. do. do.	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	
Hari Govind, Sankhera do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sakharam Narayen Vaso, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class Magistrate	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	38	67	40	12	...	15	15	

KARRI DISTRICT SUBHA.

Motibhai Vinayekrao, Personal Naib Subha, Karri Division	3	6	4	...	...	2	2
Lallubhai Kasandas, Pattan, 1st Class Magistrate	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Vinayekrao Govind Deo, do. do. do.	4	5	4	...	...	1	1
Kasanlal Nahalchand, Visnagar, do. do.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Vinayekrao Govind Deo, do. do. do.	3	3	2	...	...	1	1
Do. do. Dehegaum, do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mahadeorao Ramchandra, do. do. do.	4	6	3	1	...	2	2
Govindrao Yeshwant, Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class do.	1	12	...	12	...	...	...
Ramrao Gopal, Vadovli, 2nd Class Magistrate	3	6	4	...	...	2	2
Kalanji Bhulabhai, Karri, do. do.	8	8	2	6	...	...	...
Shitaram Hari, Vijapoor, do. do.	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Sakharam Ramchandra, Kalol, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Merwanji Edalji, Pattan, Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	5	24	22	...	...	2	2
Wasudeo Mahadeo Samartha, Karri, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Devlatrai Baldevji, Pattan Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Ganpatrao Bhasker, Sidhpoor do. do.	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Govindrao Vinayek, Vadavli do. do.	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hari Govind, Karri do. do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lalji Raghunath, Vijapoor do. do.	1	3	...	...	...	3	3
Hiralal Ganpatram, Kheralu do. do.	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Wamanrao Kachashwar, Visnagar, do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	90	50	24	...	16	16

KARRI DISTRICT JUDGE.

Lalubhai Kasandas, Pattan Division, 1st Class Magistrate	2	7	6	1	...	...	...
Vinayekrao Govind Deo, do. do. do.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Visnagar do. do.	2	2	...	...	...	1	1
Kasanlal Nahalchand do. do. do.	1	1	...	...	...	1	1

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.—(Continued).

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KARRI DISTRICT JUDGE.—*(Concluded).*								
Mahadeo Ramchandra, Dehegaum 1st Class Magistrate	6	13	11	...	...	2	2	
Govindrao Yeshvant, Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kallianrao Bhulabhai, Kari do. do. do.	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	
Bhaskerrao Sadashiv, Sidhpoor do. do.	3	5	4	...	...	1	1	
Shivshanker Bhavanishanker, Mehsana do. do.	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	
Shitaram Hari, Vijapoor, 2nd Class Magistrate	3	3	...	...	1	2	3	
Ramrao Gopal, Vadavli do. do.	2	2	...	....	...	2	2	

Gopal Kanderao, Kheralu, do. do.	2	4	...	...	...	2	4
Sakharam Ramchandra, Kalol, do. do.	1	8	8	...	...	...	...
Merwanji Edalji, Karri, Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	3	3	1	1	...	1	1
Gunpatrao Bapuji, Harij Sub-Mahalkari, 3rd Class Magistrate	2	4	2	...	2	...	2
Sakharam Bapuji, Vadnagar do. do.	3	3	2	...	...	...	...
Wamanrao Kachashvor, Visnagar Mahal do. do.	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
Ganpatrao Bhaskhar, Sidhpoor do. do.	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
Total ...	41	73	43	11	4	15	19

NAUSARI DISTRICT SUBHA.

Sorabji Jahangirji, Nausari Division, 1st Class Magistrate	3	5	1	2	...	2	2
Shridhar Bajaji, Kathor do. do. do.	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
Shaik Bhadoor, Vyara do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mahadeo Sakharam, Ghandevi Mahal, 2nd Class do.	3	3	...	1	1	1	2
Jagubhai Haribhai, Kamraj do. do.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Meharwanji Manikji, Moha do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Raghunath Wasudeo, Songad do. do.	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Wasudeo Daji, Kathor, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	2	...	...	...	2	2
Balcrishna Daji, Bilimora, 3rd Class Magistrate	8	23	15	7	...	1	1
Bhūgvantrao Rouji, Ghandevi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Goverdhandas Bhogidas, Palsana do. do.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25	45	25	12	1	7	8

NAUSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.

Sorabji Jahangirji, Nausari Division, 1st Class Magistrate	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Motibhai Vinayekrao, Vyra do. do. do.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mahadeo Sakharam, Ghandevi Mahal, 2nd Class do.	3	3	1	1	...	1	1
Mancherji Dadabhai, Kathor, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	1	1	...	...	...	1	1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAUSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.—(*Concluded*).								
Balcrishna Daji, Bilimora, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	3	3	...	...	1	2	3	
Shitaram Shridhar, Nausari Mahal Munsiff, and 3rd Class Magistrate ...	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	
Vasudeo Daji, Kathor do. do. do.	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Bhugwantrao Rowji, Ghandevi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	16	6	3	1	6	7	

AMRELI DISTRICT SUBHA.								
Bhaskarrao Govind, Personal Naib Subha, and 1st Class Magistrate	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	..
Vishnu Sakharam, Okhamandal, 1st Class Magistrate	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
Keshavram Dhirajram, Amreli Mahal, 2nd ClassMagistrate	...	10	12	8	3	...	1	1
Keshavrao Govind, Dhari, do. do. do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hiralal Omiashunker, Damnagar do. do.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Damodhar Balcrishna, Amreli Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	18	20	14	5	...	1	1
AMRELI DISTRICT JUDGE.								
Bhaskor Govind, Amreli, Personal Naib Subha, and 1st Class Magistrate	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Sakharam, Okhamandal, 1st Class Magistrate	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Keshavram Dhirajram, Amreli Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	7	7	5	1	...	1	1
Keshavrao Govind, Dhari do. do. do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10	10	7	1	...	2	2
GRAND TOTAL	...	270	430	221	95	6	108	114
Result for the year 1878-79	...	292	417	207	76	8	126	134

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,

Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix S.

STATEMENT No. 8.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80.

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REGULAR APPEALS.								
Baroda City Judge ...	7	8	7	1	...	...	...	
Do. District Judge ...	13	15	11	2	...	2	2	
Karri do. Subha ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. do. Judge ...	10	17	12	3	...	2	2	
Nausari do. Subha ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Amreli do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	34	44	33	6	...	5	5	
SPECIAL APPEALS.								
Baroda City Judge ...	3	4	2	...	...	2	2	
Do. District Subha ...	5	8	7	...	1	...	1	
Do. do. Judge ...	6	8	5	1	...	2	2	
Karri do. Subha ...	3	5	1	4	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	6	16	14	...	...	2	2	
Nausari do. Subha ...	3	3	1	...	...	2	2	
Do. do. Judge ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Amreli do. Subha ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	31	50	36	5	1	8	9	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS AND FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.								
Sardar Court, Baroda ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Baroda City Judge ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. 1st Class Magistrate.	12	18	10	4	4	...	4	
Baroda City, 2nd Class Magistrate.	8	8	7	...	1	...	1	
Baroda District Judge ...	5	13	13	...	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Petlad Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Jarod Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Padra Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	....	2	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	5	7	4	...	3	...	3	
Sunkhera Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Baroda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	10	...	...	10	...	10	
Petlad Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Padra Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS &c.—(*Continued.*)								
Tilakwara Mahalkari, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	
Karri District Subah ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Visnagar Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	
Karri Division, 1st class Magistrate.	1	13	3	10	...	...	...	
Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Sidhpoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Kheralu Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	39	1	...	38	...	38	
Mehasana Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Karri Town Magistrate ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Visnagar Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Ghandevi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	
Moha Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Okhamandal Mahal, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Kodinar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	77	180	104	18	57	1	58	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.								
Sardar Court, Baroda ...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Baroda City Judge ...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Do. do., 1st Class Magistrate.	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	
Baroda City, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Baroda District Subha ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	4	5	3	2	...	...	...	
Petlad Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Dabhoi Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Padra Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	6	8	3	5	...	...	...	
Jarod Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Sunkhera Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	
Petlad Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Choranda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	5	4	...	1	...	1	
Choranda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Padra Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.—(*Contd.*)								
Sunkhera Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Petlad Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	
Baroda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Vaso Town, 3rd Class Magistrate	3	6	2	...	4	...	4	
Kari District Judge ...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Do. Joint-Judge ...	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Pattan Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	8	9	5	2	2	...	2	
Visnagar Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	9	5	1	4	...	...	...	
Dehegaum Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	6	9	7	2	...	...	...	
Kheralu Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	8	19	8	9	2	...	2	
Mehsana Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Kalol Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	
Vadavali Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Sidhapoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	
Visnagar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	7	6	1	...	...	..	
Karri Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	8	5	3	...	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80.—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.—(*Contd.*)								
Pattan Town, 2nd Class Magistrate.	6	8	4	3	1	...	1	
Kalol Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Vadnagar Submahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Attarsumba Submahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Vadavali Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Visnagar Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	
Sidhpoor Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Karri Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kheralu Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Karri Town, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Pattan Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Visnagar Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mausari Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mathor Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	4	19	5	14	...	...	...	
Viara Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	5	4	...	1	...	1	
Mausari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Concluded.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.—(*Concld.*)								
Kamrej Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Viara Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ghandevi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Viara Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kathor Town, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Bilimora Town, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Amreli District Subha ...	2	3	2	1	...	..	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	3	6	5	...	1	...	1	
Do. do. 1st Class Magistrate	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Amreli Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	6	...	4	2	...	2	
Amreli Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	5	3	2	...	...	...	
Okhamandal Mahal, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Damnagar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	5	6	5	1	...	...	...	
Kodinar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	7	9	7	2	...	...	...	
Dhari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Total ...	175	283	179	84	19	1	20	
GRAND TOTAL ...	317	557	352	113	77	15	92	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	386	764	545	128	53	38	91	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix T.

JAILS.

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80 *and the preceding one on account of prisoners, lunatics, &c., in all the Jails in the Baroda State.*

1	2	3	4				5			
			RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.			
			Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Number of Jails.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail ...	1	23,968 5 6	17,114 10 9	54 15 7	41 11 11	6,561 7 3	7,171 1 6	15 0 9	17 7 10
2	District Jails ...	8	63,378 2 4	47,255 13 4	56 3 0	40 5 2	7,366 12 11	9,233 4 5	6 8 6	7 14 0
3	Taluka Jails ...	35	22,369 3 7	10,574 13 10	54 6 10	42 2 1	435 12 0	624 13 9	1 1 10	2 7 10
	Total ...	...	1,09,715 11 5	74,945 5 11	55 8 10	40 14 2	14,364 0 2	17,029 3 8	7 4 5	9 4 7

Appendix T.—*(Continued).*

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80, *&c.*—(Continued).

Serial Number.	Jails.	6				7			
		Police or Military Guard.				Hospital charges.			
		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail ...	7,644 0 0	7,644 0 0	17 8 3	18 10 3	1,687 11 9	642 7 6	3 13 11	1 9 1
2	District Jails ...	15,947 4 0	18,601 5 6	14 2 3	15 13 1	1,140 15 2	751 9 6	1 1 2	0 10 3
3	Taluka Jails ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 9 2	76 8 11	0 4 6	0 4 10
	Total ...	23,591 4 0	26,245 5 6	11 15 1	14 5 1	2,945 4 1	1,470 9 11	1 7 10	0 12 10

Appendix T.—*(Continued).*

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80, *&c.*—(Continued).

Serial Number.	Jails.	8				9			
		Clothing.				Contingencies.			
		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail ...	964 3 0	919 9 6	2 3 5	2 3 11	1,215 6 9	960 14 3	2 12 7	2 5 6
2	District Jails ...	2,412 11 11	3,018 14 10	2 2 3	2 9 3	2,487 6 10	2,225 11 8	2 2 3	1 14 4
3	Taluka Jails ...	57 4 0	209 9 3	0 2 3	0 13 4	328 9 0	288 15 11	0 12 9	1 2 5
	Total ...	3,434 2 11	4,148 1 7	1 11 10	2 4 2	4,031 6 7	3,475 9 10	2 0 8	1 14 6

Appendix T.—*(Concluded).*

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80, *&c.*—(Concluded).

Serial Number.	Jails.	10		11	
		Grand total expended.		Total cost per head of average strength.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail	42,041 2 3	34,452 11 6	96 6 9	84 0 6
2	District Jails	92,733 5 2	81,086 11 3	82 3 5	69 2 11
3	Taluka Jails	23,307 5 9	11,774 13 8	56 11 4	46 14 6
	Total ...	1,58,081 13 2	1,27,314 4 5	80 0 8	69 7 4

(Sd.) VINAYAK J. KIRTANE,
Huzur Assistant.

Appendix U.

POLICE.

General Statement showing the strength and cost of the entire Police Force for the year 1879-80.

NAME OF DIVISION.	STRENGTH.								SANCTIONS.				REMARKS.
	Police Superintendent or Police Naib Subhs.	Inspectors and Fouzdars.	*Subordinate Officers.*		*Men.*		Other Establishment.	Total.	Pay.	Contingencies.	Ammunition.	Lighting.	
			Foot.	Mounted.	Sowars.	Peons.							
									Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1. Baroda City	1	8	70	2	26	475	39	621	89,268 0 0	1,200 0 0	....	....	
2. Baroda Division	1	14	225	10	128	926	28	1,332	2,04,204 0 0	1,908 0 0	1,312 12 5	900 0 0	
3. Nausari Division... ...	1	14	154	13	135	559	28	909	1,39,950 0 0	1,596 0 0	....	....	
4. Karri Division	1	17	292	27	181	1,359	32	1,909	2,88,648 0 0	2,277 0 0	1,777 0 0	1,440 0 0	
5. Amreli Division ...	1	8	107	3	75	331	23	598	1,00,879 4 0	936 0 0	....	387 0 0	
Total ...	5	61	848	60	545	3,700	150	5,369	8,22,949 4 0	7,917 0 0	3,089 12 5	2,727 0 0	

General Statement showing the strength and cost of the entire Police Force for the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

Name of Division.	Sanctions.—*(Concluded.)*						Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
	Police Fund.	Rewards.	Pensions.	Dress.	Extraordinary sanctions.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1. Baroda City	2,400 0 0	....	2,136 0 0	....	19,979 11 3	1,14,983 11 3	99,929 15 8	
2. Baroda Division	....	500 0 0	....	5,228 0 0	12,012 7 3	2,26,065 3 8	1,81,416 3 0	
3. Nausari Division ...	....	500 0 0	....	3,332 0 0	2,621 14 11	1,47,999 14 11	1,25,125 12 7	
4. Karri Division	....	2,000 0 0	....	7,416 0 0	8,043 4 4	3,11,601 4 4	2,37,784 12 8	
5. Amreli Division	....	500 0 0	1,344 0 0	1,524 0 0	1,308 15 6	1,06,879 3 6	87,099 9 4	
Total ...	2,400 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,480 0 0	17,500 0 0	43,966 5 3	9,07,529 5 8	7,31,356 5 3	

(Sd.) Vinayak J. Kirtane,
Huzur Assistant.

Appendix V.

No. 3.

Statement showing actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different heads.*

Particulars.	Amount Babashai.	Total Babashai.
Military.		
Original works	37,155	
Repairs	16,164	
		53,319
Civil Buildings.		
Original works	7,10,055	
Repairs	1,10,394	
		8,20,449
Communication.		
Original works	46,684	
Repairs	4,212	
		50,896
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		
Original works	56,307	
Repairs	18,004	
		74,311
Total ...		9,98,975
Establishment		81,497
Tools and Plant		2,321
Stock purchase		498
Grand Total ...		10,83,291

(Sd.) G. F. Hill, *C.E.*,
State Engineer.

Appendix W.

No. 5.

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, showing the principal works costing Rupees* 500 *and upwards, those of lesser amount being grouped together.*

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	ORIGINAL WORKS.				
	MILITARY.				
	Ordnance.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1	Erecting gunpowder magazine at Ajab Talavadi	4,420	4,370	715	
2	Constructing a guard-shed attached to gunpowder magazine	698	15	15	
3	Constructing a drain and setting a lightning conductor to gunpowder magazine	572	7	7	
4	Re-constructing the fort at Amreli	.....	3,939	476	
5	Minor works below Rupees 500	811	774	774	
	Total ...	6,501	9,105	1,987	
	Accommodation for Troops.				
6	Converting Parvatibai's Dehla into the quarters for the 1st Regiment, and urgent repairs to the lines of the 1st Regiment on the Waresha parade-ground	4,127	3,118	3,074	
7	Digging a well at Dhari for the use of the Battalion	1,652	1,575	831	
8	Erecting a ward attached to Sayajerao's Military Hospital	11,198	10,809	1,483	
9	Additions and alterations to the quarter-guard of His Highness the Maharaja's Body-guard	572	14	14	
10	Constructing porch attached to Sayajerao's Military Hospital... ...	1,621	1,465	1,465	
11	Putting up a railing and making a road in front of Military Hospital ...	2,162	1,781	1,781	
12	Building barracks for the men of the Dhari Battalion at Amreli ...	11,370	10,405	10,397	

13	Do. officers' quarters for the proposed lines of the Dhari Battalion ...	588	519	519
14	Do. new servants' quarters attached to Captain Mackley's bungalows at Amreli	1,425	1,178	1,178
15	Constructing a ward to Dhari Hospital...	1,493	1,573	698
16	Do. two stop-butts and four markers' butts on the Waresha parade-ground	4,007	3,539	3,539
17	Constructing a bungalow for Captain Nissen	11,854	11,158	7,879
18	Do. a school-house at Dhari for the use of Battalion	4,053	1,425	1,425
19	Minor works below Rupees 500	811	801	378
	Total ...	56,933	49,360	34,661
	Pagas.			
20	Building Chundeekhana and repairs to the stabling and other parts of Paga No. 7 in 3rd Khas Paga...	1,426	385	385
21	Minor works below Rupees 500	125	122	122
	Total ...	1,551	507	507
	Total Military ...	64,985	58,972	37,155
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Revenue.			
22	Constructing Wahiwutdar's Cutcherry at Kurjan	46,915	42,287	28,767
23	Do. do. do. at Chansama	41,404	19,537	19,537
24	Do. do. do. at Dehegaum	30,875	11,579	10,549
25	Do. do. do. at Sunkheda	12,667	10,075	10,075
26	Do. do. do. at Pulsana	31,623	29,287	21,699
27	Do. do. do. at Dhari	.....	3	3
28	Do. do. do. at Damnagar	.....	1	1
29	Do. a fire-proof room in the Central Treasury Office	12,898	9,193	1,772
30	Minor work below Rupees 500	953	892	880
	Total ...	1,77,335	1,22,854	93,283

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Judicial				
	Courts, &c.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
31	Constructing a verandah to the District Judge's Courts	1,741	1,672	672	
32	Do. a wooden platform and making general repairs to the Varisht Court	1,923	1,923	1,923	
33	Minor works below Rupees 500	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	3,664	3,595	2,595	
	Police.				
34	Converting and repairing the Kattiawar Dewanji's Paga into Police head-quarters and Magistrate's Office	18,930	5,149	5,149	
35	Minor works below Rupees 500	714	667	651	
	Total ...	19,644	5,816	5,800	
	Jails.				
36	New Central Jail at Baroda	5,63,377	5,57,553	1,82,652	
37	Constructing jail at Nausari	54,848	54,651	17,674	
38	Do. do. at Dwarka	22,044	8,787	45	
39	Do. do. at Kudi	1,07,905	391	206	
40	Do. do. at Pitlad	59,393	58,327	2,776	
41	Do. do. at Dabhoi	60,398	60,317	2,367	
42	Do. Thuggee and Dacoity Jail	18,966	15,656	15,656	

43	Converting a portion of the old copper mint into a cook-room for the use of prisoners for Futehpoora Lock-up	625	495	143
44	Minor works below Rupees 500	500	461	461
	Total ...	8,88,056	7,56,638	2,21,980
	Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.			
45	Rani Jamnabai's dispensary	1,03,397	73,568	17,554
46	Constructing a dispensary at Sojitra	8,400	7,951	5,455
47	Do. civil hospital and dispensary at Nausari	35,361	36,816	13,808
48	Do. do. do. at Kudi	30,122	29,583	6,340
49	Do. dispensary at Sidhpoor	8,400	7,485	4,528
50	Do. do. at Pitlad	10,835	9,465	1,180
51	Do. do. at Dehegaum...	8,400	7,577	3,181
52	Do. do. at Padra	7,956	6,443	6,443
53	Minor works below Rupees 500	22	22	22
	Total ...	2,12,893	1,78,910	58,511
	Government Houses and Residencies.			
54	New Palace, Baroda	.....	2,19,190	1,62,698
55	Improving Nuzzerpaga for marriage bowers	60,282	59,852	25,468
56	Pulling down Ayna Mahal with its terrace and a room on it, and also the burden bungalow and covering the same with a double tiled roofing ...	3,834	2,826	914
57	Constructing a cook-room in the compound of Dastoor's bungalow, Nausari...	5,218	4,490	3,104
58	Pulling down the top terrace of old Sirkarwada with Fudnavis Daftarkhana	5,554	5,077	921
59	Constructing Bungalow No. 1 for the Chief Medical Officer	12,988	20,274	750
60	Do. do. for the State Engineer	14,495	15,776	350
61	Do. a foot-bridge connecting old Palace building with Nuzzerbaugh	10,460	10,004	22
62	Additions and alteration to the Government bungalow in Kawadabaugh ...	1,821	1,746	1,746
63	Constructing an out-house at Mustoobaugh	7,628	7,628	984
64	Proposed out-house at do.	5,077	5,053	5,053
65	Constructing a cook-room in Chimanbaugh	1,175	936	936

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Government Houses and Residencies.—(Concluded..)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
66	Constructiug a bath-room in Chimanbaugh	551	392	392	
67	Do. six latrines at Motibaugh	998	869	869	
68	Do. a bungalow for the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli	22,688	13,349	10,680	
69	Constructing a bridge between Mandwa and Gadikhana	2,521	2,524	2,524	
70	Do. six latrines in the old Sirkarwada	1,129	1,015	1,015	
71	Re-building new privies and pulling down old ones in Anund Rao Bappoo Gaekwar's wada	817	673	673	
72	Constructing an out-house at Vishrambaugh	9,955	9,764	575	
73	Do. a bungalow for Mr. Pitamber-bhoy Jetta	3,414	2,992	2,992	
74	Additions and alterations to the Bungalow No. 3 occupied by Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E.	5,371	2,445	2,445	
75	Making jewellery safe in Nuzzerbaugh	.....	3,587	3,587	
76	Setting panes to the doors and windows of the Nuzzerbaugh Palace ...	622	501	501	
77	Constructing a temporary mandwa over the terrace of Shreemunt Lakshmi-bai Sahib's havily	958	918	918	
78	Constructing a house at Vishrambaugh	1,892	1,833	1,833	
79	Do. a shed for six stables and coach-houses for the State bungalow in camp occupied by Major Nutt	1,172	1,171	1,171	
80	Constructing an additional storey over Gadikhana for providing a dining-hall during the marriage festivities	14,212	13,537	13,537	
81	Constructing horse stalls and making additions and alterations to the old stables attached to the Ice Factory building	1,309	442	442	
82	Constructing temporary privies at Mustoobaugh, Nuzzerpaga, and Mehtapole	860	850	850	
83	Do. a masonry tank for catching rain water at Mustoobaugh ...	1,697	1,195	502	
84	Do. do. for swimming for His Highness Maharaja at Nausari	998	39	39	

85	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,796	1,608	1,608
	Total ...	2,01,492	4,12,576	2,50,099
	Public Offices.			
86	Constructing carriage roads and gravel walks in the compound of the new Kothi Offices	1,389	1,168	1,071
87	Public Offices at Nausari	92,521	447	347
88	Iron railings to the Kothi compound	5,804	5,704	5,703
89	New Public Offices in Kothi (Baroda)	1,68,884	1,67,570	29,474
90	Constructing four additional rooms over the terrace of Cutcherry buildings...	2,800	3,688	1,049
91	Minor works below Rupees 500	220	221	221
	Total ...	2,71,618	1,77,798	37,865
	Agads and Fighting Places.			
92	Making additions and alterations to the spectators' stands	9,230	8,576	8,576
93	Re-building store-house close to Agad	891	818	818
	Total ...	10,121	9,394	9,394
	Miscellaneous.			
94	Renewing wooden railing and weather frames all round the Clock tower ...	2,198	2,052	539
95	Constructing temporary stables near the old Railway station	1,401	1,401	1,401
96	Additions and alterations to the fighting buffalo karkhana	3,299	1,520	1,520
97	Re-building Nagarkhana at Pitlad	2,892	2,148	2,148
98	Minor works below Rupees 500	389	364	364
	Total ...	10,179	7,485	5,972

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Charitable.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
99	Minor works below Rupees 500	384	380	298	
	Total ...	384	380	298	
	Educational.				
	Schools.				
100	Constructing the compound, &c., to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli	5,377	4,868	4,868	
101	Do. school-house at Dehegaum	5,404	4,887	4	
102	Do. do. for His Highness Maharaj	54,969	54,774	4,332	
103	Levelling the ground and forming the roads and foot-paths around the Maharaja School in Motibaugh	609	103	103	
104	Minor works below Rupees 500	60	60	60	
	Total ...	66,419	64,692	9,367	
	Colleges.				
105	New High School and College at Baroda	67,377	76,000	14,439	
106	Additions and alterations to a room in the Vernacular College	867	452	452	
	Total ...	68,244	76,452	14,891	
	Total Civil Buildings ...	19,30,049	18,16,590	7,10,055	

	COMMUNICATION.			
	Roads.			
107	Constructing a kutcha road from Kamrej to Surat	3,000	732	344
108	Metalling the roads in the town of Nausari	16,101	15,483	2,422
109	Constructing road from Sion to Kathor	12,587	8,860	97
110	Do. do. from new Police Chowki to Golewad	5,018	1,450	1,450
111	Metalling roads in the Baroda City	27,727	18,228	2,946
112	Constructing a road from Anund to Pitlad	10,048	9,227	5,350
113	Survey of the road from Kudi to Kulole	.....	719	422
114	Earthwork on the road from Motibaugh to Chimanbaugh	9,151	7,774	1,029
115	Constructing Road from Amreli to Warsada	.....	25,800	1,344
116	Do. do. from Railway station to the town of Dabhoi ...	6,014	5,993	633
117	Do. do. from Miyagam Railway station to Kurjen Cutcherry ...	4,971	2,901	2,901
118	Do. do. from Korinar to Ghatwad	.....	2,956	565
119	Putting up hedges on the road from Motibaugh to Anantpura... ...	721	544	40
120	Do. do. do. from Public Garden to Ganoo Wagh's tank...	540	484	226
121	Making a fair weather road from cantonment limits to Bhuki Nulla ...	529	444	443
122	Constructing road from Bahadurpoor to Sonegad	.....	76	76
123	Do. do. from Sirkarwada to join Lalwada Gate	2,188	1,474	315
124	Do. do. from Damnagar to Chhabadia and on to the limit near Bhimgra	5,546	5,079	4,174
125	Planting trees on the road from Amreli to Gawarka and Paniya ...	1,189	315	315
126	New road from Kalol Gate to join Kundla road near Khutwad embankment	732	367	88
127	Constructing a metalled road from Government Garden to Jamalpura ...	5,101	43	43
128	Do. a fair weather road from Posra to Nausari	3,481	1,737	1,737
129	Do. a road from Amreli to Chital	.....	1,777	14
130	Do. do. from Bardolee to Surat	12,143	9,083	6
131	Do. do. from Kothi to Motibaugh	11,969	11,826	53
132	Do. do. from Chawan to Lathi	.....	1,557	120
133	Do. do. from Railway station to the town of Nausari and widening and repairing the same	9,310	8,268	700
134	Minor works below Rupees 500	88	91	91
	Total ...	1,48,154	1,43,288	27,826

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Bridges.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
135	Constructing a culvert, &c., near Municipal well, Rambaimatta, Nausari ...	2,226	1,867	51	
136	Do. a fifteen feet bridge over the nulla crossed by the road leading from the town to the Railway station, Nausari	4,726	2,179	2,155	
137	Constructing two four feet culverts in the place of old ones on the road from Nausari to Railway station	1,087	963	491	
138	Constructing masonry bridge on the road from Railway station to the town of Billimora	3,692	3,405	370	
139	Constructing bridges on the Anuntpura road	14,601	15,008	2,093	
140	Do. five culverts on the road from public garden to Bhutadazampa	14,754	8,892	32	
141	Do. culvert on the Kundla road near Kalol Gate	2,359	2,076	2,076	
142	Do. a timber top bridge on the road from Miyagam Railway station to Kerjan Cutcherry	638	269	269	
143	Macadamizing roads and building culverts in the town of Amreli	328 8,982	8,455	1,264	
144	Minor works below Rupees 500	559	495	495	
	Total ...	53,952	43,609	9,296	
	Accommodation for Travellers.				
145	Constructing a bungalow for the reception of guests	16,681	15,385	1,726	
146	Do. a dhuramshalla at Pitlad	6,837	5,347	5,347	
147	Do. out-houses to traveller's bungalow	2,372	2,249	2,249	
148	Minor works below Rupees 500	240	240	240	
	Total ...	26,130	23,221	9,562	
	Total Communication ...	2,28,236	2,10,118	46,684	

	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
	Public Garden.			
149	Constructing a verandah to lion and tiger's cages	1,557	1,557	1,557
150	Miscellaneous expenses incurred in the opening of Public Garden ...	1,798	2,140	1,245
151	Constructing a masonry drain and a drop gate to the sluice No. 4 in Public Garden	4,310	4,309	4,309
152	Tools for Public Garden	4,899	4,531	4,531
153	Purchase of China lanterns for marriage festivity	571	571	571
154	Making thirty-six weather frames for the pavilion in Public Garden ...	2,283	2,231	289
155	Iron bridge in Public Garden	33,685	9	9
156	Constructing a masonry drain for the fair weather road and a gateway for the Public Garden	1,546	1,475	1,475
157	Constructing a parapet wall in Public Garden	12,516	8,044	8,044
158	Iron railing and gate for Public Garden	6,629	6,629	6,629
159	Purchase of plants for Public Garden	1,000	41	41
160	Manure for the Public Garden	1,750	416	416
161	Tools and potting house	500	504	504
162	Constructing out-houses and verandah to the bungalow of the Superintendent of Public Garden	1,119	1,088	1,088
163	Water-supply for Bandstand side portion	1,200	991	991
164	Minor works below Rupees 500	3,342	3,082	3,082
	Total ...	78,705	37,618	34,781
	Town and General Improvements.			
	Miscellaneous.			
165	Constructing two sally gates on both sides of the Lahripura Gate ...	1,388	1,316	997
166	Do. a meat and fish market at Nausari	4,331	2,441	2,441
167	Do. a washing ghât on the Vishwamitri	2,420	1,876	1,876
168	Baroda city drainage	19,000	9,613	257

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous.—(Concluded.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
169	Constructing library at Amreli	1,405	658	658	
170	Minor works below Rupees 500	272	272	272	
	Total ...	28,816	16,176	6,501	
	Water-supply.				
171	Survey of the Vishwamitri river	696	534	72	
172	Embanking tank at Wamej so as to protect the village from being washed away	4,905	4,690	4,678	
173	Laying water-pipes from Nowlakhi to Chimanbaugh	1,550	1,485	407	
174	Constructing drain, &c., to the Bund Tank at Dabhoi	6,833	4,588	2,000	
175	Temporary water-supply to the City of Baroda from Nowlakhi and Chimanbaugh wells	10,334	11,187	2,239	
176	Constructing a masonry cistern over the Nowlakhi Tower	962	713	712	
177	Cutting water channel at Handod	3,100	2,224	2,220	
178	Digging tank at Dehegaum	2,514	1,694	929	
179	Constructing a waste weir and an earthen dam for the tank outside the north part wall at Dabhoi	630	12	12	
180	Constructing two rooms and re-building an engine-shed at Ajabdi ...	1,195	1,007	1,007	
181	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,185	1,062	749	
	Total ...	33,904	29,196	15,025	
	Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,41,425	82,990	56,307	

Recapitulation.

	Rs.
Military	37,155
Civil Buildings	7,10,055
Communication	46,684
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	56,307
GRAND TOTAL ...	 8,50,201

REPAIRS.

MILITARY.

Ordnance.

182	Repairs to the fort at Amreli	.....	9,925	5
183	Minor works below Rupees 500	543	657	656
	Total ...	543	10,582	661

Accommodation for Troops.

184	Additions and alterations to the officers' quarters and houses belonging to the 1st Regiment near the Waresha parade-ground	1,008	936	299
185	Bepairs to the lines and quarters of the Dhari Battalion	2,296	1,560	1,560
186	Repairs to the 3rd Regimental lines in Juni Gadi	2,515	1,720	1,720
187	Alterations and repairs to Colonel Hycoop's bungalow	3,032	2,829	600
188	Repairs to the chapars and buildings of the lines at Manekwada ...	3,447	3,247	1,897
189	Do. to Captain Harrison's bungalow at Dhari	2,003	1,669	1,669
190	Do. to the roof of Captain Nissen's bungalow	1,365	1,267	652
191	Do. to the servants' quarters attached to Captain Nissen's bungalow ...	571	480	275
192	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,863	1,571	1,308
	Total ...	18,100	15,279	9,980

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Pagas.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
193	Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to the 2nd Troops Silledar Cavalry	8,401	1,603	1,603	
194	Repairs to the Sowars' lines at Wadwan	1,666	15	17	
195	Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to the 1st Rissala ...	9,800	3,508	3,508	
196	Minor works below Rupees 500	421	395	395	
	Total ...	20,288	5,523	5,523	
	Total Military ...	38,931	31,384	16,164	
	Civil Buildings.				
	Revenue.				
197	Repairs to Block No. 2 buildings occupied by the Subha's Cutcherry and Sardar Court between Mandwa and Sirkarwada	2,983	2,602	2,220	
198	Repairs to the Cutcherry at Mehsana	2,824	887	3	
199	Do. to the do at Vishanagar	5,877	4,172	4,172	
200	Do. to the record-house at do.	2,097	1,254	1,254	
201	Do. to the Cutcherry at Sidhpoor	4,238	1,849	1,849	
202	Do. to the do. at Velacha	1,718	1,193	1,193	
203	Do. to the Treasury house at Manekwada	813	729	38	
204	Oil-painting and white-washing Fudnavis Dafterkhana	642	596	596	
205	Repairs to the Wahiwutdar's Cutcherry at Pitlad	3,502	2,677	2,677	
206	Minor works below Rupees 500	575	553	329	
	Total ...	25,269	16,512	14,255	

	JUDICIAL.			
	Courts.			
207	Minor works below Rupees 500	201	201	201
	Total ...	201	201	201
	Jails.			
208	Minor works below Rupees 500	269	269	269
	Total ...	269	269	269
	Police.			
209	Urgent repairs to the 2nd Class Magistrate's Office, and pulling down the dilapidated portion of the same	1,072	824	824
210	Repairs to the Police chowki and stables at Dupka...	794	588	566
211	Do. Police chowki at Makurpoora	724	552	552
212	Do. Sowars' lines at Bhutadezampa	2,063	2,063	1,124
213	Do. Thanna at Kurayee	766	23	23
214	Minor works below Rupees 500	761	846	846
	Total ...	6,180	4,896	3,935
	Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.			
215	Repairs to the dispensary at Vijapoor	.....	855	638
216	Do. do. at Sadra	.....	534	534
217	Minor works below Rupees 500	763	534	329
	Total ...	763	1,923	1,501

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Government Houses and Residencies.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
218	Repairs to Mandwa building, including taking down and re-building the north side wall	15,217	14,078	10,673	
219	Repairs to the Dehla opposite to Raoji Vittal's Office	520	454	454	
220	Wood-work to be substituted for rotten one in the old Vishrambaugh bungalow	6,441	5,952	5,952	
221	General repairs to Sirkarwada, Baroda	11,411	11,225	11,225	
222	Repairs to Lakshmibai's haveli	3,155	2,630	2,630	
223	Do. to the Sirkarwada at Dabhoi	5,346	4,942	12	
224	Do. to Makerpoora Palace	6,689	4,127	4,127	
225	Oil-painting Her Highness' apartment...	1,570	1,473	487	
226	Repairs to Government buildings from Raopoora Zampa to Railway Station	1,735	1,300	1,300	
227	Do. to State bungalow in camp	12,408	11,444	85	
228	Do. to Government buildings in Motibaugh	1,133	1,092	1,092	
229	Do. to Mustoobaugh Palace	1,431	1,102	1,102	
230	Making necessary improvements to Nuzzerbaugh entrance and making a drain	691	4,000	4,000	
231	Re-building fallen down portion of a well and making necessary repairs to its retaining wall at Motibaugh	537	432	432	
232	General repairs to old Sirkarwada outer main wall to the south and east sides close to Nuzzerbaugh Palace entrance	3,029	2,528	2,528	
233	Repairs to the bungalow and watchmen's quarters at Herabaugh ...	727	617	617	
234	Do. do. in Gahinabai's Baugh	529	488	488	
235	Do. do. of Messrs. Bhasker Rao and Krishna Rao Vittal ...	658	621	621	
236	Do. to the dining-room at Motibaugh	775	775	775	
237	Urgent repairs to the old Palace Barudwaree bungalow	2,702	2,023	2,023	
238	Oil-painting and colour-washing His Highness Maharaja's apartments ...	2,154	1,774	1,774	

239	Repairs to the Sirkarwada at Dehegaum	2,307	2,056	8
240	Do. to the water-courses and widening road at Mustoobaugh ...	575	575	575
241	Minor works below Rupees 500	3,593	3,249	3,249
	Total ...	85,333	78,957	56,213
	Public Offices.			
242	Oil painting doors and windows of the old Offices in Kothi	1,003	40	40
243	Minor works below Rupees 500	637	642	642
	Total ...	1,640	682	682
	Agads and Fighting Places.			
244	Repairs to Chowda Appa's Akhada	528	21	21
245	Do. to Choba Oodhow's do.	576	7	7
246	Executing repairs to the spectators' stand and to the outer walls of Bhudder and compound wall of Agads	5,148	4,849	4,849
247	Urgent repairs to inner portion of Bhudder	1,632	1,604	1,604
248	Minor works below Rupees 500	704	677	677
	Total ...	8,588	7,158	7,158
	Miscellaneous.			
249	Turning tiles and other annual repairs to the Government buildings at Nausari	2,011	1,788	1,773
250	Turning tiles in the city of Baroda, 1878-79	9,085	7,848	415
251	Do. do. do. 1879-80	11,920	7,720	7,711
252	Do. do. do. 1880-81	12,048	15	15
253	Thorough repairs to the house and front portion of the Kodhayee Karkhana attached to the Clock tower	1,461	1,360	746
254	Repairs to the Keshore Maistree's Karkhana	651	551	551
255	Do. do. Deer Karkhana...	987	914	914

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous.—(Concluded.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
256	Repairs to Ruthkhana	527	439	439	
257	Do. to Sursagar Chitakhana and privy	592	530	530	
258	Thorough repairs to Nagarkhana opposite to Sirkarwada ...	910	825	825	
259	Repairs to Hathikhana shed	832	651	651	
260	Do. to Lakha Lohar's Karkhana	1,678	1,467	1,467	
261	Do. to Gowshalla at Chapud	1,165	1,120	1,120	
262	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,442	2,063	2,063	
	Total ...	46,309	27,291	19,220	
	Ecclesiastical.				
	Charitable.				
263	Minor works below Rupees 500	78	57	57	
	Total ...	78	57	57	
	Churches.				
264	Repairs to the temple of Bhimnath Mahadhev	1,665	1,447	1,447	
265	Do. do. Khanderao and other subsidiary buildings ...	737	665	665	
266	Do. to the buildings of Kedareshewer Mahadhev	1,875	1,606	1,606	
267	Minor works below Rupees 500	970	912	912	
	Total ...	5,247	4,630	4,630	

	Cemeteries.			
268	Minor works below Rupees 500	69	65	65
	Total ...	69	65	65
	EDUCATIONAL.			
	Schools.			
269	Replacing the roof of the school building at Manikwada	622	556	556
270	Minor works below Rupees 500	938	871	871
	Total ...	1,560	1,427	1,427
	PUBLIC WORKS BUILDINGS.			
271	Repairs to the Sub-Engineer's Office at Kudi in Goomtee Durwaja ...	827	565	565
272	Minor works below Rupees 500	217	216	216
	Total ...	1,044	781	781
	Total Civil Buildings ...	1,82,550	1,44,849	1,10,394
	COMMUNICATION.			
	Roads.			
273	Repairs to Makarpoora road	3,451	3,422	82
274	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,004	988	988
	Total ...	4,455	4,410	1,070

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Concluded.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Bridges.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
275	Repairs to the bridge over the Dadar river near Bhillapoor	2,819	2,428	1,801	
276	Do. to Vishwamitri bridge	552	476	476	
277	Minor works below Rupees 500	199	121	121	
	Total ...	3,570	3,025	2,398	
	Accommodation for travellers.				
278	Repairs to travellers' bungalow at Mehsana	734	688	622	
279	Minor works below Rupees 500	125	122	122	
	Total ...	859	810	744	
	Total Communication ...	8,884	8,245	4,212	
	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Town and General Improvements.				
	Public Garden.				
280	Maintenance of Public Garden	7,439	6,176	6,176	
281	Monthly extraordinary charges against the sanction No. 5416 of 8th May 1880	1,200	227	227	
282	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,052	994	994	
	Total ...	9,691	7,397	7,397	

	Miscellaneous.			
283	Oil painting and colour washing the Clock tower	608	561	561
284	Repairs to the ride or race-course	940	938	938
285	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,772	1,415	703
	Total ...	3,320	2,914	2,202
	Water Supply.			
286	Repairs to Bursadi Kans for 1879-80	1,097	1,388	1,388
287	Re-building the portion of bund wall near Pahadi river, and necessary repairs to the sluice at Wadi and Ajab Talavadi	3,319	3,061	538
288	Necessary repairs to Shirsha tank	3,903	2,219	1,161
289	Repairs to the side walls of the Sursagar tank	669	583	583
290	Do. to the compound wall of the tank at Padra	3,822	2,549	2,549
291	Do. to Doodhia tank at Nausari	1,940	880	3
292	Repairing the retaining wall and pitching the slopes of Vishwamitri river ...	3,008	2,679	679
293	Repairs to Toolsi wadiwell	1,342	1,070	1,070
294	Minor works below Rupees 500	723	727	434
	Total ...	18,923	15,156	8,405
	Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	31,934	25,467	18,004

Recapitulation.

	Rs.
Military	16,164
Civil Buildings	1,10,394
Communication	4,212
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	18,004
Total ...	1,48,774

(Sd.) G. F. HILL, C. E.,
State Engineer.

Appendix X.

Statement showing works each costing Rupees 5,000 *and upwards, and which were sanctioned during the year.*

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure.
	Original Works.		
	Baroda City Division.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Converting and repairing Kathiawar Dewanji's Paga into Police Head-quarters, and 1st and 2nd Class Magistrates' Offices	18,930	5,149
2.	Proposed outhouse at Mustoobaugh	5,077	5,053
3.	Additions and alterations to Bungalow No. 3 occupied by Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E. ...	5,371	2,445
4.	Erecting an additional storey over Gadikhana for providing a dining-hall during marriage festivities ...	14,212	13,537
5.	Making additions and alterations to Spectators' Stand in Agad	9,230	8,576
6.	Putting up wrought-iron railings round the wards of the new Central Jail	36,617	.....
7.	Construction of new lines for the 2nd Regiment and Light Field Battery	33,969	.....
8.	Constructing four office rooms in Government Paga lately purchased from Kathiawar Dewanji ...	5,260	.....
9.	Constructing a new road from State Offices to the new Central Jail	10,579	.....
10.	Making drains and side drains in the new Central Jail	8,868	.....
	Repairs.		
	Baroda City Division.		
11.	Additions, alterations, and thorough repairs to 2nd Troop Silledar Cavalry	8,401	1,603
12.	Additions, alterations, and thorough repairs to the first Risala	9,800	3,508
13.	Woodwork to be substituted for rotten one in the old Vishrambaugh Bungalow	6,441	5,952
14.	General repairs to Sircar Wada	11,411	11,225
15.	Executing repairs to Spectators' Stand, and to the outer wall of Bhudder and compound wall of Agad ...	5,148	4,849
16.	Turning tiles of public buildings, 1880-81 ...	12,048	15
	Original Works.		
	Baroda District.		
17.	Constructing Wahiwutdars' Cutcherry at Sunkheda...	12,667	10,075
18.	Constructing Thuggee and Dacoity Jail... ...	18,966	15,656
19.	Constructing a dispensary at Padra	7,956	6,443
20.	Constructing Dharmashalla at Petlad	6,837	5,347
21.	Constructing a dispensary and its subsidiary buildings at Sinor	8,498	.....
22.	Constructing a school-house at Dabhoi	18,500	.....
23.	Ditto ditto at Sojitra	21,277	.....
24.	Metalling the road from Goha Gate to the Railway crossing towards Makerpoora	7,500	.....
25.	Construction of a school-house at Sinor... ...	13,480	.....

Appendix X.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement showing works each costing Rupees 5,000 *and upwards, and which were sanctioned during the year.*—(Concluded.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Estimate.
	REPAIRS.		
	Baroda District.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
26.	Repairs to the Makerpoora Palace	6,689	4,127
	ORIGINAL WORKS.		
	Nausari Division.		
27.	Constructing a road from new Police Chowki to Golwad	5,018	1,450
	ORIGINAL WORKS.		
	Kadi Division.		
28.	Constructing Wahiwutdar's Cutcherry at Chansana ...	41,404	19,537
29.	Construction of a school-house at Sidpore ...	21,277	.....
	REPAIRS.		
	Kadi Division.		
30.	Making additions, alterations, and executing repairs to the Sircar Wada at Kadi	7,489	.....
31.	Repairs to the Cutcherry at Visnagar	5,877	4,172
	ORIGINAL WORKS.		
	Amreli Division.		
32.	Constructing Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli ...	5,377	4,868
33.	Constructing a Dharmashalla at Amreli ...	7,303	.....
34.	Constructing a dispensary and its subsidiary buildings at Damnagar	9,237	.....
35.	Constructing a dispensary and its subsidiary buildings at Korinar	9,237	.....
36.	Building Civil Hospital at Amreli	29,717	.....
	ORIGINAL WORKS.		
	Public Garden.		
37.	Constructing a parapet wall in Public Garden ...	12,516	8,044
38.	Miscellaneous works in Public Garden	8,339	3,856
39.	Railing and gateway for ditto	6,629	6,629

(Sd.) G. F. HILL, C.E.,
State Engineer.

Appendix Y.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Baroda State Medical Department during the year 1879-80, commencing on the 1st August 1879 and ending on the 31st July 1880.

Names of Establishments.	Currencies.	Pay.	Contingency.	Furniture and dead-stock.	Medicines.	Instruments.	Total. British.	Total. Sycai.	Total. Babashahi.	Total Babashahi.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Baroda Division.										
Jamnabai Civil Hospital ...	British ...	.....	.....	.....	2,881 6 3	216 8 2	3,097 14 5	.....	7,813 6 0	11,353 13 3
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	7,093 14 9	719 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Syajeerao Military Hospital ...	British ...	.....	9 6 0	218 0 0	2,286 3 4	263 0 2	2,776 9 6	.....	4,860 12 3	8,034 0 3
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	4,051 14 0	672 4 9	107 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Central Jail Hospital, Baroda ...	British ...	.....	.....	.....	623 14 1	2 6 8	626 4 4	.....	3,076 11 3	3,792 7 1
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	2,715 0 0	311 11 3	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Palace Dispensary ...	British ...	.....	.....	.....	279 5 0	110 6 6	389 11 6	.....	1,296 0 0	1,741 6 4
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	1,296 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mustoobaugh Dispensary ...	British ...	765 0 0	.....	.....	266 12 10	121 12 11	1,153 9 9	.....	451 3 3	1,769 9 10
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	157 0 0	116 14 3	177 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dabhoi ditto ...	British ...	.....	9 15 0	.....	361 4 8	76 7 4	447 11 0	.....	1,090 12 0	1,602 6 4
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	890 0 0	176 12 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Petlad ditto ...	British ...	.....	8 9 6	.....	353 13 5	150 1 2	512 8 1	.....	1,451 1 6	2,036 13 0
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	1,138 0 0	273 1 6	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sojitra ditto ...	British ...	.....	10 12 0	.....	269 12 8	.....	280 8 8	.....	924 9 0	1,245 2 11
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	765 5 3	157 11 9	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Padra ditto ...	British ...	.....	3 2 0	.....	304 8 9	17 9 10	326 4 7	.....	1,009 0 0	1,380 12 1
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	764 15 6	233 7 6	10 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shinore ditto ...	British ...	.....	4 11 0	18 0 0	380 10 5	127 3 10	530 9 3	.....	1,014 13 3	1,621 3 3
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	797 3 9	210 10 0	6 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	British ...	765 0 0	46 7 6	236 0 0	8,007 11 5	1,085 8 2	10,140 11 1	.....	22,988 4 6	34,577 10 4
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	19,698 6 3	2,871 15 3	417 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nausari Division.										
Nausari Civil Hospital ...	British ...	2,798 3 11	441 7 11	360 0 0	1,271 9 10	151 8 3	5,022 13 11	.....	.....	5,740 6 9
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gandevi Dispensary ...	British ...	770 0 0	197 8 6	63 0 0	462 9 3	137 8 4	1,630 10 1	.....	.....	1,863 9 3
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Songhad ditto ...	British ...	603 4 6	121 7 4	.....	270 12 7	5 2 11	1,000 11 4	.....	62 2 6	1,205 13 2
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	62 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vyara ditto ...	British ...	29 12 0	41 2 9	.....	367 1 10	235 6 3	673 6 10	.....	160 0 0	929 10 1
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	British ...	4,201 4 5	801 10 6	423 0 0	2,372 1 6	529 9 9	8,327 10 2	.....	222 2 6	9,739 7 3
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	62 2 6	.....	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kadi Division.										
Kadi Civil Hospital ...	British ...	.....	.....	324 0 0	560 14 10	240 8 3	1,125 7 1	3,661 12 3	.....	4,775 1 0
	Sycai ...	2,815 11 6	344 14 9	1 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Patan ditto ...	British ...	.....	13 12 0	72 0 0	495 15 3	3 9 8	585 4 11	2,527 0 0	.....	3,457 5 4
	Sycai ...	2,248 6 9	278 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Visnagar Dispensary ...	British ...	.....	3 9 0	.....	211 15 7	38 3 3	253 11 10	884 1 0	61 2 9	1,326 10 10
	Sycai ...	671 6 0	212 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	61 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bechrajee ditto ...	British ...	.....	1 9 0	.....	210 11 4	.....	212 4 4	674 15 8	.....	987 6 5
	Sycai ...	558 11 3	116 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wadnagar ditto ...	British ...	.....	8 13 0	.....	236 8 2	107 5 2	352 10 4	794 2 6	.....	1,279 5 5
	Sycai ...	666 1 6	119 8 0	8 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sidhpoor ditto ...	British ...	.....	5 8 0	.....	413 2 9	108 13 7	527 8 4	736 8 6	.....	1,415 9 8
	Sycai ...	580 6 0	155 11 6	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dehegaum ditto ...	British ...	680 4 10	185 0 2	3 6 0	109 15 7	41 1 11	1,019 12 6	.....	.....	1,165 7 5
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mesana ditto ...	British ...	.....	13 5 0	20 0 0	358 11 10	55 6 4	447 7 2	875 5 9	58 0 3	1,535 4 10
	Sycai ...	637 2 6	228 10 9	9 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	45 14 0	12 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Beejapoor ditto ...	British ...	.....	4 9 0	20 0 0	228 6 0	145 6 10	398 5 10	761 1 0	.....	1,295 1 1
	Sycai ...	587 4 0	147 10 6	26 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Deesa Contingent Dispensary ...	British ...	.....	157 8 0	11 5 6	185 1 1	142 0 8	495 15 3	.....	657 0 0	1,223 12 10
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	535 0 0	.....	122 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sadra ditto ...	British ...	.....	174 6 6	1 13 0	335 10 5	207 2 0	718 15 11	.....	694 4 9	1,516 0 1
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	528 4 9	.....	166 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	British ...	680 4 10	567 15 8	452 8 6	3,347 0 10	1,089 9 8	6,137 7 6	10,414 14 8	1,470 7 9	19,977 0 11
	Sycai ...	8,765 1 6	1,804 0 2	45 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	1,170 5 6	12 2 3	288 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Amreli Division.										
Amreli Civil Hospital ...	British ...	2,764 5 6	402 7 3	81 15 6	1,226 11 8	316 1 11	4,791 9 10	.....	.....	5,476 2 1
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dwarka ditto ...	British ...	2,499 1 3	454 0 3	437 12 0	631 4 4	424 1 7	4,446 3 5	.....	690 13 0	5,772 0 0
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	690 5 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Okha Battalion Hospital ...	British ...	907 1 5	283 2 7	56 0 0	942 8 0	44 13 5	2,233 9 5	.....	.....	2,652 10 9
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dhari Civil and Military Hospital ...	British ...	934 15 2	206 4 10	114 11 9	334 11 5	26 7 4	1,617 2 6	.....	.....	1,848 2 11
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kodinar Dispensary ...	British ...	669 13 0	304 13 4	.....	506 3 5	15 2 10	1,496 0 7	.....	.....	1,709 12 1
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Damnagar ditto ...	British ...	429 15 8	221 14 9	1 14 0	357 2 7	150 3 9	1,161 2 9	.....	.....	1,327 0 10
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Statement showing the expenditure of the Baroda State Medical Department during the year 1879-80, &c.—(Concluded.)

Names of Establishments.	Currencies.	Pay.	Contingency.	Furniture and dead-stock.	Medicines.	Instruments.	Total. British.	Total. Sycai.	Total. Babashahi.	Total Babashahi.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amreli Division.—(Concluded.)										
Manickwara Contingent Dispensary ...	British ...	892 8 0	151 14 3	.....	234 13 8	27 7 4	1,306 11 3	.....	.....	1,493 6 0
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	British ...	9,097 12 0	2,024 9 3	692 5 3	4,233 7 1	1,004 6 2	17,052 7 9	.....	690 13 0	20,179 5 10
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	690 5 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total for four Divisions	British ...	14,744 5 3	3,440 10 11	1,803 13 9	17,960 4 10	3,709 1 9	41,658 4 6	10,414 14 8	25,371 11 9	84,473 8 4
	Sycai ...	8,765 1 6	1,604 0 2	45 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	21,621 3 3	2,284 9 6	865 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
State Hospital, Baroda	British ...	.....	.....	.....	1,154 15 5	7 8 0	1,162 7 5	.....	10,005 15 10	11,334 8 4
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	4,280 0 0	5,725 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Temporary Institutions.										
Baroda City, 14 Dispensaries and Police Dispensary and Destitutes.	British ...	.....	.....	.....	432 3 3	35 13 0	468 0 3	.....	41 10 9	576 8 9
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	41 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Korol Dispensary	British ...	.....	3 0 0	.....	183 15 0	50 11 9	237 10 9	.....	35 11 0	307 5 0
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	35 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kalol ditto	British ...	.....	6 12 0	.....	154 14 5	46 10 4	208 4 9	.....	.....	238 0 10
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Atarsooma ditto	British ...	.....	5 6 0	.....	107 15 10	26 13 9	140 3 7	.....	25 2 9	185 6 10
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	25 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Royal Hospital on marriage ceremony ...	British ...	.....	.....	.....	64 5 8	.....	64 5 8	.....	297 15 3	371 8 0
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	241 0 0	56 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	British ...	.....	15 2 0	.....	943 6 2	160 0 10	1,118 9 0	.....	400 7 9	1,678 13 5
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	241 0 0	159 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous.										
Chief Medical Officer	British ...	999 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	999 8 6	.....	8,400 0 0	9,542 5 2
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	8,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Office of the Chief Medical Officer ...	British ...	62 4 0	164 13 9	.....	.....	.....	226 1 9	.....	3,255 15 9	3,514 6 3
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	2,563 3 6	401 6 3	201 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Travelling charges to the Chief Medical Officer.	British ...	10 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 5 0	.....	168 0 0	179 12 7
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Travelling charges to the Office of the Chief Medical Officer.	British ...	36 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 6 3	.....	68 0 9	109 10 2
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	68 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kit conveyance of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer.	British ...	85 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 7 0	.....	3 4 0	100 14 3
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	3 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Travelling charges to Executive Officer...	British ...	287 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 14 3	265 7 9	301 11 0	923 10 5
	Sycai ...	265 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	301 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Store Depôt, Baroda ...	British ...	.....	89 12 10	.....	.....	.....	89 12 10	.....	1,931 3 0	2,033 13 1
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	1,391 8 6	317 5 9	222 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
General Duty	British ...	109 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 6 0	45 5 0	1,962 11 3	2,137 11 3
	Sycai ...	45 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	1,962 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Midwife and Establishment ...	British ...	600 0 0	.....	.....	2 6 3	2 14 8	605 4 11	.....	303 5 0	995 1 6
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	303 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Veterinary Pupil	British ...	56 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 2 1	.....	.....	64 2 5
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
„ Hospital	British ...	.....	0 10 0	.....	350 4 6	44 0 8	394 15 2	.....	816 1 0	1,267 6 11
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	459 10 9	163 13 3	192 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous supply of medicines ...	British ...	.....	.....	.....	225 12 6	.....	225 12 6	.....	.....	258 0 7
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Printing charges	British ...	597 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	597 8 0	.....	.....	682 13 9
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Books purchased	British ...	999 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	999 14 6	.....	.....	1,142 12 0
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pensions	British ...	840 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 0 0	.....	6,060 0 0	7,020 0 0
	Sycai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	6,060 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	British ...	4,683 11 7	255 4 7	.....	578 7 3	46 15 4	5,564 6 9	310 12 9	23,270 3 9	29,972 8 4
	Sycai ...	310 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	21,771 6 9	882 9 3	616 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(Medical Department) Grand Total ...	British ...	19,428 0 10	3,711 1 6	1,803 13 9	20,637 1 8	3,923 9 11	49,504 11 8	10,725 11 5	59,048 7 1	1,27,459 6 5
	Sycai ...	9,075 14 3	1,604 0 2	45 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	47,913 10 0	9,652 10 4	1,482 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vaccination Establishment	British ...	4,099 13 8	209 9 11	.....	.....	.....	4,309 7 7	3,150 13 0	4,884 6 9	13,286 4 9
	Sycai ...	3,115 14 0	34 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	4,839 0 3	45 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Great Grand Total ...	British ...	23,527 14 6	3,920 11 5	1,803 13 9	20,637 1 8	3,923 9 11	53,813 3 3	13,876 8 5	63,932 13 10	1,40,745 11 2
	Sycai ...	12,191 12 3	1,638 15 2	45 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Babashahi...	52,752 10 5	9,698 0 10	1,482 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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Appendix Z.

Statement showing the number of patients treated at each Hospital and Dispensary in His Highness the Gaekwar's territory during the year 1879-80, *commencing on the* 1*st August* 1879 *and ending on the* 31*st July* 1880.

	Hospitals and Dispensaries.		Average daily number of sick.	Number of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical operations.	
						Major.	Minor.
	CIVIL PATIENTS.						
	Baroda Division.						
1	Jumnabai Civil Hospital, Baroda	In-door	·05	1	...	1	...
		Out-door	124·9	9,817	1	14	285
2	Syajirao's Military Hospital	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	5·8	517	...	...	...
3	Palace Dispensary, Baroda	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	13·7	889	...	...	...
4	Petlad Dispensary	In-door	1·0	23	...	3	...
		Out-door	98·3	5,599	3	11	261
5	Sojitra do.	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	126·5	9,694	...	14	399
6	Dabhoi do.	In-door	·8	7	2	...	...
		Out-door	59·1	4,175	...	...	145
7	Padra do.	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	47·62	2,908	8	7	93
8	Shinore do.	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	54·8	4,032	4	3	218
9	Mustoobang Dispensary, Baroda	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	11·73	730	1	...	3
	Total	In-door	1·85	31	2	4	...
		Out-door	542·45	38,361	17	49	1,406
	Nausari Division.						
1	Nausari Civil Hospital	In-door	2·3	13	1	...	...
		Out-door	107·8	12,792	4	...	590
2	Songad Dispensary	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	32·55	1,842	2	2	182
3	Gandevi do.	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	81·17	5,264	9	...	241
4	Vyara do.	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	41·6	90	...	...	1
	Total	In-door	2·3	13	1	...	...
		Out-door	263·12	19,988	15	2	1,014
	Kadi Division.						
1	Kadi Civil Hospital	In-door	2·45	45	1	2	...
		Out-door	78·87	6,112	4	...	327
2	Pattan do.	In-door	2·75	54	3	4	...
		Out-door	73·30	5,242	...	2	294
3	Visnagar Dispensary	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	41·8	3,754	1	...	...
4	Mehsana do.	In-door	0·74	20	3	2	1
		Out-door	51·3	4,090	2	...	215
5	Dehegaum do.	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	44·8	4,118	10	1	109
6	Sidhpoor do.	In-door	1·1	15	1	4	...
		Out-door	65·2	6,043	3	1	371
7	Vijapoor do.	In-door	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door	70·7	4,959	5	...	246
8	Bechrajee do.	In-door	0·15	4	...	...	...
		Out-door	16·43	2,436	...	...	89

Statement showing the number of patients treated at each Hospital, &c.—(Continued.)

	Hospitals and Dispensaries.		Average daily number of sick.	Number of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical Operations.	
						Major.	Minor.
	Kadi Division.—(*Concluded.*)						
9	Wadnagar Dispensary ...	In-door ...	·08	4	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	47·5	4,452	17	1	30
10	Deesa Contingent Troops Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	20·6	1,108	1	...	124
11	Sadra do. do.	In-door ...	0·7	1	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	46·35	2,830	2	3	192
	Total ...	In-door ...	7·97	143	8	12	1
		Out-door ...	556·85	45,144	45	8	1,997
	Amreli Division.						
1	Amreli Civil Hospital ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	145·8	6,913		25	766
2	Dwarka do. ...	In-door ...	2·4	64	7	...	...
		Out-door ...	53·3	3,485	2	4	84
3	Dhari Civil, Military, Dispensary ...	In-door ...	2·01	29	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	32·45	3,547	11	...	41
4	Kodinar Dispensary ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	62·3	4,669	1	...	14
5	Damnagar do. ...	In-door ...	1·4	2	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	70·1	4,320	1	...	185
6	Manikwara Contingent Troops Dispensary	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	17·21	1,636	2	...	...
	Total ...	In-door ...	5·81	95	7	...	...
		Out-door ...	381·15	24,570	21	29	1,090
1	State Hospital, Baroda ...	In-door ...	55·79	927	75	...	...
		Out-door ...	112·43	4,356	...	...	30
2	Destitute Institution, Amreli ...	In-door ...	7·8	31	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Do. do. Baroda ...	In-door	38·1	141	...	...	...
4	Do. do. Dhari ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. do. Kodinar ...	Do. ...	9·0	48	...	...	...
6	Do. do. Damnagar ...	Do. ...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	In-door ...	54·9	222	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Civil Patients ...	In-door ...	128·62	1,431	93	16	1
		Out-door ...	1856·0	1,32,419	98	88	5,537
	Jails.						
1	Baroda Central Jail Hospital ...	In-door ...	27·08	985	35	...	67
2	Dabhoi Jail	Do. ...	5·1	195	1	...	12
3	Petlad do.	Do. ...	7·5	228	2	...	8
4	Nausari do.	Do. ...	5·4	170	4	...	1
5	Kadi do.	Do. ...	17·83	577	24	...	42
6	Pattan do.	Do. ...	22·16	716	11	...	22
7	Amreli do.	Do. ...	10·7	437	3	1	1
8	Dwarka do.	Do. ...	5·9	348	...	...	...
	Total prisoners ...	In-door ...	101·67	3,7[illegible]	80	1	153
	Troops.						
1	Syajeerao Military Hospital ...	In-door ...	84·45	4,042	56	2	49
		Out-door ...	87·15	3,837	6	...	252
2	Kadi 2nd Regiment ...	In-door ...	1·13	4	1	...	...
		Out-door ...	14·19	548	6	...	12

Statement showing the number of patients treated at each Hospital, &c.— (Concluded.)

	Hospitals and Dispensaries.		Average daily number of sick.	Number of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical operations.	
						Major.	Minor.
	Troops.—*(Concluded.)*						
3	Pattan Detachment ...	In-door ...	0·16	3	2	...	...
		Out-door ...	2·82	152	...	...	1
4	Deesa Contingent Troops ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	12·9	587	2	...	42
5	Sadra do.	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	9·6	501	1	...	21
6	Amreli Detachment	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	7·1	427	...	1	...
7	Damnagar do.	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	3·4	22	...	...	...
8	Manikwara Contingent Troops ...	In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	6·49	841	8	...	...
9	Dhari Battalion	In-door ...	19·71	529	10	...	4
		Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Okha do.	In-door ...	13·8	472	4	...	...
		Out-door ...	6·1	89	...	...	...
	Total Troops ...	In-door ...	119·25	5050	73	2	53
		Out-door ...	143·25	7004	23	1	328
	Police.						
1	Baroda Police	In-door ...	0·1	2	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	14·8	1,065	3	...	13
2	Dabhoi do.	In-door ...	0·2	3	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	2·7	136	...	...	3
3	Petland do.	Out-door ...	10·1	277	3	1	4
4	Sojitra do.	Out-door ...	0·2	11	...	...	...
5	Nausari do.	In-door ...	1·8	4	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	3·7	310	...	...	...
6	Kadi do.	In-door ...	1·6	5	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	12·11	716	...	...	8
7	Pattan do.	In-door ...	0·05	1	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	2·79	137	...	...	...
8	Amreli do.	Out-door ...	4·7	272	2	...	...
9	Damnagar do.	Out-door ...	4·2	30	...	...	...
	Total Police ...	In-door ...	3·75	15	...	...	...
		Out-door ...	55·30	2,954	8	1	28
	Grand Total ...	In-door ...	353·29	10,212	246	19	207
		Out-door ...	2054·55	1,42,377	129	90	5,893

[illegible]SUMMARY.

		Average daily number of sick.	Number of patients treated.	Died.	Surgical operations. Major.	Surgical operations. Minor.
Baroda Division ...	In-door ...	1[illegible]	31	9	4	...
	Out-door ...	642·45	38,361	17	49	1,406
Navsari do. ...	In-door ...	2·3	13	1	...	...
	Out-door ...	263·12	19,983	15	2	1,014
Kadi do. ...	In-door ...	7·97	143	8	12	1
	Out-door ...	556·85	45[illegible]	45	8	1,997
Amreli do. ...	In-door ...	5·81	[illegible]5	7	...	...
	Out-door ...	[illegible]	24,570	21	29	1,090
State Hospital ...	In-door ...	[illegible]·79	927	75	...	...
	Out-door ...	112·43	4,356	...	...	...
Destitute Institution ...	In-door ...	54·9	222	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Patients ...	In-door ...	128·62	1,431	93	16	1
	Out-door ...	1856·0	1,32,419	98	88	5,537
Jails	In-door ...	101·67	3[illegible]16	80	1	153
	Out-door ...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops	In-door ...	119·25	[illegible],050	73	2	53
	Out-door ...	143·25	7,004	23	1	328
Police	In-door ...	[illegible]	15	...	...	...
	Out-door ...	55	2,954	8	1	28
Total	In-door ...	224·67	8,781	153	3	206
	Out-door ...	198·25	9,958	31	2	356
GRAND TOTAL	In-door ...	353·29	10,212	246	19	207
	Out-door ...	2054·55	1,42,377	129	90	5,893

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Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State.

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Appendix A.

A Statement showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each disease as In and Out-door Patients in His Highness Gaekwar's territory during the year 1879-80 ending on the 31st July 1880.

CLASSES OF DISEASES. (E.g.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.)

GENERAL DISEASES.

Supplement A.

Supplement B.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Average daily sick.

Fevers (Simple) (Continued).

Fevers (Simple) (Remittent).

Fevers (Simple) (Intermittent).

Malarious Cachexia.

Other Diseases of Class I.

Small-pox.

Chicken-pox.

Measles.

Scarlatina (Rubeola).

Dengue.

Other Diseases of Class II.

Cholera.

Diarrhœa.

Dysentery.

Other Diseases of Class III.

Diseases of the Blood, &c.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.

Diseases of the Bones, &c.

Diseases of the Joints.

Diseases of the Muscles, &c.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Diseases of the Digestive System.

Diseases of the Urinary System.

Diseases of the Organs of Generation.

Diseases of the Gravid Uterus, &c.

Diseases of the Puerperal State.

Diseases of the Lactation.

Diseases of the Breast.

Diseases of the Uterus, &c.

Diseases of the Ovaries, &c.

Diseases of the Vagina, &c.

Diseases of the Urethra, &c.

Diseases of the Penis, &c.

Diseases of the Scrotum, &c.

Diseases of the Testes, &c.

Diseases of the Prepuce, &c.

Diseases of the Rectum, &c.

Diseases of the Anus, &c.

Diseases of the Female Genital Organs, &c. (Not Venereal).

Diseases of the Male Genital Organs, &c. (Not Venereal).

Venereal.

Syphilis.

Gonorrhœa, &c.

Local Affections of Non-Venereal Origin.

Constitutional Affections of Non-Venereal Origin.

Local Affections of Venereal Origin.

Constitutional Affections of Venereal Origin.

Local Affections of Doubtful Origin.

Constitutional Affections of Doubtful Origin.

Old Sores.

Ulcers.

Abscesses.

Wounds.

Accidents and Injuries, Severe.

Accidents and Injuries, Slight.

Burns, &c.

Poisons.

Diseases of Class IV.

Diseases of Class V.

Diseases of Class VI.

Diseases of Class VII.

Diseases of Class VIII.

Diseases of Class IX.

Diseases of Class X.

Diseases of Class XI.

Diseases of Class XII.

Diseases of Class XIII.

Diseases of Class XIV.

Diseases of Class XV.

Diseases of Class XVI.

Diseases of Class XVII.

Diseases of Class XVIII.

Diseases of Class XIX.

Diseases of Class XX.

Diseases of Class XXI.

Diseases of Class XXII.

Diseases of Class XXIII.

Diseases of Class XXIV.

Diseases of Class XXV.

Diseases of Class XXVI.

Diseases of Class XXVII.

Diseases of Class XXVIII.

Diseases of Class XXIX.

Diseases of Class XXX.

Diseases of Class XXXI.

Diseases of Class XXXII.

Diseases of Class XXXIII.

Diseases of Class XXXIV.

Diseases of Class XXXV.

Diseases of Class XXXVI.

Diseases of Class XXXVII.

Diseases of Class XXXVIII.

Diseases of Class XXXIX.

Diseases of Class XL.

Diseases of Class XLI.

Diseases of Class XLII.

Diseases of Class XLIII.

Diseases of Class XLIV.

Diseases of Class XLV.

Diseases of Class XLVI.

Diseases of Class XLVII.

Diseases of Class XLVIII.

Diseases of Class XLIX.

Diseases of Class L.

Diseases of Class LI.

Diseases of Class LII.

Diseases of Class LIII.

Diseases of Class LIV.

Diseases of Class LV.

Diseases of Class LVI.

Diseases of Class LVII.

Diseases of Class LVIII.

Diseases of Class LIX.

Diseases of Class LX.

Diseases of Class LXI.

Diseases of Class LXII.

Diseases of Class LXIII.

Diseases of Class LXIV.

Diseases of Class LXV.

Diseases of Class LXVI.

Diseases of Class LXVII.

Diseases of Class LXVIII.

Diseases of Class LXIX.

Diseases of Class LXX.

Diseases of Class LXXI.

Diseases of Class LXXII.

Diseases of Class LXXIII.

Diseases of Class LXXIV.

Diseases of Class LXXV.

Diseases of Class LXXVI.

Diseases of Class LXXVII.

Diseases of Class LXXVIII.

Diseases of Class LXXIX.

Diseases of Class LXXX.

Diseases of Class LXXXI.

Diseases of Class LXXXII.

Diseases of Class LXXXIII.

Diseases of Class LXXXIV.

Diseases of Class LXXXV.

Diseases of Class LXXXVI.

Diseases of Class LXXXVII.

Diseases of Class LXXXVIII.

Diseases of Class LXXXIX.

Diseases of Class XC.

Diseases of Class XCI.

Diseases of Class XCII.

Diseases of Class XCIII.

Diseases of Class XCIV.

Diseases of Class XCV.

Diseases of Class XCVI.

Diseases of Class XCVII.

Diseases of Class XCVIII.

Diseases of Class XCIX.

Diseases of Class C.

Diseases of Class CI.

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Appendix Ab.

Land Revenue in Babashai[illegible]ncy for the year 187[illegible] compared with [illegible] of 1878-79.

Items.	For 1878-79	For 1879-80.	Net increase.	Net decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda Division.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Gross land revenue proper ...	33,97,577	33,63,62[illegible]	...	33,952	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	4,33,060	4,04,357	...	28,703	
Total ...	38,30,637	37,67,982	...	62,655	
Deduct remissions for the year	765	823	[illegible]58	...	
Net demand ...	38,29,872	37,67,159	...	62,713	
Kaira Division.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	28,57,034	28,56,910	...	124	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	4,05,383	3,85,944	...	19,439	
Total ...	32,62,417	32,42,854	...	19,563	
Deduct remissions for the year	467	4[illegible]5	4,258	...	
Net demand ...	32,61,9[illegible]	[illegible],129	...	23,821	
Nausari Division.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	18,01,509	17,81,894	...	19,615	
[illegible] miscellaneous ...	1,70,394	1,78,768	8,374	...	
Total ...	19,71,903	19,60,662	...	11,241	
Deduct remissions for the year	1,40,253	...	...	1,40,253	
Net demand ...	18,31,650	19,60,[illegible]62	1,29,012	...	
Amreli Division.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	3,53,867	5,87,250	2,33,383	...	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	1,97,387	2,35,097	37,710	...	
Total ...	5,51,254	8,22,347	2,71,093	...	
Deduct remissions for the year	45,725	...	...	45,725	
Net demand ...	5,05,529	8,22,347	3,16,818	...	
Grand Total.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	84,09,987	85,89,679	1,79,692	...	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	12,06,224	12,04,166	...	2,058	
Total ...	96,16,211	97,93,845	1,77,634	...	
Deduct remissions for the year	1,87,210	5,548	...	1,81,662	
Net demand ...	94,29,001	97,88,297	3,59,296	...	

(Sd.) J. Manibhai,

On Special Duty in the Huzur Revenue Dept.

Appendix [illegible]

Statement showing realizations and outstanding balances in Baroda currency of the land revenue for the year 1879-80 as compared with those of 1878-79.

ITEMS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BARODA DIVISION.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Government demand ...	38,29,872	37,67,159	...	62,713	
Realizations ...	33,46,565	34,63,014	1,16,449	...	
Outstanding balances ...	4,83,307	3,04,145	...	1,79,162	
KARRI DIVISION.					
Government demand ...	32,61,950	32,38,129	...	23,821	
Realizations ...	28,78,417	30,15,773	1,37,356	...	
Outstanding balances ...	3,83,533	2,22,356	...	1,61,177	
NAUSARI DIVISION.					
Government demand ...	18,31,[illegible]	[illegible]60,662	1,29,012	...	
Realizations ...	16,16,764	18,[illegible]7,708	2,70,944	...	
Outstanding balances ...	2,14,886	72,954	...	1,41,932	
AMRELI DIVISION.					
Government demand ...	5,05,529	8,22,347	3,16,818	...	
Realizations	4,23,080	7,68,472	3,45,392	...	
Outstanding balances ...	82,449	53,875	...	28,574	
FOR THE WHOLE TERRITORY.					
Government demand ...	94,29,001	97,88,297	3,59,296	...	
Realizations	82,64,826	91,34,967	8,70,141	...	
Outstanding balances ...	11,64,175	6,53,330	...	5,10,845	

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on 01 February, 2020